

Chapter - II

Objectives of the study

- ◆ To analyse what impelled India and Pakistan to nuclearise.
- ◆ To examine the theory of deterrence and related nuclear terms.

Patah Zarah, 'Pakistan's Elusive Search for Parity with India's Nuclear Security'
(New Delhi: Vistaar, 2000, p. 1)

- ◆ To analyse India's nuclear doctrine and its emerging nuclear strategy.

Hypothesis:

H.1. Indian nuclear programme from its very inception had a military dimension.

H.2. India's nuclearisation will lead to an arms race in South Asia.

H.3. Acquisition of nuclear weapons both countries have made South Asia a nuclear flash point.

Review of Literature:

The review of related literature has been divided into two categories:

- Literature reviewed in an attempt to understand why India went nuclear. India's nuclear doctrine and whether the emerging nuclear strategy is in keeping with its stated nuclear doctrine.
- Literacy reviewed to gauge the emerging trends in the nuclear standoff, these being indicative of the nuclear future of South Asia.

Some of the writings reviewed in this study are as under:

“Nuclear Politics in South Asia” by B.M. Jain:

In this book published on 1994 the author makes a significant departure from the usual panacea offered to Indo-Pak nuclear issues. He puts across the psycho-cultural approach as an alternate paradigm to deal with the problem of proliferation. He opines that the psycho cultural approach is a cognitive process that is useful in the alteration of prior beliefs, prejudices and misperceptions. Though offered as a paradigm to prevent proliferation, the approach is relevant even in the present scenario, in efforts being undertaken to make South Asia nuclear weapon safe.

“India and the Bomb: Public opinion and nuclear option.” Edited by David Cortright and Amitabh Mattoo:

This book consists of a collection of essays by eminent authors and experts. Initially published in 1996, four authors examine the following nuclear options that were available for India in 1996.

- ▼ Maintaining nuclear ambiguity.
- ▼ Abstinence.
- ▼ Non-weaponised deterrence.
- ▼ Going nuclear.

It is the fourth option, which is of relevance in the present study. After analysing the various factors, Varun Sahni had opted for the non-weaponised deterrent as the most viable, if India decided to exercise the nuclear option any time in the future.

“Nuclear Weapons: Policy Options for India” by Bhabani Sen Gupta and Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi:

Though published in 1983, the book is relevant to the present study as the book was a pioneering work at the time when the nuclear debate was hardly the issue it is today. The imaginary posture statement for 2000 A.D. in the book predicts China’s and Pakistan’s probable nuclear arsenal in 2000 A.D. Predictions of developments of Anti missile systems are noteworthy as these weapon-systems may be developed in case of an arms race in South Asia.

“India and the Nuclear Challenge” by K. Subrahmanyam:

The author stresses the rationale for a pro-active nuclear strategy for India that would be able to defy the pressures and challenges of the discriminatory global nuclear regimes. He asserts the right of India to evolve its nuclear policy options independent of other pressures.

“Strategic Compulsions of Nuclear India.” By Ravi Nanda:

The author justifies the Indian decision to go nuclear. It gives a detailed account of nuclear development in India and the need to set up a strategic command.

“Blind Men of Hindoostan” by Gen. K. Sundarji:

This book was a land in nuclear writing. Gen. Sundarji, while not a professed hawk, was definitely pro bomb. His book holds the startling view that India must welcome Pakistan going nuclear as India would be better equipped to deal with a nuclearised Pakistan than a Pakistan with bombs in the basement. Most of the

predictions of 1993, when the book was published, are coming true as present events unfold. The book advocated the concept of minimum deterrence for India.

“India’s emerging Nuclear Posture” by Ashley J. Tellis:

Easily, one of the most comprehensively researched books on India’s nuclear strategy. It describes India’s emerging nuclear posture in the context of a broader assessment of its strategic interest’s institutional structures and security goals. Published in 2001 by the Rand Corporation, USA.

“A Nuclear Strategy for India” by Rear Admiral Raja Menon (Retd.):

A very well researched and in depth analysis of India’s emerging nuclear strategy. The book fills a gap it enlightened writing on nuclear strategy. The author vehemently argues for the need of institutionalised nuclear thinking. He is the only contemporary analyst who favours the ‘triad’ for minimum deterrence as compared to most others who opine that submarine based nuclear weapons will trigger off an arms race in South Asia.

Methodology

The research methodology adopted has been descriptive analytical and not experimental, aimed at stunning the nuclear environment in South Asia, particularly, the nuclear weapon programmes of India and Pakistan and their related doctrine and strategy.

The method utilised to collect data from primary sources are government publications, talks with persons involved with nuclear weapon development and formulation of doctrine, both from the civil and the military. The inherent advantage the author had is that is a serving officer of NCC (Army) infantry

regiment which has given him an exposure to observe the employment and deployment of tactical missiles in the field and insight into the basics of missile technology. The secondary data was collected from books, journals, newspapers and World Wide Web.