

Stability In South Asia Prospects Of Indo Pak Nuclear Conflict

Argues that, while nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles cast a shadow over Indo-Pakistani relations, they do not create strategic stability. He asserts that the development of command and control mechanisms would enhance stability, but that diplomatic steps focused on missiles must also be considered. Improved command and control and diplomatic engagement will provide some insurance that nuclear weapons are not used in any future conflict.

This study is based on two policy-related premises: the pessimistic one is that both Pakistan and India have developed nuclear weapons covertly, yet hold back from deployment because each sees political advantages in a policy of nuclear ambiguity. The optimistic premise is that arms control and verification could take root in both countries to limit the instability of their national rivalry and nuclear potentials. The first premise shapes Cohen's "regionalist" policy views. The second premise is the key to several chapters by others. The volume includes two political position papers from opposed national perspectives by Akhtar Ali from Pakistan and Brahma Chellaney from India. The latter explains India's traditional reticence toward region-specific arms-control schemes. Akhtar Ali presents insights both into the real obstacles and the openings that could move them aside. ISBN 0-8133-8159-2 (pbk.): \$47.00.

The number of people in South Asia's cities rose by 130 million between 2000 and 2011--more than the entire population of Japan. This was linked to an improvement in productivity and a reduction in the incidence of extreme poverty. But the region's cities have struggled to cope with the pressure of population growth on land, housing, infrastructure, basic services, and the environment. As a result, urbanization in South Asia remains underleveraged in its ability to deliver widespread improvements in both prosperity and livability. Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia is about the state of South Asia's urbanization and the market and policy failures that have taken the region's urban areas to where they are today--and the hard policy actions needed if the region's cities are to leverage urbanization better. This publication provides original empirical and diagnostic analysis of urbanization and related economic trends in the region. It also discusses in detail the key policy areas, the most fundamental being urban governance and finance, where actions must be taken to make cities more prosperous and livable.

This volume addresses the problem of military and economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific, particularly the prospects for amity and enmity in its four regional subsystems: Australasia, Southern Asia, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia.

South Asian leaders have made it a priority to tackle key regional issues such as poverty, environment degradation, trade and investment barriers and food insecurity, among others.

Emphasizing human and environmental security over traditional power politics, Mel Gurtov offers a provocative reinterpretation of security in the Asia-Pacific region. The author questions a number of prevailing assumptions, such as the China threat, a U.S.-centered balance of power, and the necessity of a greater Japanese security role. He argues instead for a cooperative framework for future security that focuses on

people's basic needs, is sensitive to Asian nationalism, and gradually replaces military power with developmental priorities. With its concise appraisals of the security policies of the United States, China, Japan, the two Koreas, and the ASEAN countries, this work will be a valued reference for policymakers, scholars, and students alike.

Papers presented at the International Roundtable Conference on Prospects for Stability in a Nuclear Sub-continent, held at Bangalore during 1-4 September 2002.

This is the United Nations definitive report on the state of the world economy, providing global and regional economic outlook for 2020 and 2021. Produced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the five United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with contributions from the UN World Tourism Organization and other intergovernmental agencies.

South Asia, where one fifth of humanity lives, is in a dire need of peace, stability and development which can be achieved much faster with the concept of cooperative living of nation states. The European Union has presented an example before the world in implementing this concept. The South Asia continues to be divided with almost closed borders and flexing of nuclear muscles by the two big members of SAARC. The end of cold war and the expansion of free trade in Europe has resulted in an economically integrated Europe which is gradually evolving into a powerful political entity. An integrated economy of South Asia with open borders and visa regime as prevailing in Europe would go a long way in addressing much of the problems of South Asian poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy. For this a South Asian Economic Union on the lines of the European Union has been envisaged by the SAARC leaders. It seems to be a pipe dream for South Asians now but Europeans also saw such dream long back. This book discusses the problems, possibilities and prospects of such an UNION for South Asia.

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Before 1947, South Asia was for the most part a single state. Multiple states emerged thereafter, and then moved apart politically, culturally, and economically. The resulting interstate tensions are manifest in the countless "negative lists" items that may not be traded, tariffs that must be paid, transport lines that cannot be crossed that govern these nations' daily interactions. Intermittent armed conflict in the region only intensifies feelings of distrust. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, interstate relations can be characterized by mutual wariness and circumspection. Failures in development and security cooperation have hurt South Asia, which contains two declared nuclear powers, India and Pakistan. Crossborder human trafficking and terrorism are increasing. Regional trade represents a paltry 5 percent of total trade. Globally, regional integration and prominent regional institutions such as the European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are gaining ground, but South Asia lags behind. It is almost as if South Asia, as a region, does not exist. Given that South Asia contains India, one of the world's most dynamic, democratic

economies, this is an anomaly. As shown in Europe, North America, Southeast Asia, and elsewhere, a "powerhouse" state can be the best guarantor of regional stability and integration. India's recent rise has prompted in some progress in regionalism, but it has been modest to date. More can and must be done to understand regionalism's drivers, benefits, and barriers. Using a comparative perspective, this lively and broad-based volume draws on theories of trade, security, great-power influence, and domestic political theory to examine the prospects for South Asian regionalism. *Does South Asia Exist?* devotes particular attention to India, the largest power in the region, and analyzes the extent to which it enhances or blocks greater regional integration. As the distinguished contributors reveal with piercing honesty, the question at the heart of this provocative book defies easy answers. Rafiq Dossani is a senior research scholar at Shorenstein APARC and director of the Stanford Center for South Asia. He earlier worked for the Robert Fleming Investment Banking group as CEO of its India operations, and as deputy editor of *Business India Weekly*. His research interests include security, technology, and educational reform in India. Daniel C. Sneider is the associate director for research of Shorenstein APARC, directing the Center's project on regionalism and nationalism. A former foreign correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *San Jose Mercury News*, Sneider reported from India, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, and the former Soviet Union. Vikram Sood is vice president of the Centre for International Affairs at the Observer Research Foundation, a New Delhi-based independent think tank that specializes in public policy. He earlier headed the Research and Analysis Wing of India's external intelligence unit, and regularly contributes articles to leading newspapers, journals, and magazines on international security and foreign policy.

India, as the dominant power in South Asia, is the region's keystone for stability. Contending that the Indian government is under ever-increasing pressure as a result of internal social and political conflict, Dr. Hardgrave provides a broad survey of the sources of conflict: regionalism, particularly demands for separation and autonomy in Assam and the Punjab; enmity between religious groups, manifested in increased Hindu-Muslim tensions; caste violence; peasant unrest in the countryside; and protests among students and labor groups in the cities. The author analyzes the capacity of India's political parties, the bureaucracy, and the military to cope with change and to manage the country's social diversity and the potential for conflict. In particular, he examines the ruling Congress party, the leadership style of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the problem of succession, prospects for unity among opposition parties, and the potential impact of a coalition government on political stability. In considering the role that foreign relations play in India's political stability, Dr. Hardgrave discusses India's relations with South Asia, the Middle East, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States.

Af indholdet: The Security of North-East Asia. Trade, Technology and Security:

Implications for East Asia and the West. Prospects for Security Cooperation between East Asia and the West. Comment on Ambassador Okawara's Speech. Regional Integration in South Asia: Trends, Challenges and Prospects presents an objective assessment of trade and economic co-operation among South Asian nations and highlights policy issues to foster regional integration. The analyses presented in this volume go beyond the usual discussions on trade-in-goods to provide insightful perspectives on potential new areas of co-operation, emerging challenges, and country-specific views on regional and bilateral trade co-operation issues. Written by influential analysts and researchers, the volume's 24 chapters include perspectives from Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and examinations of new areas of co-operation such as investment, regional supply chains, energy and cross-border transport networks. South Asia is often viewed as a potential nuclear flashpoint and a probable source of nuclear terrorism. But, how valid are such perceptions? This book seeks to address this question and assesses the region's nuclear security from two principal standpoints. First, it evaluates the robustness of the Indo-Pakistani mutual deterrence by analysing the strength and weaknesses of the competing arguments regarding the issue. It also analyses the causes and consequences of nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan, the nature of deterrence structure in the region and the challenges of confidence building and arms control between the two countries in order to assess the robustness of South Asia's nuclear deterrence. Second, it assesses the safety and security of the nuclear assets and nuclear infrastructure of India and Pakistan. The author holds that the debate on South Asia's nuclear security is largely misplaced because the optimists tend to overemphasise the stabilising effects of nuclear weapons and the pessimists are too alarmists. It is argued that while the risks of nuclear weapons are significant, it is unlikely that India and Pakistan will give up their nuclear arsenals in the foreseeable future. Therefore, what needs to happen is that while nuclear elimination should be the long-term goal, in the interim years the two countries need to pursue minimum deterrence policies to reduce the likelihood of deterrence failure and the possibility of obtaining fissile materials by non-state actors.

Using a constructivist model, this study brings nuclear arms control and disarmament back into the debates on the future of Indo-Pakistani relations. Constructivism recognizes the independent impact of international norms, such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Norm, on India and Pakistan's nuclear behavior.

Since the 1990s, the international security environment has shifted radically. Leading states no longer play as great a role in regional conflicts, and thus a new opportunity for regional conflict management has opened. This collection of original essays is one of the first to examine the implications and efficacy of regional conflict management in the new world order. The editors' general overview provides a framework for analyzing regional conflict management efforts and the kinds of threats faced by actors in different regions of the world. Case studies from every major world region then place these factors into specific regional contexts and address a variety of challenges. Drawing together a diverse group of scholars from around the world, Regional Conflict Management provides key lessons for understanding conflict management over the globe.

The COVID-19 crisis, which has sent economies in South Asia and around the world into a deep recession, has highlighted South Asia's rising debt levels and sizable hidden liabilities. State-owned enterprises, state-owned commercial banks, and public-private partnerships have been at the center of the rising debt wave and the latest pandemic response. Historically, South Asia has relied on these direct public interventions more than other regions. The interventions

have helped governments tackle key development challenges and rapidly deliver relief measures during crises. However, because of their inefficiencies and weak governance, the interventions are also a significant source of public indebtedness and macrofinancial risks. Hidden Debt examines the trade-off between tackling development challenges through direct state presence in the market and avoiding unsustainable debt due to economic inefficiencies of such off-balance sheet operations, which greatly leverage public capital. The study recommends a reform agenda based on the four interrelated principles of purpose, incentives, transparency, and accountability (PITA). The reforms can mitigate the risks that off-balance sheet operations will become the source of the next financial crisis in South Asia.

China and Pakistan, India's two most powerful neighbours, share an 'all-weather' relationship that is as reputed for its depth as it is layered in secrecy. Based on years of research and interviews, Andrew Small has put together the story of China and Pakistan's growing, and in parts troubled, friendship. The China-Pakistan Axis is essential to understanding the economic, political and security map of Asia, especially India's neighbourhood. It explains Beijing's extraordinary support to Pakistan's nuclear programme and defence planning, their strategic cooperation on India, the United States and Afghanistan, and the implications for counter-terrorism efforts. A special chapter for this Indian edition brings the book up to date on China's involvement in the Taliban talks.

The relationship between India and Pakistan and the involvement of the United States in South Asia is examined by strategic experts from the three countries. Part I looks at the perceptual and issue-related problems from the standpoints of India, Pakistan, and the United States. The contributors cover the bilateral security problems of India and Pakistan, and American policy in the region. The essays in Part II speculate on the future of the region and on the prospects for peace. The appendixes provide data on regional arms level and military balance, and a glimpse into the future via Rashid Niam's analysis of the possible consequences of nuclear war in South Asia. ISBN 0-252-01394-8:

The Prospect Of A Nuclear War In South Asia Has Drawn Global Attention And Concern. This Book Studies Nuclear Risks In The Indo-Pakistani And Sino-Indian Contexts And Suggests A Wide Range Of Measures By Which India, Pakistan And China Could Reduce Nuclear Dangers In South Asia. The Only Full-Length Study And A Timely Epilogue Of Latest Nuclear Dialogues Between India And Pakistan. Nuclear Risk Reduction Measures In South Asia Will Be A Standard Reference Not Only For Political Scientists And Strategic Analysts, But Also For Policy Makers, Diplomats, Journalists, Defence Personnel And The Informed General Reader. Papers presented at the 6th South Asia Conference of Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, held at New Delhi during 6-7 November 2012.

This report is part of a broader work program on shaping a more positive narrative on regional integration in South Asia. It is a follow-up to a recent flagship report published by the South Asia Region of the World Bank, A Glass Half Full: The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia. E-commerce is dramatically changing the way goods and services are transacted nationally, regionally, and globally. It facilitates international trade by reducing the cost of distance and remoteness and can be more inclusive of underrepresented groups such as women, small businesses, and rural entrepreneurs. Intraregional trade in South Asia is still below its potential, and the region lags behind other parts of the world in activating the potential benefits from e-commerce. Adopting a novel yet practical approach, this report explores how e-commerce can be boosted to deepen intraregional trade in South Asia. It examines the main transacting

models in the digital space and the channels through which e-commerce helps reduce transactions costs for firms and consumers. It considers the regulations, as well as the regulatory gaps, affecting private sector participation in e-commerce, focusing on data privacy, consumer protection, delivery, cybersecurity, market-access regulations, and digital payments. Finally, the report presents recommendations for regulatory reforms that could enhance e-trade, especially in a regional context and as a possible platform for greater global engagement by South Asian firms. The scale of these recommendations ranges from the modest, such as allowing cross-border payments and streamlining the customs regime, to the more ambitious, such as allowing the operation of regional e-commerce platforms and liberalizing related cross-border logistics services.

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. This research effort seeks to understand the logic and prospect of deterrence breakdown in South Asia. It examines the nature of the security competition between India and Pakistan; the military capabilities of both states and the impact of such capabilities on decisions relating to war and peace; the national strategies of both countries and how those strategies contribute to the ongoing competition; and the key indicators that the intelligence community, and DCSINT analysts in particular, should focus on when tracking the problem of South Asian instability.

Zahid Shahab Ahmed evaluates the progress of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). This study goes beyond economic integration to present a detailed appraisal of cooperation under the overarching themes of economic cooperation, environmental security, human welfare, and cooperation in security matters. According to the author, SAARC is making progress in addressing the myriad of issues on its agenda. The transition from agreements to actions and frequent interactions among the member states has boosted confidence. The progress of SAARC is more evident in the less controversial areas of human security, such as poverty alleviation, health and safety, human resources development, and higher education. Notwithstanding enthusiastic commitments reflected in agreements and action plans, there is a gulf between rhetoric and implementation most notably in sensitive areas relating to traditional

security. In the light of the findings of this study, the author proposes that greater cooperation in common human security areas has a potential to pave the way for a cooperation on issues of a 'contentious' nature, particularly terrorism.

Since 9/11, the international narrative on Pakistan has painted a picture of a country that is a "safe haven" for terrorists and a "state sponsor of terrorism" that plays a "double game" as it pretends to fight militant Islamist extremists while nurturing them in its "backyard." This discourse came to prominence in January 2018 when US President Donald Trump famously tweeted that his country had "foolishly" provided military aid to Pakistan since 2001, in return for which Pakistan had given "safe haven to the terrorists [they] hunt in Afghanistan." This book questions this dominant narrative by showing how the great powers—the United States, the United Kingdom, China, India, Saudi Arabia, and Iran—have directly caused the emergence of a militant ecosystem in Pakistan. Drawing on interviews with journalists, diplomats, academics, military officers, and government officials, it argues that it is Pakistanis who have borne the brunt of terrorist violence, especially since 9/11. The book uses the English School of International Relations' concept of great power responsibility to explore how powerful states could help fight militancy in Pakistan holistically. It highlights the Pakistani military's effort to rehabilitate young militants, and posits that international society must support not only "hard" counterterrorism through military aid, but also "soft" counterterrorism such as rehabilitation to address the root causes of radicalisation. With the Trump administration's suspension of military aid to Pakistan, this timely book offers guidance for policymakers in both the West and Asia on how best to approach Pakistan's security quagmire. Dossani's book addresses the largely hostile, often violent relations between India and Pakistan that date from their independence in 1947.

In the prevailing climate of uncertainty and apprehension about Southeast Asia's security outlook in the post-Cold War era, this study looks at the question of whether there is an impending arms race in the region. It examines the factors behind the recent trends towards increased defence spending and force modernisation in countries in the region and what efforts should and can be undertaken to ensure that this build-up does not become a threat to regional security and stability.

While the Iraq war and Middle East conflicts command the attention of the United States and most of the rest of the developed world, fundamental changes are occurring in East Asia. North Korea has tested nuclear weapons, even as it and South Korea have effectively entered a period of tepid détente; relations among China, Japan, and South Korea are a complex mixture of conflict and cooperation; and Japan is developing more forthright security policies, even as it deepens ties with the United States. Together, these developments pose vital questions for world stability and security. In *East Asian Multilateralism*, prominent international foreign affairs scholars examine the range of implications of shifting alignments in East Asia. The first part delves into the intraregional dynamics, and the second assesses current economic conditions and policies within individual East Asian states. The third section examines the challenge of regional cooperation from the perspectives of local players, while the

fourth analyzes the implications for foreign policy in the United States and in Asia. This thorough review and assessment charts the preconditions and prospects for deeper multilateralism, poses tough questions about America's security and national interests in the region, and carries a plea for more serious institution-building in the North Pacific, using the ongoing six-party process in talks on North Korea as a point of departure.

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