
Stability In South Asia Prospects Of Indo Pak Nuclear Conflict

Stability and Growth in South Asia

Stability in South Asia

Escalating Tensions in South Asia

East Asian Multilateralism

India Under Pressure

Southeast Asia Tomorrow

East Asian Conflict Zones

Natural Allies?: Regional Security in Asia and

Prospects for Indo-American Strategic

Cooperation

Prospects for Regional Stability

Southeast Asia Tomorrow

The Security of South Asia

Maintaining Nuclear Stability in South Asia

Problems and Prospects of United States Policy in

Southeast Asia

Benefits and Challenges of Integrating South and

Southeast Asia

Investigating Crises

Perspectives on Transforming India- Central Asia

Engagement

Afghanistan

South Asian Union
India, Pakistan, and the Bomb
India-Pakistan Nuclear Diplomacy
ASEAN, and Prospects for Regional Arms Control
in Southeast Asia
Pacific Asia?
Nuclear Risk Reduction Measures in South Asia
Strategic Stability in Northeast Asia
Regional Security Through Constructive
Bilateralism
Economic Profile of India and South Asia
The Southeast Asian Economic Miracle
Prospects for Peace and Cooperation in the Asian-
Pacific Region
Prospects for Stability in a Nuclear Subcontinent
Does South Asia Exist?
An Arms Race in Post-cold War Southeast Asia
SAARC, Problems and Prospects
Stability in South Asia
Stability in South Asia
Russia, China, and the United States in Central
Asia
ASEAN-China Relations
War and Escalation in South Asia
Nuclear Proliferation In South Asia
Zones of Amity, Zones of Enmity
South Asian Security, Problems and Prospects

*Stability In
South Asia
Prospects Of
Indo Pak
Nuclear
Conflict*

*Downloaded
from
timplusanne.com
by guest*

**SHANNON
TRISTIAN**

Stability and Growth

in South Asia

Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center
The monograph then addresses the policy implications for the United States of the shifting regional picture in Central Asia. Despite the fissures within the SCO and the competitive tendencies within the Sino-Russian partnership, the monograph asserts that United States will not have an easy time achieving its aims in Central Asia. American policy goals--

Stability in South Asia

Routledge
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:
Escalating Tensions in South Asia Columbia University Press
The advent of two nuclear powers in South Asia, discoveries of nuclear trafficking, and insurgencies and

terrorism that threaten important U.S. interests and objectives directly have transformed the region from a strategic backwater into a primary theater of concern for the United States. The United States, to a great extent free of the restrictions of earlier sanction regimes and attentive to the region's central role in the global war on terrorism (GWOT), has engaged the states of South Asia aggressively with a wide variety of policy initiatives. Despite the diversity of policy instruments, few are very powerful; indeed, only the U.S. military seems to offer many options for Washington to intensify further its security cooperation and influence in the

region. This monograph highlights key factors in the region that imperil U.S. interests, and suggests how and where the U.S. military might play an expanded, influential role. The report notes that the current U.S. military force posture, disposition, and lines of command may not be optimal, given South Asia's new status in the U.S. strategic calculus, and suggests seven key steps the military might take to improve its ability to advance and defend U.S. interests, not only in South Asia, but beyond it, including the Middle East and Asia at large. Beyond the specifics, however, the broader message arising from this analysis is straightforward: the region's salience for

U.S. policy interests has increased dramatically. It is therefore prudent to intensify Washington's involvement in the region and to devote the resources necessary to become more influential with the governments within the region. Given the area's potential for violence, it is also prudent to shape a part of the U.S. military to meet the potential crises emanating from South Asia, just as the United States once shaped its military presence in Western Europe for the contingencies of the Cold War.

East Asian Multilateralism

Rowman & Littlefield
Publishers
A survey of U.S.
security interests in
Southeast Asia over

the next decade. The region is one of great instability and heterogeneity, and all Southeast Asia nations are in political and social transition. The expression of nationalism in neutral, leftist, or rightist directions, depends more on practical considerations than on doctrinal loyalties. The U.S. cannot expect to more than marginally influence these nations' political development. To adapt to these realities, and to enhance our flexibility in responding to changing conditions, the U.S. should adopt a posture toward Southeast Asia that upholds existing commitments but avoids further direct involvement. In the case of Taiwan, for example, we should

slowly move toward a variant of the 'two Chinas' solution.

American withdrawal from Vietnam should be accompanied by assurances of continuing interest in the region and commitment to existing obligations.

Widespread accommodation to communism by Southeast Asian nations is unlikely.

India Under Pressure
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

The past decade has witnessed rapid development in ASEAN-China relations. Both sides now have more in common than before, though differences still exist. ASEAN and China have established a promising strategic partnership ensuring peace, stability, co-operation as well as

prosperity for the region. New challenges will, however, continue to emerge to test the resolve of the partnership. This book examines some of the areas of convergence and divergence and the possible trajectories o...

Southeast Asia Tomorrow
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

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.

East Asian Conflict Zones Center for International Security & Arms Control 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.

**Natural Allies?:
Regional Security in
Asia and Prospects
for Indo-American
Strategic**

Cooperation Springer
"In May 1998, India and Pakistan put to rest years of speculation about whether they

possessed nuclear technology and openly tested their weapons. Some believed nuclearization would stabilize South Asia; others prophesized disaster. Authors of two of the most comprehensive books on South Asia's new nuclear era, Sumit Ganguly and S. Paul Kapur, offer competing theories on the transformation of the region and what these patterns mean for the world's next proliferators." "With these two major interpretations, Ganguly and Kapur tackle all sides of an urgent issue that has profound regional and global consequences. Sure to spark discussion and debate, India, Pakistan, and the Bomb thoroughly maps the potential impact of

nuclear proliferation."--
Cubieta.

Prospects for Regional Stability
Manas Publications

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.
Southeast Asia
Tomorrow Routledge
Does South Asia exist?
Globally, regional
integration and
prominent regional
institution--such as the
European Union and
the Association of
Southeast Asian
Nations--have been on
the rise. In South Asia,
by contrast, such
progress has been
slow, despite the
recent dynamic growth
of India's economy.
This broad-based
volume examines the
prospects for
regionalism in South
Asia, assessing issues
that drive greater
regional integration
and obstacles that
prevent it. How does
South Asia's
experience of
regionalism compare
with other parts of the
world? What different

perspectives do South
Asia's sometimes
contentious neighbors
bring to the regional
process? How do those
attitudes help or hinder
solutions to peculiarly
South Asian
challenges? The book
devotes particular
attention to India, the
largest power in the
region, and analyzes
the extent to which it
drives or blocks
greater regionalism. As
the book's
distinguished
contributors reveal, the
provocative question at
the heart of this timely
book defies easy
answers. Copublished
with the Observer
Research Foundation,
New Delhi.
**The Security of
South Asia** Rowman &
Littlefield
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.

Maintaining Nuclear Stability in South Asia JHU Press

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.

Problems and Prospects of United States Policy in Southeast Asia

Routledge
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.

**Benefits and
Challenges of
Integrating South
and Southeast Asia**

BRILL

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.

Investigating Crises

Rand Corporation
Papers presented at
the 6th South Asia
Conference of Institute
of Defence Studies and
Analyses, held at New
Delhi during 6-7
November 2012.

*Perspectives on
Transforming India-
Central Asia*

Engagement Manohar
Publishers and
Distributors

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.

Afghanistan Westview
Press

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

South Asian Union

DIANE Publishing
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.

India, Pakistan, and the Bomb Johns Hopkins University Press

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.

India-Pakistan Nuclear Diplomacy

Urbana : University of Illinois Press

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.