



## **Two-Day National Conference**



## **Pakistan's Nuclear and Missile Program for Peace and Stability in the Region**

**(November 14 – 15, 2018)**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS-PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES**

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES,  
ISLAMABAD**

The conflict-ridden history of India-Pakistan added a new chapter in the history of subcontinent when on May 18 1974, India conducted its first ever nuclear test terming it in a typical Indian deceptive way, *Smiling Buddha* (the peaceful nuclear explosion). India again exploded its nuclear weapons on May 11 and 13 1998; for the second and third time. This compelled Pakistan to conduct its nuclear tests on May 28 and 30 1998; in a *quid pro quo* tit for tat. Not at all to forget that this was the same country which dismembered Pakistan in December 1971 by attacking East Pakistan. The ensuing nuclear balance of power thus established by Pakistan in May 1998 validated the concept of strategic stability between the two countries. The deterring role of nuclear weapons between two countries further outdated the notion of a full-scale conventional war and its relevance to nuclearized subcontinent.

However, in order to find the space for a conventional attack below nuclear threshold, India introduced its “Cold Start Doctrine” which forced Pakistan to introduce its tactical nuclear weapons with “Full Spectrum Deterrence” Strategy. This situation also led to debate on stability/instability paradox about nuclear-conventional defense of the two countries. The main purpose of this conference is to analyze the changing dynamics of India-Pakistan nuclear issues by rationally and objectively studying the nuclear race between New Delhi and Islamabad in the backdrop of Pakistan’s efforts through its nuclear and missile program for peace and stability in the region.

Moreover, a nuclear balance of power between the two countries is quite well-established; much to the satisfaction of Pakistan, both of them should seriously try to agree to stop nuclear arms race and divert their attentions in a very focused way for the socio-economic and political development of their two nations-the great majority of whom are seriously suffering from basic problems related to poverty, hunger, diseases, unemployment etc. This clearly can give a wholly new direction to the two countries by looking beyond nuclear deterrence; lest they may get bogged down in the spiral and ever-widening and dangerously dark nuclear cloud which, God forbid, may finally result into a nuclear catastrophe and holocaust.

### **Aims of the Conference**

The aims of the conference are:

- To pay gratitude and glowing tributes by hats off to the heroes of Pakistan’s Nuclear and Missile Program-Scientists, Engineers, Technicians, Political Leaders, Armed Forces Personnel and Diplomats due to whose unprecedented, untiring, sincere most, and dedicated efforts with outstanding and unflinching patriotism, Pakistan, with the Grace of God, became a Nuclear Power for its defense, peace and stability in the region.
- To look beyond the nuclear deterrence by the maximum use of the nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, i.e., for scientific, technological, medical, agricultural, other socio-economic development purposes; and to completely forestall any nuclear disaster.
- To take stock of things on the completion of 20 years of Pakistan Nuclear tests for objectively analyzing the various developments since then and to look into the future as well for the purpose of academic and research oriented endeavor for the benefit of the young students, faculty, the audience, stakeholders, and all concerned; at the national level, by gathering scholars, experts, and policy practitioners on one floor, under one roof of NUML, Islamabad.

## **Objectives:**

1. To analyse the nature of stability in the South Asian Region.
2. To evaluate the role of Pakistan's nuclear program and its peaceful approach.
3. To study the role of international community in India-Pakistan nuclear race.
4. To discuss the peaceful uses of the nuclear technology.
5. To observe the regional and international environment about peace and development.
6. To prognosticate the future of South Asian nuclear politics.

## **Themes and Sub-Themes:**

### **1. The Genesis of Pakistan's Nuclear Program**

- A. History of Pakistan's Nuclear Program
- B. Achievements of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC)
- C. Pakistan's Cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- D. An Evolution of Overt Nuclearization in South Asia
- E. Pakistan's Commitment in Strengthening Nuclear Deterrence, Security and Stability in the Region
- F. Comparative Analysis of Pakistan-India Nuclear and Missile Programs

### **2. Pakistan as a Responsible Nuclear Weapon State**

- A. Pakistan's Nuclear Command and Control System
- B. Pakistan's Development of SLCM and MIRV, and their Role in Ensuring Peace and Stability
- C. India – Pakistan; NSG and NSS
- D. Pakistan's Perspective on International Non-Proliferation Regime
- E. Indian Nuclear Doctrine & Credible Minimum Deterrence of Pakistan
- F. Cold Start Doctrine vs. Full Spectrum Deterrence

### **3. Role of International Community in the India-Pakistan Nuclear Tangle**

- A. The Question of Nuclear Terrorism and its Relevance to South Asia
- B. Pakistan's Position in Global Export Control Regimes
- C. The Nature of Strategic Confidence Building Measures between India and Pakistan
- D. US- India Next Step in Strategic Partnership (NSSP): Impact on Pakistan
- E. South Asian Strategic Environment and Stability/Instability Paradox
- F. The impact of India – Pakistan Nuclear Issue on the Region

### **4. The Future of South Asian Nuclear Politics**

- A. The Efforts of India for Thermonuclear Bomb Project
- B. Pakistan's Offers for Bilateral and Regional Denuclearization
- C. India's Position on the Nuclear Issue: The Large Scale Scenario
- D. Pakistan's Nuclear and Missile Program for Peace and Stability in the Region
- E. Pakistan's Defensive Nuclear and Missile Program: The Way Forward – Arms for Peace
- F. Mutually Assured Security (MAS): Looking Beyond Nuclear Deterrence

## **Important Dates:**

Deadline for the abstract submission:	September 15, 2018
Confirmations:	September 25, 2018
Conference paper submission:	October 31, 2018
Conference dates:	November 14-15, 2018

The conference subthemes are covering various dimensions of the topic. Therefore, kindly submit an abstract of no more than 250-300 words relevant to any subtheme along with a detailed CV. The abstract should clearly indicate a research objective and a main question revolving around a specific theme.

The selected abstracts will be allowed to submit a complete research paper of 2000 words with 1.5-line spacing, Times New Roman (MS Word format) to reach on or before October 31, 2018 while following a Chicago Manual of style for citations (footnotes).

The abstract should reach to the followings:

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