

Book Review on *Pakistan and the New Nuclear Taboo: Regional Deterrence and the International Arms Control Regime**

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Pakistan has always been the focus of international community, strategists, analysts, and academic scholars on various issues more especially on the nuclear issue since Pakistan has embarked its journey from covert to overt nuclearisation of South Asia. Any work in relation to Pakistan's nuclear weapons program ranging from its nuclear policy to its nuclear security has gained a great significance in the realm of politics and international studies. Rizwana Abbasi's maiden volume entitled, *Pakistan and the New Nuclear Taboo: Regional Deterrence and the International Arms Control Regime* is a welcome contribution that would certainly be embraced by the Pakistani security planners and strategic community in general and the wider international audience in particular.

Many volumes have already been written on Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, which largely focus on how and why Pakistan went nuclear deliberating mainly on a realist paradigm. The previous volumes, if not substantially, speak little how Pakistan's nuclear behaviour is influenced by the global non-proliferation regime; why the international community failed to prevent Pakistan's nuclear behaviour in terms of its acquisition of nuclear weapons for military purposes; and how the behaviour of nuclear states can better be regulated in the future through international institutions and cooperation. This volume does all of these three essentials in the light of regime theory bolstered with a three-model theoretical approach, that is, looking substantially and observing closely Pakistan's covert and overt nuclear behaviour through the lens of realism, neo-liberalism, and constructivism.

The key aim of this book is that norms, values, and regime still matter despite the presence and influence of hard core realism and neo-realism. Rizwana says, "The aim is to enhance the role of international institutions in changing states' behaviour in order to reduce the risk of nuclear proliferation to as close to zero as possible (p. 36)." That said, she elaborates Pakistan's nuclear behaviour on the basis of a three-model theoretical bases and claims that it is the amalgamation of all these acknowledged theoretical explanations, Pakistan's nuclear behaviour can best be elaborated and understood. However, she emphasises more on the neo-liberal and constructivist argument of cooperation locating Pakistan's position, its commitment, and concerns to the formation, expansion, and sustenance of the non-proliferation regime despite a non-member nuclear weapon state.

Chapter 1 (pp. 37-79) mainly focuses on the regime theory elaborating mainly the three school of thoughts each with its own significance. Deriving largely the works of Nina Tannenwald and T.V Paul on "nuclear taboo", Rizwana acknowledges and gives equal credence to "nuclear taboo", thereby, introduces "new nuclear taboo" emphasising the rule of both state and international institutions to hamper nuclear proliferation both at its horizontal and vertical levels. Due to nuclear taboo, a normative posture, nuclear weapons have not been used since 1946 to present (p. 58) and norms and cooperation have helped develop and strengthen institutions over the period of time (p. 79).

Under the banner of a three-model theoretical explanation, Chapters 2 and 3 (pp. 81-176) fundamentally observe Pakistan's nuclear behaviour of its pre and post acquisition of nuclear weapons capability. It is interesting to see, as substantially elaborated, that Pakistan's supported the international norms, values and cooperated with the international community in the formation of the non-proliferation regime. However, its normative posture towards the NPT regime reverses to a strategic position when Pakistan's security interest was threatened and the international community failed to prevent Pakistan's adversary to go nuclear. Norms, values and taboo are generally ignored when it comes to national security interest (p. 113). Pakistan's acquisition of nuclear weapons, in a realist paradigm, is read and understood to be security-oriented and adversarial-centric (p. 177). However, these weapons are not used post-acquisition and covert-nuclearisation of South Asia indicating the role of norms, values, and taboo of nuclear weapon in which the rule of international community particularly of the US intervention mattered (p. 153).

Chapters 4 and 5 (pp. 179-248) are basically the exposure of loopholes and weakness in the export and import of nuclear related technology both at the state level (Pakistan) and international level (the NPT regime). Even though Pakistani government denies its involvement on the A. Q. Khan's illegitimate nuclear activities to Iran, Libya, and North Korea, the volume contends, based on reliable sources, that "... Khan's behaviour was ultimately the responsibility of the state due to lack of stringent instituted export controls... (p. 208)." Khan's illegal transfer of nuclear technology remained a wake-up call for Pakistan in general institutionalising its nuclear weapon program and for the global community (committed to non-proliferation) in particular towards developing and strengthening export controls and the nuclear taboo related norms. Rizwana names this Pakistani effort a "new nuclear taboo" (p. 228) which she further calls the "first step in strengthening the

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counter-proliferation regime (p. 250).”

There has recently been an arms race in South Asia. Given the strength of the book, one could still expect author to provide a substantial and philosophical account on the creation of Arms Control Regime (ACR) in South Asia between the two nuclear rivals to suffice the book title. Amidst the absence of ACR,

how Rizwana’s stance of new nuclear taboo could help build this regime to prevent the danger of unwanted escalations. The book is silent on this. Nevertheless, it is certainly a value-added to the literature of nuclear studies and can highly be recommended.

Nuclear deterrence has prevented both conventional and nuclear war up to this point. However, deterrence is unstable and peace remains fragile with a high probability of war at the sub-conventional level because of two factors: the distinct strategic direction of the states in this region and India's expanded defence budget. Indian power projection behavior (without consolidating regional priorities) is undermining the regional strategic environment and destabilizing regional-centric deterrence. Conventional and nuclear realms cannot be separated, and the BMD has the potential to destabilize regional-centric deterrence in the future. Pakistan's deterrent is credible enough to outweigh Indian aggression at this stage. Start by marking "Pakistan and the New Nuclear Taboo: Regional Deterrence and the International Arms Control Regime" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. Pakistan and the New N... This book examines Pakistan's nuclear behaviour from the 1950s onwards against the background of the emerging global non-proliferation system. The author probes the broader questions of the extent to which Pakistan's conduct was factored into the global non-proliferation regime and why that regime failed to constrain Pakistan's choice to go nuclear. The book goes on to arg This book examines Pakistan's nuclear behaviour from the 1950s onwards against the background of the emerging global non-proliferation system.