

# The Nuclear Weapons Programs of India and Pakistan

## **The New Nuclear Arms Race and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty**

Reaching Critical Will and Arms Control Association webinar  
3 June 2020

Zia Mian

Program on Science and Global Security

Princeton University

<https://sgs.princeton.edu>

# Perspective



Photo by astronaut on the International Space Station, 23 September 2015

# The failed international response to 1998 India/Pakistan nuclear tests

UNITED  
NATIONS

S



Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/RES/1172 (1998)  
6 June 1998

UN Security Council Resolution 1172 (6 June 1998) – unanimous:

- Calls upon India and Pakistan:
  - stop nuclear weapon development programs
  - refrain from weaponization or deployment of nuclear weapons
  - cease production of fissile material for nuclear weapons
  - cease development of ballistic missiles

# Ground truths

- Weaponization – on going weapons production  
about 150 weapons each
- Fissile materials – increasing stocks of plutonium and HEU  
and expanding production capability
- Deployment – land-based, air-based and sea-based weapons
- Missiles – a diverse and increasingly sophisticated fleet  
active development of new systems

# Missile development

## Pakistan

Nasr – 60 km

Abdali – 200 km

Ghaznavi – 300 km

Shaheen I – 750 km

Shaheen II – 2000 km

Shaheen III – 2750 km

Ghauri – 1250 km

Ababeel – 2200 km [MIRV]

Babur – 350-700 km cruise missile  
ground and sea-launched

Raad – 350 km cruise missile  
air-launched

## India

Prithvi II – 250 km

Agni I – 700 km

Agni II – 2000 km

Agni III – 3000 km

Agni V – 5000 km

Agni VI – 8000-10,000 km?

K-15 – 700 km SLBM

K-4 – 3500 km SLBM?

K-5 – 5000 km SLBM?

# Asian war machines

Domestic politics and inter-linked competition/alliance structures

Pakistan

India

India – Pakistan

India – China

Pakistan – China

Pakistan – US

India – US

US – China

Zia Mian and M. V. Ramana

Asian War Machines, *Critical Asian Studies*, 2014