

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Nuclear proliferation has emerged as a significant issue within international relations, evolving as a consequence of technological advancements and ceasefires between bordering nations. This phenomenon encompasses a spectrum of concern ranging from minor conflict to territorial disputes and instances of civil unrest. Nuclear is a term commonly used to describe the spread of materials that can be used to develop nuclear weapons as well as advancement in nuclear technology particularly in the military sector that were previously unavailable. The nuclear proliferation occurs in the two main courses; first is horizontal proliferation, when new countries acquire or develop nuclear weapons for the first time and secondly, vertical proliferation which the existing nuclear armed states expand their nuclear arsenal or enhance their weapon capabilities¹.

Nuclear energy originates from atomic interactions, specifically fusion and fission, which produce substantial amounts of energy through the release of atomic energy². Over time, the use of nuclear energy has proliferated, resulting in notable technological advancements. Nuclear energy serves as a low carbon energy source, producing minimal greenhouse gas emission compared to alternative energy sources. Its capacity for high output with limited single use renders it a pragmatic choice, particularly for electricity generation and various industrial applications³. Additionally, nuclear technology finds application in military contexts⁴, both as a power source and as a means of weaponry. Conversely, the utilization of nuclear energy is accompanied by significant challenges and disadvantages, particularly concerning nuclear waste which contains highly radioactive materials that pose

¹ "Unveiling the Global History of Nuclear Proliferation," n.d.

² Hilmawan Tito Reditya, "Nuklir: Pengertian Dan Pemanfaatan Halaman All - Kompas.Com," 2021, <https://internasional.kompas.com/read/2021/10/19/131407370/nuklir-pengertian-dan-pemanfaatan?page=all>.

³ "Apa Itu Energi Nuklir_ - Atonergi," n.d.

⁴ Aulia Azzahra Ilka, "Energi Nuklir: Pengertian, Reaksi, Dan Contoh Pemanfaatannya," 2023, <https://solarindustri.com/blog/energi-nuklir-adalah/>.

serious health and environmental risk because the decomposition process of nuclear waste takes thousands of years, making safe disposal extremely challenging. A side from environmental concerns, unintended explosions or radiation leaks cause irreversible harm to populations and ecosystems⁵.

These advancements have become a global concern, especially when the United States began nuclear research and conducted its first test in the Manhattan Project after World War II. The significant impact of these developments led to widespread opposition from many countries regarding the actions taken by the United States. Since then, various nations and international organization have taken measures to restrict the production and distribution of destructive weapons such as nuclear arms. The emergence of nuclear proliferation has reshaped international security, leading to greater pressure against hazardous actions. The threat of nuclear proliferation remains significant even in the present day as we navigate life in the post-war era⁶.

The consequences of nuclear war can be devastating with potential to destroy major cities as seen in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and disrupt the global order. To limit the spread of nuclear weapons several international treaties and agreements have been established such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) which aims use of nuclear energy and encourage nuclear disarmament. Despite these international regulations some countries continue to develop nuclear weapons outside these agreements leading to geopolitical tension and security concerns⁷.

Nuclear energy has been widely utilized for military purpose, with several countries including the United States, France, the United Kingdom, China, ⁸North Korea, Russia, Ukraine and India are developing and possessing nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are classified as weapons of mass destruction due to the unmatched destructive capability of their impact includes complete annihilation of

⁵ Marissa Hafiani Garnida and Husni Syam, "Uji Coba Nuklir Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia Dikaitkan Dengan Non-Prolifération Treaty (NPT) Dan Comprehensive Test Ban (CTBT) Nuclear Test in Human Rights Perspective Related with Non Prolifération Treaty (NPT) and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty," *Jurnal SPeSIA UNISBA* 4 (2018): 8299–8906.

⁶ "Nuclear Proliferation _ Introduction - The History of Nuclear Proliferation _ CFR Education," n.d.

⁷ Daniel Deudney, "Dividing Realism: Structural Realism versus Security Materialism on Nuclear Security and Proliferation," *Security Studies* 2, no. 3–4 (1993): 5–36, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09636419309347518>.

⁸ "Bom Nuklir, Berapa Radius Dan Bagaimana Kekuatannya_," n.d.

Additionally, nuclear proliferation remains a major concern, as many nations feel threatened by the dominance and expansion of nuclear capabilities. This has led to the establishment of international treaties and regulations, such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), along with oversight from International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) aim to regulate the use of nuclear energy based on international laws and mutual agreements and ensure explicit security measures for the peaceful use of nuclear energy¹⁰. The IAEA was specialized agency under the United Nations responsible for promoting the development and safe expansion of nuclear energy, monitoring and overseeing nuclear activities to ensure compliance with peaceful objectives to nations that sign or adhere to the NPT agreement¹¹.

⁹ "Perang Nuklir Tipe, Contoh, Dan Dampaknya Halaman All - Kompas," n.d.

¹¹ Ari Haryadi, "Peran International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) Terhadap Pelanggaran Pengembangan Tenaga Nuklir Untuk Tujuan Damai Menurut Hukum Internasional," *Skripsi*, 2011.

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/%0Ahttps://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/text%0Ahttps://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/%0Ahttps://www.un>

NPT provisions emphasize that regardless of a country's power or nuclear needs, all nuclear activities must be carefully regulated and monitored. Nuclear non-proliferation is crucial to ensure that nuclear technology is not transferred excessively either legally or illegally especially to nuclear weapons states. The NPT remains one of the most significant treaties in global security aiming to control nuclear capabilities while maintaining international stability¹³.

The immense destructive power of nuclear weapons has sparked greater global concern than any potential benefits they might offer. In reality, even if a country were to win a war using nuclear weapons, that damage suffered would outweigh the victory itself. Massive financial expenditure required for nuclear weapons production, deployment, and military operation including high radiation exposure that persists long after detonation. If world leaders remain adamant about advancing nuclear weapons, they should reflect on the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 1945 prove that nations should prioritize peaceful applications of nuclear energy ensuring that technological advancement contribute to human progress rather than destruction. Learning from past mistakes, global leaders must shift their focus from nuclear competition to responsible nuclear utilization where the benefit far outweigh the risk¹⁴.

Facing numerous limitations, Pakistan sought ways to protect itself and counteract India's military advancements. India, being superior in multiple aspect, particularly in military strength responded by seeking assistance from China to develop nuclear weapons. As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council with veto power, China played a crucial role in supporting India's nuclear program, granting unlimited access to nuclear weapons development and multiple test trial, under the pretext of military material research. In response, Pakistan refused to remain passive and took various measures to ensure its security and avoid being underestimated. Preparing for a potential future conflict, Pakistan established

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[.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/%0Ahttps://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/t](https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/)
ext.

¹³ Hajime Akimoto et al., "Nuclear Thermal Hydraulics," *Electrical Engineering* 464 (2016): 464, <http://www.springer.com/series/10746>.

¹⁴ ALIFAH FANNY FADHILAH, "PENYALAHGUNAAN PENGGUNAAN URANIUM UNTUK BAHAN BAKU SENJATA NUKLIR DALAM PERSPEKTIF PERJANJIAN NON-PROLIFERASI NUKLIR S," 2019, 1–19.

collaborations with countries like United States, Canada, and North Korea¹⁵. Pakistan justified its nuclear weapons program as a defensive measure against India's nuclear development. Despite multiple peace agreements, these have largely remained verbal commitment to international organizations and other nations.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background explanation, the research problem is **“What is Pakistan’s military defense strategy against India through nuclear proliferation?”**

1.3 Research Purpose

The purpose of this research is to determine the extent of Pakistan's deterrence against India through nuclear proliferation

1.4 Research Benefit

1.4.1 Academic Benefit

The benefits of this research include

1. Serving as a final thesis to fulfill the requirement for obtaining a bachelor's degree in International Relations, Faculty of Humanities, Darussalam Gontor University
2. Becoming a reference for future academic studies in the development of nuclear proliferation between Pakistan and India
3. Additionally, this research can serve as a reference to support the International Relations program at Darussalam Gontor University by providing information and data on nuclear proliferation studies between Pakistan and India

1.4.2 Practical Benefit

¹⁵ Irmawan Effendi, “Kashmir Dalam Hubungan India-Pakistan: Perspektif Kebijakan Nuklir Pakistan, Latar Belakang Dan Perkembangan Menuju Penyelesaian Konflik,” *Jurnal Siklus* Vol.1 No.3, no. ISSN 0216-5635 (2005): 3.

The practical benefit of this research is to provide deeper insight and information regarding the extent of Pakistan's deterrence against India through nuclear proliferation. It is expected to contribute to the thought of various and be reference and comparison material for future research.

1.5 Literature Review

In this research the author uses several previous research sources regarding the study of Pakistan's nuclear proliferation towards India

The first research that made a literature study in this research was the *Journal of Social and Political Sciences* by Febry, Triantama entitled "**Proliferasi Nuklir Sebagai pencipta Perdamaian Dunia Kontemporer: Sebuah Tinjauan Literatur**"¹⁶ explains how nuclear proliferation has become a form of door to peace. Forms of military weapons such as nuclear certainly have great power that may even be unrivaled, because weapons with such high potential make many countries compete to make them and own them even though there is a high risk in both making and using them. Nuclear is also evidence of a form of technological progress in the military and electrical resources industry. With the huge potential for success it has, of course its uses are also varied, of course if it is used for good activities and joint success it will be better, such as using uranium as a nuclear base material to channel it into electric power fueled by explosions and heat. The use in this field is quite extreme as a military weapon that was used by the United States in World War II to bomb the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to paralyze Japan. This is what triggers other countries to use it as a weapon of mass destruction, where not only is the result detrimental by destroying an area with mass murder, even the radiation it produces cannot disappear even after decades and causes prolonged trauma to the people who receive it. Because of this, the emergence of a project in the form of nuclear proliferation as a forum for bringing peace to the whole world by minimizing the use and expansion of nuclear weapons. According to Waltz, in the current era, with the growth of nuclear weapons as a form of deterrence, it will be easier for countries to control the behavior of other countries, with the presence

¹⁶ Febry Triantama, "Proliferasi Nuklir Sebagai Pencipta Perdamaian Dunia Kontemporer : Sebuah Tinjauan Literatur," *Polistaat Paradigma* 4, no. 1 (2021): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.23969/paradigmapolistaat.v4i1.3427>.

of nuclear it will become a bulwark that the country has super power weapons and of course other countries will understand that with the presence of nuclear, no matter how strong they are, it will be massive and absolute. invincible even with small numbers. John J Mearsheimer in his article also explains that in the Ukrainian nuclear case it is also a form of nuclear deterrence that can maintain stability for a ceasefire between Russia and Ukraine, why could it be? Because, if Ukraine no longer had nuclear power as a form of self-determination for its country, Russia could be even more rampant in trying to get Ukraine back and perhaps with greater retaliation it could completely destroy Ukraine. Use this journal as a reference to find out what form of self-deterrence takes in other countries that are also experiencing conflict between other countries and nuclear weapons.

For the second research, *taken from Sovereign, Journal of International Relations* entitled **"Respon Pakistan Atas Peningkatan Nuklir India Dalam Bidang Militer Tahun 2012-2021"** by Laura Theovani¹⁷. Pakistan in its history of conflict with India has made it a form of initiative in every decision to take smaller measures if faced with defeat. Previously in 1965, they fought back in the form of defense by adopting a First Use Policy and not participating in signing the CTBT (comprehensive nuclear) agreement. test tire treaty) and NPT. Pakistan also wants to obtain military security just like its opponent India, where India has nuclear weapons of mass destruction and of course this is a threat to Pakistan considering the frequent conflicts that occur between the two. The existence of threats launched by each other makes each other afraid with efforts to increase each other's military energy by empowering nuclear tests as proof that India is authoritarian in the use of nuclear weapons as well as Pakistan which feels threatened by large military movements from India and both are hit by security dilemma without a fixed time limit, the existence of egos and hidden interests of both makes this conflict seem like it will never end. The second research is used as a basic reference to discuss what made Pakistan choose the path of proliferation as a form of defending its country.

¹⁷ Laura Theovani, "RESPON PAKISTAN ATAS PENINGKATAN NUKLIR INDIA DALAM BIDANG MILITER TAHUN 2012-2021," *Sovereign, Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional* <https://Jurmafis.Untan.Ac.Id>, 2021.

The third research *examines the thesis "Analisis Kerjasama Tiongkok-Pakistan Terkait Pengembangan Nuklir pada tahun 2011-2015"* by Nurul Mutia¹⁸. China is being one of the countries that has ratified the NPT, so it is not surprising that it could help other countries to manufacture and develop nuclear weapons, both for China's own interests and the interests of its allied countries. The first collaboration in 1968 began with the initial form of how the two helped each other in various fields, including Economics and geopolitics, until it developed into all aspects, one of which was the manufacture of nuclear weapons. China's interests in South Asia are also the trigger for this cooperation, especially in surpassing India's seemingly dominant power. The tension between India and Pakistan has become entertainment and an increasingly widening entry point in driving the economy in the South Asia region. As one of the countries with the largest economic growth, China will not waste this golden fortune. The construction of a nuclear power reactor with a power of 300 MW in 1991 was carried out by China for Pakistan as a form of support for Pakistan¹⁹. It is true that previously China had collaborated with India and had helped it in providing military weapons, but due to the internal conflict, disputes over the Tibet and Kashmir region made relations with India even worse and ultimately resulted in threats to each other and strained the cooperation between the two. China has re-established cooperation with another Near Asian country, namely Pakistan, and has become a partner who needs each other. Both of them also collaborate with other countries in South Asia, which is a new challenge for India. China's economic growth and investment in South Asia prove that external factors also greatly influence geopolitical and economic growth for them. With this research, we can know that external factors and allied assistance can also influence the needs and growth of a country, both in positive aspects such as economics and geopolitics as well as negative aspects such as the ongoing conflict between India and Pakistan.

¹⁸ NURUL MUTIA, "ANALISIS KERJA SAMA TIONGKOK-PAKISTAN TERKAIT PENGEMBANGAN NUKLIR PADA TAHUN 2011-2015," *UII* 21, no. 1 (2020): 1–9.

¹⁹ Dr Oliver Meier, "The Great Power Arms Races and Regional Security," *IFSH*, no. January (2020).

The fourth research was analyzed from *Aldi Gustiyandi's thesis* with the title **"Analisis Respon Pakistan terhadap Pengembangan Nuklir Di India"** in 2020²⁰. Pakistan with its response to India, especially in increasing its nuclear development, is already familiar to our ears, conflicts over territory and opinions between religious communities are still the main problems. between the two even after so many years. The largest country in the South Asia region does not rule out the possibility of conflict raging between the two, giving the answer that whatever the form of the country and its region, if internal factors between the two cannot be resolved then peace will not be achieved. The form of victory and defeat between the two countries will continue to see the form of the two countries, which both have high egos as the largest stakeholders in South Asia. Starting from the struggle for territory to the development of a second nuclear weapon, they continue to compete to surpass each other with the help of other parties who are more powerful and have greater injections of funds and energy. Pakistan believes that possession of military weapons such as nuclear will help India's proliferation. Nuclear weapons are used as a tool to avoid defeat which has been experienced previously considering that India is the more dominant country in South Asia. One form of Pakistan's strategy to fight its enemy is by looking at how this threat will change with the aim of Pakistan being to balance its power more when fighting with its strength, if its opponent increases it by adding military supplies then Pakistan will do the same in order to keep reaching as far as its enemy will spread its wings to fight. This form of developing nuclear weapons is indeed necessary, especially if there is a threat from neighboring countries for the safety and security of the country and balance, but if it has a form of economy that is less than optimal, it is also unfortunate because it will be detrimental to the country again, therefore Pakistan is establishing cooperation by looking for allies to help achieve this. country's goals. Taking into account the quantity and quality aspects of the actions to be carried out is also needed by Pakistan in order to achieve common goals. The many conflicts

²⁰ ALDI GUSTIYANDI, "ANALISIS RESPON PAKISTAN TERHADAP PENGEMBANGAN NUKLIR INDIA," *Skripsi* 3, no. 1 (2020): 641, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41421-020-0164-0><https://doi.org/10.1016/j.solener.2019.02.027><https://www.golder.com/insights/block-caving-a-viable-alternative/><http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15507-2><http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41587-020-05>.

and external factors helped how the two of them became individual countries that were enthusiastic about each other and also maintained mutual resilience between their countries if a big war would break out and take place at an unexpected time. This research can be used as a strategic reference for how countries should ideally act when there is conflict and relations between neighboring countries are getting worse with the help of mediators from other countries and also the help of international organizations to maintain stability in the two countries concerned.

For the last research was took From the *Garuda journal* written by Jihan Rachmadina Utami under the title **“The Nuclear Deterrence Counter Scheme as The Russian Military Security Instrument Against Nato Expansion in Eastren Europe 2012-2017”**²¹ Seeing how Russia defends its country with a form of self-deterrence by responding to NATO actions regarding its expansion efforts in Eastern Europe. Russia's efforts are in response to the fact that NATO cannot act arbitrarily even though it has the authority as an official organization. This form of counter deterrence scheme is used by Russia so that NATO does not influence and interfere with Russia's activities in achieving its interests, especially in areas of the former Soviet Union, especially in Eastern Europe. The existence of issues circulating on both sides makes them increasingly heated and mutual responses between the two of them make conditions in the Eastern European region even more murky. Russia took the initiative with this counter deterrence scheme so that it could become a form of military instrument that could defend its territory in response to the expansion carried out by NATO by trying to increase the strength of the country and make new technological advances as the country's protection. The author will use this research as a conceptual reference in dealing with nuclear proliferation in Pakistan against India as a form of state protection by developing nuclear weapons technology.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

²¹ Jihan Rachmadina Utami, “ABSTRACT THE NUCLEAR DETERRENCE COUNTER SCHEME AS THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SECURITY INSTRUMENT AGAINST NATO EXPANSION IN EASTERN EUROPE 2012-2017,” 2021.

The author aims to present a conceptual framework as a foundation for analyzing and understanding the research problem. Therefore, the author employs the theory of defensive realism and its derivative concept self-deterrence as Pakistan's national defense strategy in response to India's nuclear proliferation threats. The following discussion outlines the conceptual framework used in this study:

1.6.1 Realism Defensive Theory

Cited from the book “Teori Hubungan Internaional dari Perspektif Klasik sampai Non-Barat” by Mohammad Rosyidin, realism theory was the first introduced by one of the classical figures in International Relations Kenneth Waltz in 1979. This theory evolved from classical realism where the structure of the international system is the primary determinant of state's behavior²². According to realism, states behave similarly to individuals, influencing governance systems at both national and international levels. Realism positions states as the primary actors in international relations. Defensive realism argues that a state main focus to maintain its national security, whereas offensive views state as actors that seeks to accumulate power. Defensive realism emphasizes moderate policies and is not necessarily aggressive²³.

Meanwhile, neorealism focuses on how global order and systemic structures impact individuals or state. Additionally, neo-classical realism also knows as classical neorealism emerged in the late 1980s as synthesis of classical realism and neorealism, refining previous neorealist concept. With the emergence of balance of power as a means of security maximization, states prioritize their security and will take balancing measures if another state initiates conflict. Defensive realism focuses on regional and interstate

²² Mohammad Rosyidin, “TEORI HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL DARI PERSPEKTIF KLASIK HINGGA NON-BARAT” (RAJAWALI PRESS, DEPOK. 2020)

²³ Patrick James, “448 Defensive Realism,” ed. Patrick James, *Realism and International Relations: A Graphic Turn Toward Scientific Progress* (Oxford University Press, November 13, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780197645024.003.0015>.

stability by maintaining the status quo and avoiding unnecessary escalation of conflicts²⁴.

By applying the realism defensive approach, the author explains how a state strategizes to safeguard its national interests. In the case of India's nuclear proliferation, Pakistan as a country with prolonged historical conflict with India experiences a security dilemma due to the rising military threat from its neighbor. As a result, Pakistan chooses to exchange its national security by strengthening its military defense²⁵ to counterbalance India's growing power.

1.6.2 Self-Deterrence Concept

Based on Kenneth Waltz's theory of defensive realism, the international system is inherently anarchic, often leading states to adopt defensive strategies to maintain national security. Under this framework, states are encouraged to safeguard their security through moderate and defensive policies, rather than aggressive expansion. This approach ensures that the country can protect its national security without provoking unnecessary conflict. From this ideological foundation, the concept of self-deterrence emerged as a strategic measure to prevent military aggression. This strategy focuses on enhancing a country's military capabilities to strengthen national defense and deter potential threats²⁶. As a component of defensive realism, self-deterrence serves as a preventive mechanism ensuring that a state remains prepared to counter any future security challenges without escalating conflicts unnecessarily.

This theory concept is designed to prevent adversaries from escalating conflicts with a primary focus on self-protection through

²⁴ Jeffrey W Taliaferro et al., "The Terms 'Aggressive Realism' (or Offensive Realism) and 'Defensive Realism' Originated in Jack Snyder," *International Security* 25, no. 3 (1996): 10–15.

²⁵ Demita Ayuwarda Mukti and Anggun Puspitasari, "Dampak Konflik India-Pakistan Di Wilayah Kashmir Terhadap Stabilitas Keamanan Asia Selatan Pada Tahun 2016-2019," *Balcony* 4, no. 2 (2020): 105, <https://jom.fisip.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/balcony/article/download/223/103>.

²⁶ Nina Tannenwald, "The Nuclear Taboo: The United States and the Normative Basis of Nuclear Non-Use," *International Organization* 53, no. 3 (1999): 433–68, <https://doi.org/10.1162/002081899550959>.

diplomacy and ceasefire agreements. Self-deterrence refers to a preventive strategy that involves defensive measures against adversaries, ensuring that conflict do not escalate further use both of soft power (e.g., diplomacy) and hard power (e.g., nuclear proliferation weapons) to maintain security. The concept of deterrence has been widely applied in military strategy particularly as a defensive mechanism during cold war. It serves as an effort to achieve international stability by preventing wars and large-scale conflict also protecting national security without resorting to direct military aggression maintain a balance of power discouraging adversaries from launching attacks²⁷. According to Robert J. Art and Robert Jarvis article, possessing nuclear weapons serves as a powerful deterrent ensuring that the threat of massive retaliation discourages direct military aggression, the risk of war is significantly reduced as adversaries recognize the devastating consequences of nuclear conflict. Thus, nuclear deterrence remains a fundamental strategy in international security shaping global defense policies and preventing large-scale warfare²⁸.

Self-deterrence concept serves as a fundamental pillar of Pakistan's national security strategy by strengthening its military defense, Pakistan aims to reduce the likelihood of military aggression between itself and India. Pakistan's nuclear capability is a direct response to India's nuclear proliferation, ensuring that Pakistan can counter any potential threats posed by India's military advancement. This research aims to analyze Pakistan's nuclear proliferation as a strategic defensive mechanism against India's perceived threats. By applying the theories of defensive realism and self-deterrence the research wants to explores how Pakistan's nuclear development contributes to national security by role of nuclear deterrence in preventing conflicts between India and Pakistan. Through defensive

²⁷ Selly Meilianawati, "Pengaruh Implementasi Kebijakan Extended Deterrence Amerika Serikat Terhadap Kondisi Stabilitas Keamanan Semenanjung Korea," *Journal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional* 5, no. 4 (2017): 1331–38.

²⁸ Rayhana Fajria, "Menilai Potensi Perang Dibalik Kepemilikan Nuklir India Dan Pakistan," *Nation State Journal of International Studies* 1, no. 2 (2018): 180–92, <https://doi.org/10.24076/nsjis.2018v1i2.131>.

nuclear policies, Pakistan seeks to protect its sovereignty and national interests, ensuring that its military remains capable of countering external threats while maintaining strategic stability in South Asia.

1.7 Hypothesis

Based on the background explanation and problem formulation above, the author hypothesizes that there is a military threat from India to Pakistan with the development of nuclear technology which is analyzed as a form of threat to Pakistan due to the struggle for territory in the Kashmir area along with differences of opinion in beliefs between the two countries. **If** India can develop and use nuclear weapons as a means of military defense, **then** Pakistan can also defend its country with nuclear proliferation against the threat that India poses as a country in conflict with Pakistan

1.8 Research Methods

1.8.1 Research Design

In this study, the author employs as qualitative method and descriptive analysis to examines “Pakistan’s nuclear proliferation as a form of military defense against India” by collecting relevant data it is then organized, processed and analyzed to provide an overview of the existing issues. This research relies on secondary data obtained from official websites, books, journals, news sources, and previously published theses related to the topic. In other words, it utilizes qualitative data analysis, as it is based on existing information without direct field research. This method also facilitates the research process by simplifying data collection, making it more efficient in terms of time and resources.

1.8.2 Research Object

The object of research in this research is “how Pakistan can defend and counter India's efforts with nuclear proliferation as a form of self-deterrence against its country”.

1.8.3 Data Collection Techniques

In this thesis writing, the author employs a qualitative method. According to Miles and Huberman, in qualitative research, data analysis is conducted both during data collection and after the research is completed. This process is carried out interactively and repeatedly, allowing for extensive data usage to identify patterns, relationships, and variables within the collected data and the phenomenon under study²⁹. The stages in the writing technique are as follows:

1. Data Reduction (Data Collection) – This involves focusing on the data obtained from the field, whether through interviews, observations, or documentation. The collected data is then processed and simplified with the aim of making it relevant to the research and categorizing patterns within the gathered data.
2. Data Presentation – All information obtained from the data reduction process is compiled to help in understanding what is happening and to assist in taking the next steps in the research process
3. conclusion Drawing – The final stage involves summarizing the key patterns found in the structured data. These findings are then repeatedly verified to ensure that they align with the intended variables and that both the process and results are accountable

After structuring and systematizing all the data based on the research variables, the author will draw conclusions based on the research questions formulates in the problem statement. These conclusions will be explained in the designated chapters of the thesis.

1.9 Systematic Discussion

The systematics of writing this thesis consists of several chapters, with writing details as follows

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

²⁹ "METODOLOGI PENELITIAN II.C.3 BOOK CHAPTER BAB XVI," n.d.

In the first chapter, the author will briefly explain the history of the beginnings of nuclear proliferation and the history of the beginnings of conflict between India and Pakistan. Then the problem formulation, benefits and objectives of library research, theoretical framework, research methods, research limitations, and also hypotheses and research systematics.

CHAPTER II DISCUSSION: PAKISTAN-INDIA POLITICAL DYNAMICS

Second chapter discusses the political history of Pakistan and India and the conflict between the two which caused problems for both parties.

CHAPTER III ANALYSIS: PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION AS A MILITARY DEFENSE STRATEGY AGAINST INDIA

Author's will specifically discuss the analysis of Pakistan's proliferation with the concept of self-deterrence in order to maintain state security and ceasefire.

CHAPTER IV CLOSING

Finally, I will conclude this research by presenting my findings and discussing potential directions for future studies within this program.