

Soviet Arms Transfer Policy In South Asia 1955 1981 The Politics Of International Arms Transfers

[#Soviet Arms Transfer](#) [#South Asia Arms Trade](#) [#International Arms Transfers](#) [#Arms Transfer Policy](#) [#Soviet Union Foreign Policy](#)

This analysis explores the Soviet Union's arms transfer policy in South Asia between 1955 and 1981, examining the political motivations and consequences of international arms transfers during this period. It delves into the complexities of Soviet foreign policy and its impact on the regional dynamics of South Asia, specifically focusing on the role of arms as a tool of influence and a factor shaping geopolitical relationships during the Cold War era.

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Soviet Arms Transfer Policy in South Asia, 1955-1981

Hilali provides an excellent study into the US-Pakistan partnership under the Reagan administration. The book explores the causes of Pakistan's involvement in the Afghanistan war and the United States' support to prevent Soviet adventurism. It shows that Pakistan was the principal channel through which assistance was provided to Afghan freedom fighters; it also provided access to its military bases to use against the Soviet Union. The study looks at the consequences of the war on Pakistan and explains how it became enmeshed within its domestic politics. Furthermore, it evaluates the role of Pakistan as a key partner in the global coalition against terrorism and discusses how General Pervez Musharraf brought about Pakistan's development towards a progressive, moderate and democratic society. Ideally suited to courses on foreign policy.

US-Pakistan Relationship

This book looks at the influence of military regimes in seven cases: Pakistan in 1965, India in 1971, Israel in 1956 and 1967, Egypt in 1973, Iran in 1969 and Iraq in 1980. The author contends that countries with military governments are warlike not because they glorify war, but rather because they are poorly equipped to manage diplomacy.

Militarization and War

SCOTT (copy 1): From the John Holmes collection.

Arms Procurement Decision Making: China, India, Israel, Japan, South Korea and Thailand

In this Volume Pakistan's Military Compulsions in the Coming Decade – Lt Gen E A Vas Modernisation of the Chinese Military – Imperatives and Implications – Air Cmde Jasjit Singh Soviet Threat Perceptions and Military Strategy – Brig J S Nagra Senior Military Leaders in India – Lt Gen ML Chibber Class Composition of the Army – Lt Gen SK Sinha Use of Air Power in Short Duration Wars – Lt Cmde Jasjit Singh Maritime Strategy in the Nineties – IDR Research Team The US Land Forces – An Appraisal (1984-88) – IDR Research Team Operational Concepts of the Air Land Battle and Corps Operations 1986 – IDR Research Team Integration of Defence R&D with the Services – The Organisational and Psychological Aspects – Brig N B Grant A well tried-out Management System – The Indian Army – Lt Gen AM Sethna Operational Eagle Claw – The Abortive attempt by US Commandos to rescue US Hostages in Iran – Brig OP Sabherwal Operation El Dorado Canyon – US Air Attack on Libya – Major Vijay Tiwathia Terrorism – IDR Research Team Psychiatric Casualties – A Modern Menace – Major Gurmeet Kanwal Window on Pakistan – Samuel Baid Aviation Notes Naval Notes Letters to the Editors - Do we need Aircraft Carriers? - Army Officers Corps in Crisis

Indian Defence Review July-Dec 1986 (Vol 1.2)

During the cold war the Soviet Union was the single largest supplier of conventional weapons. With the collapse of first the Warsaw Pact and then the USSR, arms transfers from the new state of Russia virtually ceased. By 1996 Russia had once again emerged as a significant source of major conventional weapons. While unable to challenge the predominant position of the United States, it seems likely that Russia will be a serious competitor to second-tier arms suppliers such as France and the UK. In Russia and the Arms Trade a group of Russian authors were commissioned to describe and assess the arms trade policies and practices of Russia under new domestic and international conditions. The authors, drawn from the government, industry, and academic communities, offer a wide-ranging assessment of the political, military, economic, and industrial implications of Russian arms transfers together with specific case studies of important bilateral arms transfer relationships. Contributors: General Yri Kirshin (retired), Peter Litavrin, Sergei Kortunov, Alexander Subbotin, Alexander Sergounin, Elena Denezhkina, Irina Kobrinskaya, Sergei Kolpakov, Yuri Drugov, Gennady Gornostaev, Anton Surikov, Pavel Felgengauer.

Russia and the Arms Trade

Records publications acquired from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, by the U.S. Library of Congress Offices in New Delhi, India, and Karachi, Pakistan

Accessions List, South Asia

IN THIS VOLUME: IDR Comment • Terrorism: Punjab • Insurgency Movements: Manipur • Tripura • Secessionist Movement: Gorkhaland • Non-Secessionist Movements: • Jharkhand • Uttarkhand • Defence Deals: The Bofors controversy • The HDW submarine deal • Sri Lanka • Pakistan • China • Siachen Interview with General K. Sundarji. Chief of the Army Staff The Air Land Battle doctrine: Implication and application – Air Cmde Jasjit Singh The changing rhythm of war: Evolution of army aviation – Lt Gen E A Vas Airborne forces: In search of a strategic concept – Brig Vivek Sapatnekar Land warfare in the sub-continent: The Indian quest for doctrine – Maj G D Bakshi Strike Corps offensive operation: Imperatives for success – Maj Gurmeet Kanwal The state of armour • An appraisal – IDR Research Team • MBT-90 – Col Ashok Puri • India's MBT 'Arjun' – IDR Research Team • Progress on MBT 'Arjun' – IDR Research Team Insurgency in China – IDR Research Team Management of intelligence at the national level – Lt Gen P N Kathpalia Career management of military officers – Lt Gen M L Chibber "The safety, honour and welfare of the men you command..." – IDR Research Team Defence perspectives for India: Socio-economic factors and internal stability – Cmde Raja Menon The subcontinent's nuclear ledgers are getting critical and complicated: An appreciation – Cmde Ranjit Rai Jewish terrorists and Arab exodus: Politico-military lessons for India – IDR Research Team

Indian Books in Print

Includes papers originally presented at a conference held in March 1999 at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Subject Guide to Children's Books in Print 1997

Research conducted by the Institute for International Studies, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.

Indian Defence Review Jan-Jun 1988 (Vol 3.1)

This book focuses on the activity of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia and the effects of Soviet policy on the region from 1969 to the time of first publication in 1986. In particular, Leszek Buszynski examines the rivalry between the Soviet Union and China, Soviet presence in Vietnam, and the responsive efforts of surrounding regions towards collective security. U.S. policy in the region is a key consideration, particularly in terms of American attempts to placate China and encourage Japan to assist in the defence of the region. With a concluding assessment of regional trends and possible outcomes, this is an important and valuable work for students and scholars with an interest in the history and politics of international diplomacy in Southeast Asia.

The Muslim World Book Review

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists is the premier public resource on scientific and technological developments that impact global security. Founded by Manhattan Project Scientists, the Bulletin's iconic "Doomsday Clock" stimulates solutions for a safer world.

Conflict and Peacemaking in South Asia

Provides subject access to works on a broad range of topics on the region's social, political, and cultural development. Most of the titles have been published since 1984. With author index.

CCTM 1

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. a figure who appeared to the outside world as a commonplace Russian bureaucrat cut from the mold of a Gogol short story, was elevated in 1984 to the post of general secretary of the Communist party of the Soviet Union. Thus, a post held by such awesome, fearsome figures as Lenin and Stalin passed into the hands of someone perceived as a nondescript bureaucrat, devoid of ideas or initiative, and crippled by old age and infirmity. A singular merit of this work is that it shows how far from the mark were these perceptions. This is the only full-length treatment of Chernenko. in contrast to the vast tomes written on his five predecessors as well as on the present incumbent, Mikhail Gorbachev. The work delves into archival materials never before reported in either the East or West. The picture that emerges is not of some run-of-the-mill apparatchik, but of a figure who in the context of the Brezhnev era came forth with ideas that were revolutionary, at least in the sense of a realization of the deep malaise into which Soviet economy and society had fallen. Zemtsov's volume explains the paradox of a servile conservative member of the Politburo becoming an innovative, even courageous, leader during the thirteen fateful months he held Soviet power, it is a tribute to this effort at reconstruction that what emerges is a rounded human being and not simply a political actor. This analytical study of the transformation of a peasant into a politician fills out a missing link without which the current impulse to reform in the U.S.S.R. is hard to understand or

Security Dilemma of a Small State: Sri Lanka in the South Asian context

This book offers a sober appraisal of the world trade in naval weapon systems at a time when recent attacks on merchant shipping in the Persian Gulf have kept maritime security at the centre of global attention. At the same time India, outside the international non-proliferation regime, has become the first-ever customer for a nuclear attack submarine. In 1987-88, the most expensive and controversial arms sales were related to naval systems, and yet while regional navies are busy increasing their firepower, the traditional naval powers remain dependent on their sea-borne trade. In particular the book highlights critical areas in which trade in naval systems differs from the sale of land or air systems, and it discusses the implications of these differences.

Library Bulletin

This work explores the role and influence of the actors involved in Afghanistan's internal conflict, including the various ethnic and religious groups and external powers such as the United States and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Foreign Policy and Southeast Asia (Routledge Revivals)

Includes Supplement prepared by the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Index of Islamic Literature

Article abstracts and citations of reviews and dissertations covering the United States and Canada.

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Has supplements.

Bibliography of the Soviet Union, Its Predecessors and Successors

This volume is designed to place in context the passionate controversies and emotional attachments of the two billion people who live, study, work, love, and die in the Middle East and South Asia. Understanding these regions means more than annually-updated details of the governments, politics, cultures and economies of the 24 nations and assorted territories. Special chapters address significant issues of continuing international importance, including access to water, the role of oil, and the 2011 Arab spring. Both regions, after all, contain types of people misunderstood and often intensely disliked by others. Where religion intrudes on politics, the Afghan Taliban oppose educating girls, Hindu fanatics rampage in India, Iranian militiamen shoot demonstrators, Islamic extremists impose shari'a law, and Jewish Ultra-Orthodox send women to the back of the bus. Readers bombarded with superficial news bites and slanted reporting might never sense the other accomplishments of these same societies. Islamic charities and societies bring relief to the impoverished, Israel's scholars win Nobel prizes, and most Indians cherish long-standing religious toleration. The author of this volume attempts to let the reader draw conclusions from the evidence.

Problems of Communism

Chernenko