The greatest evil of scientific discoveries in the mid-twentieth century is the success of American scientists, engaged in the Manhattan project. Infact it was a German initiative. But the German talent was transferred to America due to Hitler’s anti Jewish policies and succeeded America in manufacturing the first ever nuclear device. Other European countries and Russia and China also joined the armament race. USSR got the second position in the race as she had detonated its first nuclear device in 1949. After that, Britain had tested its nuclear device in 1952, France in 1960, and China in 1964 test fired their first nuclear devices and became party to the nuclear weapons states.

The demonstration of this nuclear weapon of mass destruction was done by the United States on the two cities of Japan in 1945. Its immense devastating capability was realized by almost all the countries of the world. Therefore, efforts for controlling and eliminating these weapons were started immediately after the Second World War. Throughout the Cold War period, a number of treaties and agreements were signed among the independent nations to reduce, control, restrict and abolish these weapons. But the whole Cold War period witnessed a mad arms race between the two superpowers with Europe being their center of activities.
The collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s marked the end of the Cold War and the erstwhile bipolar world transformed into a unipolar world with United States being the only superpower. The last decade of the 20th century witnessed the nuclear developments in Asia, especially the South Asia. India and Pakistan detonated their nuclear devices in 1998 which, to a large extent, has changed the world scenario.

The second chapter deals with the United State’s policy of nuclear weapons. The major part of U.S. Policy throughout the Cold War period was dominated by deterrence. Hence, a large amount was spent on defence expenditure. The decade of 80s and 90s was dominated by United States Star Wars program, which is often criticized for its heavy cost, and the S.D.I.

The Third Chapter is a description of India’s nuclear policy especially after the second Pakhran test of 1998, followed by India’s Draft Nuclear Doctrine. The various reasons for adopting this nuclear policy were placed by India and her commitment to non-escalation and non-proliferation of these nuclear weapons put India into a category of responsible nuclear power.

Pakistan’s nuclear policy covers the forth chapter. It is more on less a reaction of India’s nuclear policy.

The United State interest in other country’s acquisition of arms are supposed to be related, in one way or the other, as a reaction of 9/11 especially the attack on Iraq.