

Very little work has been done in this area. This collection of essays is designed to begin the process of raising awareness of the consequences of the proliferation of light weapons.

This introduction also describes the scope of and contributors to *Light Weapons* (Each of the essays, presented at the international workshop in New Delhi on "The Spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons, and Their Implications for International Security," October 21-23, 1995, is annotated separately in this bibliography):

- 1) Brady, Bronwyn. "Collecting and Organising Data on the Manufacture of, and Trade, in Light Weapons" [Serial No. 503];
- 2) Cock, Jacklyn. "A Sociological Account of Light Weapons Proliferation in Southern Africa" [Serial No. 504];
- 3) Dikshit, Prashant. "Internal Conflict and Role of Light Weapons" [Serial No. 505];
- 4) Dyer, Susannah L. and Natalie Goldring. "Analyzing Policy Proposals to Limit Light Weapons Transfers" [Serial No. 507];
- 5) Dyer, Susannah L. and Natalie Goldring. "Summary of Discussions" [Serial No. 508];
- 6) Kartha, Tara. "Southern Asia: The Narcotics and Weapons Linkage" [Serial No. 517];
- 7) Klare, Michael T. "Light Weapons Diffusion and Global Violence in the Post-Cold War Era" [Serial No. 520];
- 8) Singh, Jasjit. "Controlling the Spread" [Serial No. 533];
- 9) Singh, Jasjit. "Light Weapons and Conflict in Southern Asia" [Serial No. 534].

- 536.** Smith, Christopher. "Appendix 14F: The Impact of Light Weapons on Security: A Case Study of South Asia." In *SIPRI Yearbook 1995: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995, pp. 583-593.

This appendix focuses on Pakistan and the North-Western part of India "...as a case study of the impact of the proliferation of light weapons on security" (p. 583). Light weapons are defined as "...crew-portable land-based armaments" (p. 583). Smith studies the increase in supply of light weapons for two reasons:

- 1) modern light weapons can change the balance of power between state and sub-state groups (e.g., drug traffickers);
- 2) the availability of light weapons may raise the level of societal violence.

The origins and types of light weapons in South Asia are analysed. Suppliers are motivated by political and/or commercial interests. Reliable data on the trade is not available, but it is clear that light weapons are produced in the region as well as imported. The greatest single source resulted from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1989-1988). Smith details the influx of light weapons in the Northwest Frontier Province, Sind Province, Kashmir, and Punjab (India).

The impact of light weapons proliferation in South Asia is also examined. Since Afghanistan was the location for continuous armed conflict for over fifteen years, huge quantities of arms have accumulated there. In addition, weapons trafficking has been linked with the drug trade in an ever widening circle of corruption. Smith contends that while light weapons have not caused the current ethnic conflicts in the region, they have definitely exacerbated them by making recourse to violence an option.

Smith concludes that the problem of light weapons proliferation must be seen from both a political and a practical viewpoint. Gun control laws must be more closely enforced, and a political solution to the long-standing feud between India and Pakistan must be worked out.

- 537.** Smith, Christopher. "Light Weapons and Ethnic Conflict in South Asia." In *Lethal Commerce: The Global Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, [Serial No. 502], eds. Jeffrey Boutwell, Michael T. Klare and Laura W. Reed, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Committee on International Security Studies, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1995, pp. 61-80.

Smith focuses on "...the supply and flow of small arms and light weapons in areas of northern South Asia, from Afghanistan through Pakistan to India" (p. 61). Despite the well publicized results of light weapons proliferation, relatively little attention has been given to the trade.