

Vol 4 Issue 2 Aug 2014

ISSN No :2231-5063

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

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GRT INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL AND SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL SECURITY: A CRITICAL EVALUATION.

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Abstract:-

India entered the accumulation with a bang in could 1974. before this there had been right smart discussion within the country on whether or not Bharat ought to go nuclear and whether or not she might afford to try and do therefore. currently that Bharat is ready on the nuclear path, a lot of of the talk is theoretical Prime Minister national leader has in fact explicit that Bharat doesn't shall create nuclear weapons of destruction. however nuclear technology and nuclear explosions, whether or not for peaceful or harmful functions price of identical. If the question whether or not Bharat will effort it in the slightest degree has relevancy currently, it's therefore solely to the extent that we have a tendency to area unit discussing the pace of development of nuclear technology. The a lot of important question particularly since Bharat still claims that its nuclear programme is strictly for peaceful purpose is: Is it in India's stake to renounce the employment of nuclear technology for building nuclear weapons.

What posture we have a tendency to adopt towards a nuclear weapons. Programme can in fact depend upon our threat perception The history of India's nuclear technological development begins directly after independence with Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru pressed hard for the development of civilian nuclear facilities in the name of scientific progress and domestic energy production. This was mainly driven by his desire to develop a Commission in 1947 to develop these civilian technologies by the 1960's India had fuel and reprocessing facilities that resulted in weapons- ready plutonium. But all official considerations of nuclear energy research was still focused on civilian technologies. Any talk of nuclear weapons technology did not begin until Indira Gandhi's premiership in the 1970's the research and debates leading to India are peaceful. Nuclear explosion (PNE) did not begin until 1972, shortly after India's third war with Pakistan, even then public discourse on nuclear weapons was minimal.

Keywords: nuclear club, perception, technological development, agreements, commitments.

INTRODUCTION :-

The United States- India civil nuclear deal has virtually rewritten the rules of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and the south Asian regional security order by underlining India's credentials as a should be integrated into the global nuclear order. The indo-US nuclear deal, which was born out of India's growing energy needs and the united States; renewed Strategic interest in the larger Asian region the south Asian region is passing through an unprecedented strategic transformation following the signing of the Indo-US civil nuclear cooperation agreement. The fundamental problems of regional stability and security are being spontaneously transformed by a powerful combination of circumstances in the after math of the deal; some believe that if other alternatives are not explored. These are a Rick that south Asia will experience dangerous and costly build up of nuclear arsenals. Which would directly invite the risk of nuclear terrorism? Other has hailed the deal as the equivalent of president Richard Nixon's opening to China in 1972. As part of America's new grand strategy the US wants to incorporate a democratic multi-ethnic and rising India in to its strategic fold to shape the emerging international system and also to make the Asian power balance in its favour. The Doctrine also aims at using India's

growing influence to counter the Iranian nuclear threat and the Chinese influence in the larger Asian region. (1)

BACKGROUND OF NUCLEAR

So far as the background of Indo-US nuclear Deal is concerned .On July 18, 2005 US President George Bush and announced a bold agreement to restore US nuclear cooperation with India. For the United States, the civil nuclear Cooperation initiative (CNCI) was designed to allow US exports of civilian nuclear technology to India while India in essence pledged to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon states. The CNCI was preceded by an agreement on 28 June 2005 between the two countries defense Minister, which stipulated inter alia that India and The US would expand (their) collaboration relating to missile defense. The two agreements are steps in the developments of a strategic partnership between India and the US that was formally initiated in 2005 in a process called the next step in strategic partnership (NSSP). (2)

In fact the nuclear deal was part of ambitions US and Indian strategic partnership which launched after the cold war. This new global partnership includes strategic, economic and energy dialogues. One component of the energy dialogue would allow the US to transfer nuclear technology to India as the latter takes a number of. Non proliferation steps including measures to safeguard its civilian nuclear infrastructure. The civilian nuclear elements of the new partnership require that the US keep two balls in the air at the same time. Although the US wants to expand its bilateral relationship with India it also wants to maintain its strong non-proliferation policy. Neither should come in the eyes of many non – proliferation specialists this new relationship rewards India for its recalcitrance regarding the NPT it undercuts countries that accepted nuclear constraints; and it compromises longstanding US non proliferation policy and the global non-proliferation regime. The Indian nuclear establishment was very eager to get out of the nuclear denial regime sponsored by the nuclear haves. India is seeking to modernize its aging nuclear power plants with the hope of addressing its growing energy needs. India also hopes that the non proliferation Dr. in effective

123 Agreements and Hyde Act:

The most significant and controversial development in the Indo-US civil nuclear cooperation agreement was the passage of the Hyde act and the 123 Agreement. The US congress passed the Hyde Act in December 2006. Which negotiate a nuclear agreement with India under certain guide lines the Hyde Act, which was passed with strong bi- partisan support in both chambers of congress essentially establishes a waiver specific to India (contingent on certain presidential determinations) from a long-standing requirement under American non-proliferation law that NWWS be subject to full-scope. The broad objectives of the Bush administration were no different as confirmed by various statements of top officials of the US administration two principal of US objectives stand out. The first perhaps the more important one, is to ensure that India's foreign policy is “congruent” to that of the US with this deal expected to induce greater political and military support to the achievement of US goals. India growing economic and political role in the world is seen as a new and significant strategic opportunity to advance US goals. The second objective relates to non-proliferation, through strengthening and sustaining the implementation of the NPT India remaining outside the NPT poses a “potential challenge to the goals of global non-proliferation”⁴

IAEA safeguards agreement and NSG (Nuclear supplier group) after several rounds of hectic negotiations beginning in November 2007 the International atomic energy agency finally approved the India specific safeguard agreement on August 11 2008. The IAEA decision was a green signal for India to approach the 45 member nuclear suppliers group (NSG) to grant a waiver to India to commence civilian nuclear trade. The 45 nation NSG granted the waiver to India on September 6, 2008 allowing it to access civilian nuclear technology and fuel from other countries. The implementation of this waiver makes India the only known country with nuclear weapons which is not a party to the non-proliferation treaty (NPT) but is still allowed to carry out nuclear commerce with The US House of Representatives passed the nuclear deal on September 28, 2008 two days later, India and France the first linked a similar nuclear pact making France the first country to have such an agreement with India. On October 1, 2008 the US senate also approved the Civilian nuclear agreement allowing India to purchase nuclear fuel and technology from the United States in October 8, 2008 signed into law the US The act known as HR7081 was passed by congress on October 1 formal approval of the US the 123 agreement concluded in July 2007. (5)

A CHANGING REGIONAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT IN SOUTH ASIA:

South Asian security is at crossroads the South Asian region is passing through an unprecedented strategic transformation following the signing of the Indo-US civil-Nuclear cooperation agreement. The region is fast getting sucked into the vortex of terrorism. The Afghan war has crossed the Khyber and is stealthily advancing towards the fertile Indo-genetic plains. The fundamental problems of regional stability and security are being spontaneously transformed by a powerful combination of circumstances in the aftermath of the deal (6). The US leads war on terror initiated in the after math of September 11 incidents is now centered in South Asia. The association of Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan and the 26/11/2008 Mumbai terror attack proved the magnitude of the emerging situation in a conflict ridden, nuclear- armed region. (7) It could force major stake holders to re-evaluate their security interests in the face of emerging Indo-US strategic partnership thus triggering transformation of regional alliance structures where India is seen decisively shifting towards the United states and Pakistan exploring defense and nuclear poet with China. India's insistence on keeping large part of its nuclear facilities outside the inspection regime, insistence on US assurance for perpetual fuel supplies for civilian facilities even if it violates part of the agreement and India's reluctance to declare clearly sent wrong signals to Pakistan,. This could make other nuclear weapons states in the region uncomfortable. (8)

US And Indian commitments

(1) Indian commitments	US commitments
Separate civilian from military facilities(65:35)	Amend Atomic energy act (sec 123,128,129)
Place civilian under IAEA safeguards	Remove India -specific NPT -plus sanctions (NNPA - 1978)
Negotiate India -specific safeguards agreement with IAEA (beyond INFCIRC66 Rev -2)	Get exemption from nuclear suppliers group
Align control list with NSG and MTCR	Restore uninterrupted nuclear fuel supply to Tarapur
Strengthen export control laws and enforcement	Induct India into cutting-edge nuclear energy consortiums CITER and generation iv forum
Additional steps	Additional steps
Agree to "in perpetuity" safeguards for reactors receiving external fuel supply	Incorporate assurances for fuel supply within 123 agreement
Sign & ratify additional protocols of IAEA	Assign India in creating its strategic nuclear fuel reserve
Accept NSG-plus conditions (no transfer of Uranium enrichment or plutonium reprocessing technologies to countries that do not have them)	If disruptions still occur, work with friendly supplier states (France, UK, Russia) to restore fuel supply
Continued moratorium on nuclear testing	Join India in negotiation India specific safeguards

CONCLUSION:

From the above detailed discussion we may conclude here that the ,South Asian security is at a crossroads. The region is passing through an unprecedented strategic transformation following the signing of the Indo-US civil nuclear cooperation agreement. The region is fact getting sucked into the vortex of terrorism. The fundamental problems of regional stability and security are being spontaneously transformed by a powerful combination of circumstances in the aftermath of the deal. and this will continue to develop in the aftermath of continue to develop in the aftermath of the Indo-US nuclear deal based on balance of power theory and long term behavioral patterns. China will accelerate nuclear and strategic cooperation with Pakistan. US will also work towards forming a balancing coalition with India. South Asia has been a major theater of rivalry during the cold war era but has been relatively immuned of great power rivalry for the last 15years.

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