

INDO-US NUCLEAR STRATEGICS IN SOUTH ASIA- WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHINA

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INTRODUCTION:

The term "Indo-US nuclear strategies in South Asia" refer to Indo-US civilian nuclear cooperation agreement concluded between them on 2nd Feb. 2009. The term 'strategies' referred to this agreement implies not merely civilian nuclear cooperation but in the broader context, it implies US strategic realignment in South Asia with special focus on India, to tackle many issues that emerged in the post-cold war world, ranging from international terrorism to nuclear proliferation that followed by shifting power from West to Asia in this context Re-emergence of communist power is very conspicuous. This agreement is conceived as the milestone in the history of Indo-US relations, ending long term 'Estrangement' what Dennis Kux characterized about their relations & paved the way for 'Engagement' in all possible areas, which are regarded as vital for their mutual trust building. This accord also broke India's 'Nuclear Isolation' since its first nuclear test in 1974 and put India in to the elite nuclear club, agreement not only laid the foundation for more pronounced strategic partnership between two largest democracies in the world but gave tacit recognition as a 'De Facto' nuclear state in Asia. Though, consensus on this agreement was a difficult for both India and US before coming to fruition, as it had gone through several rounds of intense debate in Indian parliament and US congress. P.M. Manmohan Singh had utilized all means at his disposal to convince Indian opposition, critics in India strongly objected over the provisions in '123 agreement', while others held deal as compromising India's independent foreign policy.¹ As well as mortgaging India's sovereign right of nuclear energy to USA on the other hand US senate members raised questions regarding Non-Proliferation efforts because India is Non-NPT state as Edward Markey, a US senate member noted that "Approval of this agreement undermines our efforts to dissuade countries like Iran and North Korea from developing nuclear weapons, by approving this agreement, all we are doing is creating incentives for other countries to withdraw from Non-Proliferation treaty, this deal will not advance America's interest or the world safer, it will however, deal a near fatal blow to the stability of the interna-

tional Non-proliferation regime.”²Despite all these difficulties both the leaders were finally able to define their cooperation in nuclear sector by inking Indo-US civilian nuclear accord, bifurcating civilian nuclear plants from those installed for military purpose. The deal places under permanent safeguards under IAEA, those nuclear facilities, that India has identified as “Civilian” and permits broad civil nuclear cooperation, while excluding the transfer of “Sensitive” equipment’s and technologies, including civil enrichment and reprocessing items even under IAEA safeguards.”³ Civilian nuclear accord allows inspection over those plants, which are related to civilian nuclear energy on the other hand, India retain its full control over those plants installed for military purpose, however, India did not clarify which plants are of strategic in nature. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, while addressing in the parliament on the ‘Discussion on civil nuclear cooperation with US’ on India’s separation plan of nuclear reactors of military & civil character he held that, “In terms of separation plan, there is hence assurance of uninterrupted supply of fuel to reactors that would be placed under safeguards together with India’s right to take corrective measures in the event fuel supplies are interrupted. the house can rest assured that India retain its sovereign right to take all appropriate measures to fully safeguard its interest.no constraints has been placed on our right to construct new facilities for strategic purpose. The integrity of our nuclear doctrine & our ability to sustain Minimum Credible Nuclear Deterrent (MCND) is adequately protected; our policy will continue to be guided by the principles of restraint and responsibility. The fast breeder test reactors and the prototype fast breeder reactors remain outside safeguards. We have agreed, however that future thermal power reactors & civilian fast breeder reactors would be placed under safeguards, but determination of what is civilian is solely an Indian decision.⁴

Indo-US nuclear deal came as a major breakthrough in Indo-US relations, since India’s first nuclear test in 1974 & series of nuclear tests in 1998 at Pokaran desert, Rajasthan, for almost thirty years, India had been treated as an inextricable part of the problem of proliferation, the preceders of Gorg W. Bush, treated India as a part of the problem of the Non-proliferation regime, whereas, Gorge Bush reversed this pragmatic view and determined to change the course of its relations with India. He perceived that India being the potential power of South Asia bears responsibility of maintaining peace & stability in the Asian continent hence instead of bargaining over NPT issue, India to be allowed to emerge as “Responsible Nuclear Power” as India being Non-NPT state has never violated any legal commitment and never encouraged nuclear proliferation, unlike Pakistan whose A.Q.Khan network masterminded nuclear proliferation in many countries through black market such as Iran, Libya etc rather Bush viewed India as a part of solution to proliferation, the president embarked on the course of action that would permit India greater not lesser access to controlled technologies despite the fact that, New Delhi would not surrender its nuclear weapons program& would continue to remain formally remain outside the global Non-proliferation regime.⁵India being the second largest democracy in the world shares in common many democratic values with US could not fortify its relations with the same because of India’s confusing NAM policy, its ambiguous

nuclear program and its refusal to sign NPT & CTBT, though Bush determined to solve this technical hurdle in the broader US strategic interest, this deal was the culmination of what is known as Next Step in Strategic Partnership (NSSP) the agreement made in 2004 it draws its inspiration from the joint statement between Indian P.M. AtalBihari Vajpayee & Gorge Bush in 2001. NSSP opened wide range of cooperation including four difficult areas such as Civilian nuclear energy, civilian space program, high technology trade & defense on which US assured its full cooperation. Politically, this deal strengthened Indo-US bilateral ties, strategically, deal subordinated India to US geo-strategic ambitions in South Asia, however, the process of reapproachment began towards the end of cold war in 1991, as India decided to liberalize its economy and opened the door for privatization & globalization process, US saw an opportunity to improve its ties with India, via this deal Indo-US saw each other in an entirely different posture one that was existed during cold war. Since, 1991 the course of International politics has been tilted towards US priorities and its strategic interest, in the post-cold war era between 1991-1993 South Asia remained low priority in US policy framework and US lacked any coherent policy towards South Asia, it was after the arrival of Bill Clinton that US first elaborated its south Asian policy. This brought a dramatic change in US policy as its shifting focus from military to economic interest. Meanwhile, Pakistan and India both had initiated the liberalization process in their economics, since then India's economic development experienced rapid growth whereas Pakistan had little chance to catch up India, which compelled US to think about India in more broader context. This Washington's changed mindset was evident in the statement of assistant secretary of state Robin Raphel to the newsmen that "US had delinked its policies with regard to India & Pakistan and would henceforth treat each country with respect to American interest there. Deviating from its inter-linked stands that should do and stand on their own. A factor behind American policy change is undoubtedly India's economic potential. Raphel pointed out that India was breaking out its Nehruvian socialist pattern and aided by the fruits of economic liberalization, was bound to be a big force."⁶ American intellectuals made a study on South Asia and found that Pakistan as a failed state and India being the potential power both in strategic & economic terms should not be neglected on the ground of its nuclear program also study displayed the failure of even handed approach followed by successive administrations in dealing with Pakistan. Taking cognizance of changing situation Clinton sought to exploit this opportunity, designating India a 'Big emerging market' but nuclear issue continued to be acted as an irritant in their warmth. The new beginning in Indo-US relations came with the arrival of Gorge Bush as a president of USA, till his arrival, Indo-US ties were waiting for a decisive transformation and India wrote Tellis, preferred to wait out the Clinton presidency in the hope that its successor would be both more accepting of India's nuclear weapons program & more willing to craft a new partnership with New Delhi centered on larger geo-political calculations rather than narrow non-proliferation objectives. Bush validated this assumption by placing India at the core of his South Asian policy. Bush's India choice was natural in the three contexts as First, Bush's

interest and admiration about India's successful experiment of democracy, Secondly, 9/11 attack on WTC, this attack generated a kind of sympathy in US about the victimization of India by Pakistan sponsored terrorism that reinforced US commitment to global war on terror and Third, The rise of china as a possible challenger to US. Though scholars differ in their opinion about Indo-US strategic ties except one common observation that rising china as a possible threat to regional peace and stability. Indo-US alignment is largely seen as strategic necessity and consistent with the changing geo-strategic landscape of South Asia and especially the rise of china is considered as big challenge to US supremacy. China exhibits its economic & military capabilities which reflect its intention in future. Some scholars argue that, Indo-US deal is a part & parcel of American encirclement strategy against china. The concern regarding rise of china has been addressed and manifested in the statements of many US policy makers & strategists as former US ambassador to India Robert Blackwell was telling his Indian audiences that US & India should together face the "Enemy beyond the third mountain range"⁷ Similarly, Defense secretary Donald Rumsfeld in his chapter in Singapore conference said "China appears to be expanding its missile forces" allowing them to reach targets in many areas in the world & improving its ability to project power in the region.⁸ A US defense planning & guidance (DPG) document published in 1992 said that the country's primary objective is to prevent the re-emergence of new rival.⁹ Admn. William Fallon, commander of the US pacific command (PACOM) told the US senate armed services committee in march 2005 that, in the view of continuing 'Build up' by china, military ties with old and new allies in the region, should be deepened, he said the missile defense program envisaged by US should be top priority for development.¹⁰ In the first week of Feb. 2005, The US defense department released its third Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) mentions that, India as a key strategic partner, while china is projected as a potential rival.¹¹

Conclusion:

Indo-US nuclear deal is more strategic than civilian because if we assume its civilian character, we come to know that deal cannot satisfy India's energy needs in the near future as India set its energy target as to achieve 40, 0000 MW by 2020 & 70, 0000 by 2030 which is strongly rejected by some experts as for example Prof. Rajraman of Physics has analyzed this deal and have rejected such expectations.¹² This deal is a sort of strategy employed by US in South Asia in order to limit China's influence. Similarly, India too is apprehensive about china's activities in the region and is aware about china's potential aggression hence this deal should not be conceived in the light of energy needs but this has given India an opportunity to strengthen its ties with US in the larger strategic interest and restoring balance of power in South Asia. India must deepen its ties with US in order to neutralize china threat. Since 1991, India has been defined its role in global politics and wish to play more active role rather to emerge as a peaceful regional power in the region, which is endorsed by America via Nuclear deal hence both US and India must mutually tackle the china challenge and restore balance in

the region. Though china denied such intentions but the activities of china in the region project its hegemonic ambition and India must exploit Indo-US honeymoon in its security interest.

(Footnotes)

¹ Karat Prakash, Subordinate ally-The nuclear deal and India-US strategic relations, leftword books, New Delhi, 2007, pg.24

² Paddock Carl, Indo-US nuclear deal- prospects & implications, Epitome Books, New Delhi, 2009, pg. 70

³Ibid, pg. 2

⁴BhonsleRahul,PrakashVed& Gupta K.R, Indo-US civil nuclear deal, Atlantic Publisher, New Delhi, 2007, pg. 10,11

⁵Tellis Ashley J, Opportunities unbound-sustaining the transformation in Indo-US relations, Carnege endowment for international peace, Washington D.C, 2013, pg. 5,6

⁶AsthanaVandana, India

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⁷ Paddock Carl, India-US nuclear deal-prospects & Implications, Epitome books, New Delhi, 2009, pg. 136,137

⁸ Ibid, pg. 137

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰Ibid, pg. 138

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² For details refer the Book Indo-US nuclear deal- seeking synergy in bilateralism by P.R. Chari, Routledge Publications, New Delhi.

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USE OF LIBRARY RESOURCES BY STUDENTS IN SIDDARTH LAW COLLEGE GULBRAGA: A STUDY

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Abstract

This study was undertaken to determine use of library resources by students at Siddarth law college Gulbarga. The overall purpose of the study was to determine what their information requirements and also determine their awareness of library services and facilities available to the study collected data on the information requirements of students. Findings indicate that guidance in the use of library resources and services and facilities is necessary to help students meet some of their information requirements.

Keywords: Library resources; Internet; Inter-Library Loan; Gulbarga.

INTRODUCTION

Today information plays a very important role in human kind's life and considered as basic resources. It also affects our personal and professional life information needed by all to making decision and required as other natural resources in their day to day activity.

Information is very important to every aspect of today's information society or human being. The process of information acquiring using and implementing information are known as more important because they all need right and update information for their students need.

The library is the most widely-used source of information available to literate societies. Librarians must be aware of the kind of information being sought and how it can be obtained. Because of the rapidly escalating cost of purchasing and archiving print journals the library has the duty to provide and maintain efficient services.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the frequency of library visit
2. To know the type of library resources used by students
3. To know the purpose of library resources used by students and
4. To find out the respondents opinion about services and facilities.

METHODOLOGY

The present study questionnaire method was designed and distributed among students of Siddarth law college Gulbarga, affiliated to Gulbarga University Gulbarga. A total 95 questionnaires distributed 69 are received. Hence the total rate of respondent is 72.63%.

TM : **Interdisciplinary multilingual referred journal**

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Gender –wise distribution of respondents

The male students are predominantly use of library resources when compare to female students 49 (71.01%), it is show that only female students is taking part 20 (28.99%).

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	49	71.01
Female	20	28.99
Total	69	100.0

Table-1 Gender –wise distribution of respondents

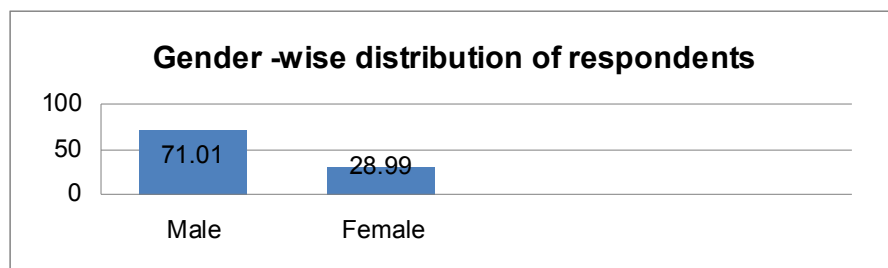


Fig-1 Gender –wise distribution of respondents

2. Age-wise distribution of respondents

It is found that, 44 (63.76%) of the students belong to age group of 21-30 years, followed by 20 (28.99%) of the students belong to age group of 31-40 years and only 05 (07.25%) of the students belong to age group of 41-50 years whereas no respondent belong to age group of 51 and above years.

Age	Frequency	Percent
21-30 years	44	63.76
31-40 years	20	28.99
41-50 years	05	07.25
51 and above years	—	—

Table-2 Age-wise distribution of respondents

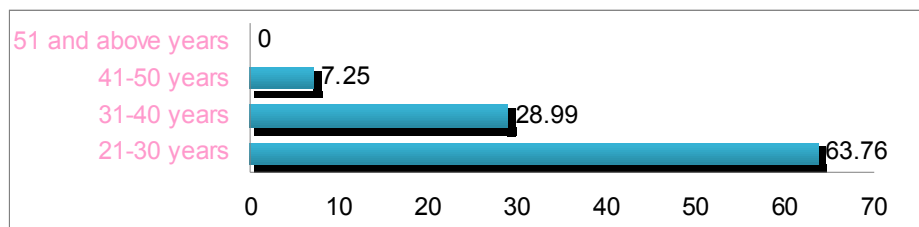


Fig-2 Age-wise distribution of respondents

3. Domicile of respondents

It is clear from the table that, 41 (59.42%) of the students are hailing from rural domicile and the rest are from urban area.

Domicile	Frequency	Percent
Urban	28	40.58
Rural	41	59.42
Total	69	100.0

Table-3 Domicile of respondents

4. Medium of instruction of respondents

As seen from the table-4 majority of the students have studied Kannada as medium of instruction dominated with 48 (69.56%), which reveals the English language. However 21 (30.44%)

Medium of instruction	Frequency	Percent
Kannada	48	69.56
English	21	30.44
Total	69	100.0

Table-4 Medium of instruction of respondents

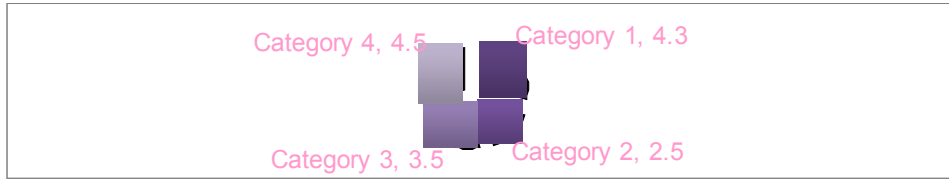


Fig-4 Medium of instruction of respondents

5. Frequency of using library by respondents

The table exhibits that there are 36(52.18%) of the students use library daily, 15 (21.74%) of the students use library once in a week, 10 (14.49%) of the students use library once a fortnight and 8 (11.59%) of the students use library once in a month.

Frequency of using library	Frequency	Percent
Daily	36	52.18
Once in a week	15	21.74
Once in a fortnight	10	14.49
Once in a month	08	11.59
Not at all	—	—
Total	69	100.0

Table-5 Frequency of using library by respondents