NUCLEAR POLICY OF INDIA
(A STUDY OF SECURITY PERSPECTIVE)

ABSTRACT
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ABSTRACT

A INTRODUCTION

India’s Nuclear Bomb is first and foremost an analytic history of how India’s nuclear explosive program evolved from its inception in 1947 through the early aftermath of the May 1998 nuclear tests. Each chapter uncovers actions and decision making processes generally unreported in the existing literature. From 1975 through 1995, in which India surprised itself, the United States and much of the world by not conducting follow-up nuclear tests and not building a nuclear arsenal. Indian scientists and engineers continued, often secretly, to develop nuclear weapon and ballistic missile capabilities during this period, but moral and political doubts, domestic turmoil and competing national and international priorities caused India’s leadership to refrain from evolving nuclear postures and policies like those of the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China and Israel. India’s policy self restraint began to give way in 1995 due to developments in the international non-proliferation regime and political changes with in India.

By shedding light on the past, the thesis seeks also to illuminate how India and other countries states may move in the future. Leading theories and expectations regarding nuclear “behaviour” derive primarily from the U.S. and Soviet experiences as well as from modern European history. Yet, in the future, other states, particularly in Asia, seem likely to play equally important roles in international security. The Indian case can yield useful insights into the dynamics of this larger set of states in the post-cold war world.
Nuclear power is one of the fastest growing power-generation induces in India. As of 2008, India has 17 nuclear power plants in operation generating 4,120 MW while 6 other are under construction and are expected to generate an additional 3,160 MW. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India plans to generate 20,000 MW of power by 2020. Currently, India stands 9th in the world in terms of number of nuclear power reactors. India, being a non-signatory of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, has been subjected to a defacto nuclear embargo from members of the Nuclear suppliers Group (NSG) control. This has prevented India from obtaining commercial nuclear fuel, nuclear power plant components and services from the international market, thereby forcing India to develop its own fuel, components and services for nuclear power generation.

NSG embargo has forced the Indian Government and bureaucracy to support and actively fund the development of Indian nuclear technologies and industrial capacities in all key areas required to create and maintain a domestic nuclear industry. This has resulted in the creation of a large pool of nuclear scientists engineers and technicians that have developed new and unique innovations in the areas of Fast Breeder Reactors, Thermal Breeder Reactors, the Thorium fuel cycle, nuclear fuel reprocessing and Tritium extraction and production. Ironically, had the NSG sanctions not been in place, it would have been far more cost effective for India to import foreign nuclear power plants and nuclear fuels than to fund the development of Indian nuclear power generation technology, the building of India’s own nuclear reactors and the development of domestic uranium mining, milling and refining capacity.

The Indian nuclear power industry is expected to undergo a significant expansion in the coming years thanks in part to the expected passing of The Indo-US nuclear deal. This agreement is expected to allow India to carryout trade of nuclear fuel and technologies with other countries and significantly enhance its power generation capacity.
B  AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN OF STUDY

The main aims and objectives of the present study are the followings:

1. To study the Indu-US security implication in context to Nuclear deal.
2. To study Indo-US strategic position as defense aspects.
3. To study Indian nuclear doctrine.
4. To study Indian nuclear weapon option.

C  CHAPTER SCHEME

Chapter 1 : Introduction
Chapter 2 : Evolution of India’s Nuclear Policy
Chapter 3 : India’s Nuclear Weapon Option & Nuclear Doctrine
Chapter 4 : India & Pakistan Nuclear Programme
Chapter 5 : NPT & CTBT : An Indian View Point
Chapter 6 : Indo vs Nuclear Deal (2006) & its implications
Chapter 7 : Conclusion