



A Selective Nuclear Policy

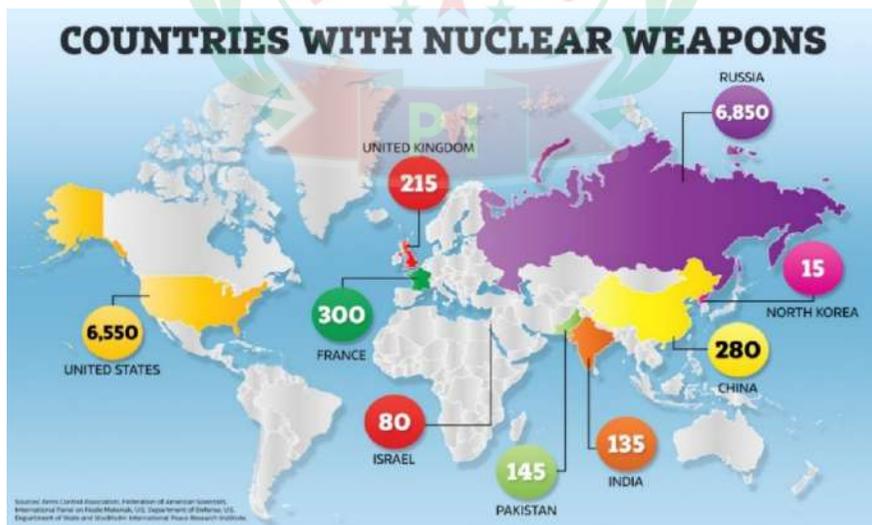
CURRENT AFFAIRS GS PAPER-II (Section-III)

Background:

- ✎ The resumption of the largest fissile material production reactor in North Korea at Yongbyon has caused speculation on its real and symbolic meaning after its operations ceased in December 2018.

North Korean Nuclear Programme:

- ✎ **Significance:** 5 MW reactor at the Yongbyon Complex of North Korea is crucial to its Nuclear Programme and further research to generate plutonium, as well as the production of highly enriched uranium for the development of atomic pumps. But observers also underline that the diversification of nuclear weapons of the country and missile programs to cover positions over time. Due to the opaque nature of the Pyongyang nuclear program Nations across the world and global leaders are getting confusion over its motives.

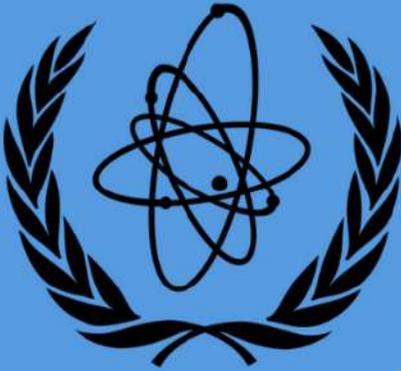




- ✎ **Nuclear Proliferation:** It is the propagation of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons technology or fissile material for countries that do not have them yet. The term is also used to indicate the possible acquisition, development or piling up of nuclear weapons by several terrorist organizations or other armed groups.

History of North Korean Violations:

- ✎ **Attempts to persuade North Korea:** The United States initially planned preventive strikes on the North Korean nuclear sites in 1992 but was deterred against such a misadventure by an initiative towards a 1994 agreement by President Jimmy Carter.
- ✎ **Violation of Agreement:** It is the same reactor that is assumed to be dismantled fully in exchange for a complete relief of international economic sanctions after the North Korean leader Kim Jong-Un agreed to a bilateral summit with then the president of the United States, Donald Trump in 2019. The reactor present in Yongbyon is crucial for the North Korea to reprocess spent fuel bars to generate plutonium.
- ✎ **The agreed framework of 1994:** An executive agreement signed by President Bill Clinton, requested North Korea to freeze all nuclear activity and allow the inspection of his military sites in exchange for the construction of two light-water reactors. The agreement came to be ceased in the year 2002.
- ✎ **History of sanctions:** - North Korea was placed on the list of terrorism after the 1987 bombing of a South Korean plane. In 2002, the former president of the United States, George W. Bush, eased some sanctions against North Korea. The most controversial was the Washington's decision to revoke the designation of the "sponsor state of terrorism" less than two years after the first nuclear explosion of Pyongyang of 2006.



IAEA

Name: United Nation's
International Atomic Energy Agency

Year of Formation: 1957

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria

Sector: Nuclear Energy

Is India a member: Yes

Initially established as 'Atoms for Peace'.

In 2019, the 63rd general conference of the IAEA, India launched a global cancer care network, "NCG-Vishwam Cancer Care Connect" (NCG-Vishwam 3C)

- ✎ **Attempts of Sabotage:** In June 2008, North Korean commitment to denuclearization programme with the United States and four other countries, North Korea exploded the cooling tower at the Yongbyon complex. The movement has little to learn the critical concerns, compared to the Plutonium Reserve, the regime had accumulated or its commitment to clandestine nuclear proliferation.
- ✎ Subsequently, in 2008, the Inspectors of IAEA were denied of their entry by Pyongyang Police to its reprocessing system at the Yongbyon complex.
- ✎ In November 2010, the US scientist Siegfried Hecker in his statement confirmed that North Korea had rapidly built a Uranium enrichment plant in Yongbyon.

Futility of Deterrence:

- ✎ Apart from the punitive impact of these measures in impoverished persons, the remaining prolonged on North Korea strengthens the hollowness of its dissuasive doctrine. This raises the serious question whether world needs a strong action against nuclear proliferation or the nuclear



weapon states want to perpetuate their dominance.

Way Forward:

- ✘ The Biden administration has adopted a pragmatic path to declare his willingness to resume negotiations with Pyongyang without the great distractions of the Trump era that amounted to exercising a small diplomatic lever.
- ✘ The United Nations Treaty on the complete abolition of the atomic arms, whose resolutions were boycotted by all nuclear weapon states, is the morally superior alternative.

Q. What does it mean by nuclear proliferation? What are the potential risks of this and how did you influence your response to India and the world?

PERFECTION IAS

हिन्दी कहानी

(वैकल्पिक विषय)

भाग-6

मानसरोवर भाग - 1

बी.पी.एस.सी. मुख्य परीक्षा हेतु

PERFECTION IAS

हिन्दी नाटक

(वैकल्पिक विषय)

भाग-4

व्याख्या एवं विश्लेषण सहित

अंतर नगरी
चन्द्रगुप्त

बी.पी.एस.सी. मुख्य परीक्षा हेतु