

Nuclear Learning in South Asia

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In the early 1970s India and Pakistan initiated their nuclear programs justifying them as national security concerns. They did not become a part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) or Nuclear Test-ban Treaty (CTBT). After the nuclear disaster in World War II, the western world continued to discourage the rest of the world from becoming nuclear states; and establishing the treaties is classic evident. Under all these discouragements along with South Asia's various unsettled issues, India and Pakistan became de facto nuclear states. However, utilizing nuclear energy accurately could bring stability to the region by solving numerous issues. The study will attempt to discover what has the South Asian region: focusing on India and Pakistan, learnt from the recent accidents in the nuclear field and whether they have identified the natural danger of nuclear energy; which defines the crux of nuclear learning itself. Sri Lankan Atomic Energy Board, regulatory commission, previous studies on a similar topic and the books written on nuclear learning will be associated in gathering qualitative data. This study will be significant, especially to those states planning to initiate nuclear programs and to the relevant institutes and civil public on nuclear learning. The proposed outcome is to better understand nuclear learning and how the South Asian region interpreted it and used it in their nuclear programs.

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