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STRATEGY is not the prerogative of war enterprise alone, rather it is a ubiquitous tool deployed by every member of society.

In today's world solipsistic strategy that is the norm of the interpersonal game leaves the victims without any means of meaningful survival. The meaning of their life is abducted through the unequal strategies of society. Although both rural and urban people resort to available means to make a living, the employing groups equipped with the individualistic goal ostracize them from the share of equitable economic gain. Despite their considerable size, the mass people are pitted against each other through the market system of supply-demand chain.

It has been reported that in Jamalpur students marooned by stagnant water venture to school by swimming keeping dry clothes in cooking utensils. This incident shows the indefatigable character of the students negotiating harsh surroundings as well as their down-to earth adaptive strategies.

But people's servitude to self-absorbed strategy of economic affluence is to be blamed for cavalier attitude towards others. In an alienated world strategy means making people fend for themselves without the warmth of mutual support.

The Rwandan genocide of Hutu and Tutsi as the direct outcome of Belgian colonial stratagem provides us food for thought to excoriate the division orchestrated between human groups. Hotel Rwanda captures the intensity of grudge with excellent construction of reality.

The French colonial policy in Algeria and the 'operation champagne' to stamp out anti-colonial struggles with the

imposed proclamation that French rule was inevitable and indispensable for the betterment of the Algerians highlights the wicked design of colonialism. Pontecorvo's 'Battle of Algiers,' bears testimony to the French colonial exploitation and Algeria's struggle for independence.

Such self-defined agenda has contemporary example in Time magazine's coverage of a physically mutilated Afghan woman by her husband underlining the trumpet-blowing that the situation in Afghanistan would exacerbate in the wake of America's departure. It is very interesting how the US government turned their back on the Cold War freedom fighters of Afghanistan and how the colonial strategies of the British in the Indian subcontinent destroyed Muslin industry and coerce peasants to engage in indigo cultivation. These are some instances of dehumanization process.

The strategy of American browbeating and total war to wreak havoc in areas through its venomous sting renders it increasingly vulnerable to counter-attack from the victimized bloc.

The exploitative strategy of employing groups does not mean that the generality capitulate to the negating plans. In Tebagha movement the sharecroppers revolted against the Zamindars for two-third share of their sweat and labour. Ambedkar -the apologist of benevolent strategy- tried to break the shackles of untouchability as he was born a Mahar. He with a view to ameliorating the situation got educated in secular law and with the formation first of Independent Labour Party and then Scheduled Caste Federation (SCF) and eventually The Republican Party of India tried to wrestle with the discriminatory provisions. He, prodded by the core beliefs of French Revolution, formed

Plan of human subjugation



Samta Samaj Sangh to promote inter-caste marriages and commensality. His experiential knowledge put him in a position to banish the caste-based rules of alienation and hereditary work.

The solipsistic strategy of Brahmanism got violently stirred by the counter-active endeavours of Ambedkar. His deep concern for the Hindu women was evidenced by the drafting of Hindu Code Bill which would have accorded women the power to dissolve marriage and inherit property had it been passed. Later his conversion to Buddhism along with a huge group of Dalits was a protest against the caste-driven social structure of India. His strategy of transcending the caste hierarchy exists as a blow on the face of self-absorbed solipsism.

M.N Roy- founder of the Communist Party of Mexico and India - was one of the greatest revolutionaries who designed a philosophical school called radical humanism or scientific humanism where according to him scientific knowledge freed human beings from the pre-conceived plot of God. The approach attempted to confute the commonly held view that human beings are selfish and replace it with an altruistic human nature. He argued that radical humanism endorsed the tenets of scientific man as the centre of the universe. Such an attempt despite its flaws intimated us the doctrine that we cannot indulge in selfish strategies for the realization of our confined preferences. His strategy first as a Marxist and then as a radical humanist gave us an opportunity to deal with human crisis through the unconditional fealty to humanism.

Lila Naag who was the epitome of altruistic strategy strived towards the fortification of women's status and the emancipation of the colonized masses from the exploitation

of East India Company in Indian subcontinent. The establishment of Dipali Sangha to empower women with different preoccupations like handicrafts and physical exercise, her active participation in a revolutionary organization called SriSangha and imprisonment are instances of deploying humanist strategy where benevolence reigns supreme. A journal called Joyosri became the spokesperson of people's rights against the oppressive and unjust actions of government. Her contribution towards the female education through the establishment of schools like Narishikha Mandir, Kamrunnesa Girl's School (amongst others) as well as other activities makes her strategy a worthwhile scheme to be replicated for the accomplishment of a 'Brave New World' devoid of exploitation and subjugation.

In Ecuador, Texaco and Chevron polluted and destroyed the habitat of indigenous communities like Secoya and Cofan disposing of polluting substances having extracted crude oil. They did so in the conviction that they could get away with their crime, for to them the community people were subhuman species. Such perception is not new in human history as there have always been such tyrannical groups which acted like social bandits appropriating the share of the masses. The blatant disregard towards fellow human beings for the cajoling of profit-making scheme is really pathetic.

While exploiting others we tend to forget that the snare we are preparing for others will be the quicksand of our destruction from the scenario.

Institution of human enslavement of different form in the first place brings forth the retaliatory mechanism of mutual vendetta.

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Prithvi-II Test-Fired

INDIA on Wednesday test-fired two Prithvi-II nuclear-capable ballistic missiles from the Integrated Test Range (ITR) at Chandipur, off the Orissa coast, as part of user trials by the Army. "The surface-to-surface missiles mounted on mobile launchers were test-fired from the launch complex-3 in the ITR at around 0815 and 0915 hours," defence sources said on Wednesday.

With a maximum striking range of 350 km, Prithvi-II is capable of carrying a pay-load of 500-1000 kg warhead.

The test-firing of the indigenously developed missiles, already been inducted into the armed forces, were routine trials conducted by the personnel of strategic force command (SFC), they said.

The first test-fire has already been found successful, while analyses was on to ascertain the outcome of the second trial, they said.

"The entire trajectory of trial was tracked by a battery of sophisticated radars, electro-optic telemetry stations and ships launched in the down range impact point area in the Bay for post-launch analyses," the sources said.

During the last user trial from the same launch complex on 24th September, 2010, the missile had failed to perform due to some technical problems.

"Prithvi-II missile had proved its robustness and accuracy repeatedly during many trials earlier," a Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) official said.

"Taken from routine production lot during earlier user trials by Indian Army, the missile had achieved single digit accuracy reaching close to zero circular error probability (CEP)," the sources said.

The missile, which has the features to deceive any anti-ballistic missile, had demonstrated flight duration of 483 seconds reaching a peak altitude of 43.5 kms during users trial in 2008.

As part of operational exercises by armed forces, two Prithvi-II missiles, aimed at different targets at 350 km from launch point of ITR were successfully launched within minutes of each other on 12th October, 2009 and all mission objectives were met, sources said.



India-France Nuclear and High Technology Partnership

RAJIV NAYAN

DURING his visit to India between 4 and 7 December 2010, French President Nicolas Sarkozy went to three important 'capitals': Bangalore - the science capital of the country, Delhi - the political capital, and Mumbai - the commercial capital. Reflecting the Presidential reach, the outcome of the visit was comprehensive and multidimensional. Several agreements and a joint statement emerged out of the visit.

Like Barack Obama, the French President too endorsed the Indian candidature for the four multilateral export controls regimes: the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) which controls nuclear goods, the Missile Technology Control Regime which controls missile and space related goods, the Australia Group which controls chemical as well as biological agents, and the Wassenaar Arrangement which controls conventional weapons and other dual use goods. The India-France joint statement reiterated full membership for India "in a manner consistent with procedures and objectives of these groups."

Indian diplomacy may once again be applauded for making the French President speak the idea of nuclear disarmament. In the last wave of the campaign for nuclear disarmament, which was launched for about two years before the 2010 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, France hardly paid any serious attention to the cause. It kept reiterating the relevance of independent nuclear deterrence. True, nuclear disarmament may not happen, but it may send a positive signal to the global nuclear disarmament lobby that India is working for global nuclear disarmament by taking commitment from all the NPT-defined nuclear weapon countries. Earlier, President Obama's visit to India saw an India-US joint statement, which actually was the first Indo-US bilateral document that contained a US commitment for nuclear disarmament.

On Iran, too, Indian diplomacy seems to have made France talk the language of dialogue and diplomacy. In the India-US joint statement released during Obama's visit, the reference to a policy of dialogue was made with respect to Iran. In the Indo-French statement, instead of dialogue, the word 'democracy' has been used. In reality, it means the same. Indeed, this is a welcome and timely intervention given the growing Western and especially American mood to take pro-active measures, which basically means carrying out a pre-emptive strike against Iran. India could in the near future emerge as an important mediator between the Western bloc and Iran to resolve the impasse over the latter's nuclear programme.

In the nuclear realm, the most significant aspect of the joint statement was on nuclear energy. The joint statement has mentioned different agreements for civil nuclear energy. Both governments, through their respective departments and companies, have signed different kinds of agreements for intellectual property rights on the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, for protection of confidentiality of technical data and information relating to cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in nuclear science and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, for implementation of European Pressurized Reactor Nuclear Power Plant Units at Jaitapur, Maharashtra.

The statement notes that the French Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives desires to work with India's Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership "as a means to contributing to multilateral cooperative efforts to promote peaceful uses of nuclear energy." In recent months, after Japan and the United States, France is another country which may work with the Global Centre. However, while Japan and the United States signed Memorandums of Understanding with India, the French organization has merely expressed interest. Hopefully, it may undertake more substantive work later. Besides, the joint statement also

mentions that India and France would exchange views on the civil nuclear liability law to shape their civil nuclear energy development.

Are the items on nuclear issues in the joint statement enough to impress Indians? Are they better than what India achieved with the United States? Unfortunately, the French presidential visit has not come up to Indian expectations. The Indo-French relationship has always enjoyed a different trajectory notwithstanding the fact that France belongs to the Western group. However, unlike other Western countries, France has generally been different. It has always shared a special relationship with third world countries. Therefore, India-France nuclear relationship is to be tested through different parameters.

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France's exceptionalism and its unique foreign policy shaped by statesmen like Charles de Gaulle have helped France to emerge as an independent autonomous power in the world. France, guided by DeGaulism, recognized third world states as the most vibrant elements of change in world politics. It favoured technological empowerment of third world countries to promote a new world order. Despite being an ally of the United States, France always resisted America's 'hyper power' tendency. In fact, one of the rationales for the French development of nuclear weapons has been to shed the humiliating reliance on the United States. France has refused to

accept the status of a second class ally.

And since the end of the Cold War, France has been working for a new interdependence in international relations. It has struggled to provide an alternative approach to globalization without renouncing international market forces and international political stability. France has searched for a new world role for itself. As a voice of the developing world in the Western world, it is hoped that France still remembers the Gaullist maxim: 'the weaker you are the more uncompromising you must be.' For this, France may have to stand up to the pressure of the Western world to shield the developing world.

The Gaullist spirit of extending special treatment to third world countries disturbs the established Western powers. The NSG was formed to bring France into the nuclear control framework. The Zanger committee, which derived its mandate from Article 3 of the NPT to add clarity to the NPT's provisions, was not able to engage the then non-NPT France. However, France's continued reluctance to play the American game on nuclear control made the NSG virtually non-functional during the Cold War.

What next? India and France may work together for a new alignment that is taking place in the world. In fact, President Sarkozy indicated towards it in his remarks during the visit. This could be a multi-polar world with shifting alliances. India is rising, and a rising India could be a valuable partner for France in its mission. However, rising India still needs advanced technological support in civil nuclear energy and other fields. DeGaulism should guide France's advance technology cooperation with India. Instead of quibbling over non-issues like civil nuclear damage liability bill, it should make a determined effort to embrace and support India. For this, it may have to take several steps more than what the United States has done. It should remind the world that international law is for international cooperation, not global obstruction.

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