CONCLUSION
The human-world has come today to a point of total annihilation to its own manoeuvre and thinking. But the general awareness of the people about the impending catastrophe is so fickle, mute and passive that it looks all the more surprising and shocking. It is queer to note that though nobody is unaware of what is going on over the international political horizon, a solid and pragmated reaction is not forthcoming. Because of that, in the disarmament negotiation of the post-war period, every other consideration such as national security, territory integrity, safeguard of ideology etc. are more predominant in the minds of world-leaders than the realisation of the expected loss of humanity or human dignity on this earth. As a result, man has become a tool of his own tools and is trying to discover inner harmony in the jungle of conflicting ideologies safeguarded by competing armament race that our world has become.

On the other hand, it is well known fact that the shape and nature of war has undergone a basic change. In no way, it is a traditional confrontation today. The overall picture of the war has been transformed into total war. Now a days war is not confining itself only to territorial boundaries and army installations but also extending to school, universities, hospitals and economic establishments.
War may break in any part of the world, no nation, however remote and far-off, is left unexposed to the effect of war directly and indirectly. It is an open secret that during war, every nation does employ all its resources against enemy without caring for moral and human-obligations.

To make the situation even worse, about thirty nations of the world have already developed the technique of chemical and biological weapons and enhanced their striking capability with huge stockpiles of these warheads. Moreover in corridors of power in both Washington and Moscow, the unthinkable is being planned and executed to the last detail. The deployment of Pershing-2, cruise and Soviet SS-19 (ICBM) has made Europeans particularly aware of their vulnerability. But known only to a few, there lies dormant on European soil vast stocks of chemical and biological warheads whose use opens up even greater vistas of horror and which would unhesitatingly be used in the event of war.

In such a grim international situation, no country is to be complacent of its security and defence. Unity and integrity of a nation can not be compromised at any cost. It is especially true with India, maintaining a long border with neighbours not always unhostile. Under such circumstances, the policy-makers of India with respect to these
weapons as well as in general have to develop a plausible and effective defence plan, taking into consideration the principles and thought underlying policies adopted by our country from time to time. But one can not make a policy decision in isolation without evaluating the defence environment in the neighbourhood and over the global set-up.

Adjoining our borders, stretching the boundaries of Nepal, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan which are regarded as our immediate neighbours. Among them no country is said to be very close and friendly with India. Nepal with long cordial relations with us, has recently developed a hostile posture importing arms and ammunition from China, pronouncing adverse comments and making baseless allegations against the thought and policy of our Government. Bangla Desh born after genial hatching of India, is constantly harping against her, propagating Islamic fraternity with intentions always destructive for our country. Sri Lanka, although signed an agreement under which Indian peace keeping force (IPKF) landed on their soil and helped them in maintaining peace, keeps on straining the relation with us, inspite of India's best effort for a friendly tie. Last but not the least, Pakistan which was originally created by vested interests, not very surprising, if she remains always hostile to India by offering training facility to
the terrorists of Punjab and Kashmir, supplying arms to them and promoting secession in these states.

Pakistan herself may not pose a grave danger, but its alliance with Arab-world specially with Libya and Saudi Arabia under the pretext of saving Islam, presents a disastrous picture. None can, therefore, disagree that Pakistan can even procure chemical weapons, which are reported to have been used in the protracted Iran-Iraq war.

India has always held that the weapons are meant not for annexing the territories of the other countries but for the defence of a country. So she has pleaded and worked to create an understanding and to induce the power blocs to come nearer to one another. She has always struggled to build and create mutual confidence. She wants that conflicts should be settled through negotiation and not through war. Only then could an era of peace emerge and humanity heave a sigh of relief. India has demonstrated this policy in the context of Pakistan. Our Prime-Minister Mr. V.P. Singh has laid stress on the Shimla Pact and explained that war is looming large on our frontiers for which Pakistan is totally responsible. And it is for Pakistan to decide whether she wants to resolve the Kashmir issue either by war or through peace negotiation with bilateral-talk.
On shifting the focus from our neighbourhood, we catch the glimpse of the blazing land of China whose expansionistic manoeuvring always endeavours to engulf as much chunk of our land as possible. On the other side, super powers rivalry and their presence in Indian ocean compels India to remain over cautious and alive to the ominous clouds gathering over our well-guarded horizon. The dilution of communism all over the world including Soviet Union and the prospect of reunified Germany joining the NATO, makes further complications for the peace and security.

So when there is an atmosphere of mistrust and unfriendliness among our neighbouring nations regarding their relations with us, we have got to revise our policy and reconsider what its nature be. It is high time when we may have to shed off our old stands and be pragmatic in our approach. Prevailing political upheavals on the international horizon are reasonably compelling us to be free from illusions and take some healthy initiative to defuse the tensions of the globe particularly of Asia.

The present study deals with various aspects of chemical and biological warfare. In the previous chapters an account of what has been done and accomplished in the world, with respect to chemical and biological weapons,
has been discussed with a detail analysis of what is said to be its history, development, classification, effects, application, prevention and defence. This is fundamental investigation providing valuable informations on various aspects of these warheads. This preliminary knowledge is essential for those who are entrusted with making policy decision. To further assistance a brief study on the policy of India and on the international policy has also been included.

India's stand is based on the policy of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence and Gandhian ethics of purity and non-violence, the aim of which is to bring peace and security to the nation as well as the whole world. This is the fundamental feature of the Indian policy that comes down from Pt. Nehru to Mr. V.P. Singh with strong and consistent support of the other Prime Ministers of India. It is this policy that made India to work for disarmament after winning the approval and co-operation of the most of the countries of the world. With their sincere efforts a number of protocols and agreements were signed from time to time, but they were never proved to be effective means of preventing arms race, among those who have acquired advanced technology in the field of lethal arms and weapons of mass-destruction. The major flaw behind these agreements is the absence of a power or authority that can control and
compel the obstinate nations to abide by the clause of agreements formulated therein.

In fact, the policy of India is an ideal and moralistic policy based on human and spiritual values. Such a policy has a capacity of wide and universal appeal but the world today is something different from what the Indian idealism is to be. Today not only the national security and sovereignty is being constantly threatened but also the international environment of war is not being evaporated and removed. It requires a practical and pragmatic approach towards the problem of disarmament and total ban on the use of chemical and biological weapons. Such a fundamental thinking is seen in the words of Mrs. Indira Gandhi when she speaks that we have of course dealt and created nuclear energy for peaceful and constructive purposes. But it can also be considered in the context of defence, if the needs warrant it. The policy makers of India have to ponder over this approach of ex-Prime Minister in the context of chemical and biological weapons to accept a revised stand without any reservations.

From the very beginning India has always been opposed to the use of inhuman weapons like chemical and biological ones. The Geneva Protocol has laid emphasis on the total elimination of these warheads. Since India has
absolute trust in the protocol, naturally she neither possesses these weapons nor intends to manufacture them, but incase the news of Pakistan's importing these weapons and gas-maks is true, India will definitely get suspicious. And India has definitely got suspicious. A new way for a new thinking has been paved out.

Today the scene of world politics is not pleasant. India must understand that the moral and human values are more important to India than other selfish nations. Today to think of peace alone is not sufficient. We have got to be so much resourceful and powerful that we may defend it.

Under these circumstances, it is quite imperative for the policy-makers of India to revise their stand accepting a modification of allowing extensive research on the development, application, impact, prevention and defensive techniques of chemical and biological weapons. It will, on one hand, result in tremendous breakthrough in the field of science, Medical Science and defence. On the other hand, it will boost up the morale of army as well as civilians. There is no denying the fact that the research of the kind would enable India to prevail over other countries in the disarmament negotiations regarding these weapons. Inspite of having this knowledge, it is very much commendable not to use a particular weapon.
Such an investigation never aims at acquiring and stockpiling these warheads but until the fundamentals are known, the means of prevention and defence can not be developed. This compulsion for our nation has prompted me to work on these warheads with a sincere endeavour to throw as much light on them as possible, within the perview of an academic research.