CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The Nonaligned Movement is ever more confidently acting as an influential force of our day, with its great potentials it has been able positively to affect the international situation throughout an entire historical epoch. As a factor of world politics, Nonalignment, far from exhausting its potential, is steadily tending towards further development, as evidenced by the Movement's membership growth from conference to conference. Recent events have shown clearly that more and more countries and peoples are moving away from imperialism's aggressive policy and seeking new ways to strengthen their freedom and independence in alliance with the other progressive forces of today.

The Movement's strength and viability lie in the fact that, as a part of the progressive forces of today, it expresses the vital interests of the bulk of countries and peoples that have emerged from colonial slavery and embarked on a path of independent development. The Nonaligned Movement is an effective and yet flexible form of unifying young states, which are home to most of humanity, to uphold their political independence and achieve economic independence, and to resolve the complicated social, political and other problems facing them.
Bringing together over 100 countries as full-fledged members and 20 odd states as observers, the Movement has become a powerful factor in the effort to attain international peace and security. It is only natural, therefore, that neutralist countries have been taking an increasing interest in and expressing willingness to cooperate with it. The same is true of numerous social and political organisations that see it as an alternative to the imperialist policy of oppression and aggression. Not only the national liberation movements fighting for freedom and bring an end to imperialist domination but also many progressive political parties, including communist parties, see the Nonaligned Movement as an effective instrument of the struggle for peace, international security, and peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and against the arms race and a heightening of international tension.

Experience shows that the mainspring of the Movement's development will continue to be its adherence to the ideals of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid as the principal enemies that have thrown the development of young national states centuries back. The emergent countries see imperialism and colonialism not only as the enemies of yesterday that kept them enslaved for centuries but as enemies of today which want to maintain
their domination by imposing new forms of exploitation and oppression called neocolonialism. For that reason they legitimately insist on a reorganisation of international economic relations and establishment of New Economic Order on a just, democratic basis. This is an extremely difficult endeavour requiring a long and stubborn struggle whose outcome will be determined by the general alignment of social and political forces world-wide, the maturity of the Nonaligned Movement, and the solidarity of its alliance with democratic and progressive forces.

It goes without saying that, having emerged in definite historical conditions, the Nonaligned Movement is going to evolve as the world situation and the world correlation of class and political forces change. In this sense it is transient in character but it will operate as an active social and political force until the cause and circumstances which brought it into being are removed.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that imperialism, as the Nonaligned Movement's main antagonist, will use even more sophisticated methods and brute force where necessary, to everything possible to split the movement, tear countries of a capitalist orientation away from it and include them in their military and political strategy, isolate and expel from the movement countries with progressive regimes that
lean toward world socialism, erode the anti-imperialist and anti-military base of the entire movement, and place it at the service of its own goals and interests.

That is why one should not close one's eyes to the fact that the movement have vulnerable spots and weak aspects. There are many reasons for this substantial difference in members' level of socio-economic and political development, and consequently differences in their goals and their approach to burning international problems, varying views on the very character of the movement, and so on. It should be noted that the contradictory tendencies and even classes of interests between separate groups of countries in the movement are largely determined by the problems of relations with the two social systems, i.e., the degree of one group of countries' political and economic dependence on imperialism and the firm relations which the other group has with world socialism. The clash of the opposing forces naturally affects the policy documents, which bear the stamp of compromises and mutual concessions.

But despite all that, the Nonaligned Movement has been able to work out fairly flexible and effective forms for the coordination of members' actions and the functioning of its various bodies. The principle of consensus was the only acceptable means of overcoming disagreements and finding mutually acceptable solutions.
The movement's future successes are guaranteed because, first, its members as a whole, irrespective of their socio-economic system, level of development of the productive forces, size and geographical location, understand that if they want real progress in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and firmer political and economic independence they have to act as a united organisational force and abide by the fundamental principles and goals of Nonaligned Movement. Second, the movement's strength lies in its unity of action with all anti-imperialist and peace-loving force and progressive movements, in fighting for general democratic goals, the Nonaligned Movement objectively stands on the side of world socialism and is, along with it, striking at the political, economic and ideological positions of imperialism since imperialism is not only hostile to socialism but is also an implacable enemy of freedom and independence of the peoples that have embarked on a path of independent. History has shown conclusively that any departure from the basic goals of Nonalignment and any pulling away from its principal allies weakens the movements, slows down its development, and leads to political stagnation.

The policy of Nonalignment reflects the hopes, desires and aspirations of the people of more than half of the countries of the world who were denied the right of self-determination
by imperialists. They have suffered from colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and racialism. They have struggled for long time to overcome from colonial rule, foreign domination, tyranny, humiliation, poverty and ignorance. The Nonalignment policy has become Nonaligned Movement in the beginning of 1970s. This movement renewed its pledge to continue its struggle to achieve a world based on justice and freedom and established internal political and economic order governed by peace, independence, equality and cooperation against all obstacles and forces. The Nonaligned policy is not a neutral policy but is a dynamic policy and the Nonaligned Countries are not following isolationist policies but are playing active role in solving major world issues basing on their merits.

The main aim of the Nonaligned Movement is peace, prosperity and security of the total human beings of the world. The Nonaligned Countries encourage and support all people fighting for their independence and equality. The Nonaligned Movement appeal to all people of the world first to free to world from war, the policy of forces, bloc politics, military bases, pacts, inequalities, oppression, injustice and poverty and create a new order based on peaceful coexistence, mutual cooperation and friendship, an order in which all people may determine their own future, attain their political sovereignty and promote their own free economic and social development.
Nonalignment has been changing qualitatively at different stages from its inception. In the beginning of the 1960s the Nonaligned policy was mainly concerned with peace and security; in the middle of the 1960s it emphasised on anti-colonialism, and at the end of the decade it gave much importance to economic development of the Nonaligned Countries. Nonaligned Movement transformed itself into a collective Movement of the Third World Countries and demand for a New International Economic Order based on quality and justice.

Nonaligned Movement has been trying to attain the role of Nonaligned Countries within the United Nations, so that it will act as strong force against all forms of aggressive actions. Nonalignement is only a Movement directed towards universal democratization of international relations can take their success namely the realisation of the small and middle countries, which have accept of Nonalignment, came successfully to realise their own aspiration.

Nonalignment, with its dynamic principles, can be set as an Universal concept or rather as an antibloc alternative to preserve international peace, prosperity and good will among the states. It is suggested that Nonaligned policy is one of the best policies of the present day world in achieving disarmament, world peace, the right of self determination, equality among the people and a world free from colonialism, imperialism, racialism and neocolonialism.
Nonaligned Countries are opposed to imperialism, colonialism and racialism in general and India and other Nonaligned Nations oppose all the above said evils in particular. That is why both India and the Soviet Union have come together in fighting against these evils in order to establish a world where everybody has a free and happy life.

Fundamentally speaking, Nonalignment is considered as an inalienable concept or attribute of sovereignty. In Nonalignment and its ideal, there is an implicit commitment to international peace. On the other hand it is a positive commitment against military blocs which very often threaten international peace, such of those countries which realise in the process of realisation of these ideals of Nonalignment automatically become the friends at the Nonaligned group. To this category belong Soviet Union and several other allies which do not insist on any sort of alignment with India but yet continue to live in friendship. In pursuing this policy of Nonalignment India could prosper in all fronts. India's foreign policy has been Nonalignment towards all nations. Thus this fundamental concept involved in the national sovereignties of two countries is viewed by all statesmen of the world as the most generic concept in both national and international relations.
The concept of Nonalignment in the context of Nonaligned Nations has presented the other allied concept of unity among nations keeping up their national interests. For example, dignity, protection and safe guards and their relations to human rights and self determination of nations etc., all run parallel to unity called the global unity at macro level of international relations. The analysis of the fundamental concepts of Nonaligned Nations' relations characterised by peaceful coexistence apart from Nonalignment India is not merely satisfied to adopt the policy of Nonalignment but also tried to promote the spirit of cooperation and peaceful coexistence among the states professing different ideologies.

Today the concept of Nonalignment is also considered to be a healthy move on the part of the nations to maintain a balance of power among the comity of world nations. But the Indian concept of Nonalignment is a positive movement towards Humanization and Globalization. Many people contradicted this concept of Nonalignment in its initial stages. They treated it as synonymous with weakness. In fact, Nonaligned Movement is a positive force to counteract the evil designs of most of the war-mongering nations of the world. There is a difference between Nonalignment and neutrality of nations. Jawaharlal Nehru interpreted neutrality as dynamic
newtrality. This carried a significant meaning. But at the same time he asserted that a nation like India can not remain itself as neutral when a super power tends to threaten its sovereignty.

We can draw a parallel between concept and mechanics of Nonalignment and the basic philosophy of Non-violence. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation has explained that non-violence can bring peace at any time to the World. On the other hand, violence begets greater violence and greater violence is counteracted by further violence. This process is an endless process. So the solution is that only the concept of non-violence can prevail over all other forms of violence; so also all alignments lead to dangerous consequences. Alignment in fact also implies an evil design some times.

Nonalignment policies are followed by Third World Countries. The Third World Countries have avoided involvement in Super Power rivalries and adopted policy of Non-alignment. These countries adopted policy of Nonalignment also with a view to affirm their newly acquired independence and national identity. These countries organised themselves in the shape of Nonaligned Movement and have demands speeding up of the process of decolonization, ending of racial discrimination, and promotion of world peace. Further, most
of the Third World Countries have avoided confrontation with their former rulers and tried to preserve traditional links with them with a view to getting aid and advice from these countries. Viewed in the strict sense most of the countries have not been Nonaligned. They adopted the policy of Nonalignment only to the extent that they did not align themselves with one or the other Super Power. This permitted them complete freedom of action in arriving at their decisions and extract maximum benefit from both power-blocs.

The Nonaligned Movement has been in the pursuit of World Peace and peaceful coexistence by strengthening the role of Nonalignment within the United Nations, so that it will be a more effective obstacle against all forms of aggressive actions. Only Nonalignment as an universal movement directed towards universal democratisation of international relations, can take their success namely, the realisation of independence of the small and middle countries, which have accepted the concept of Nonalignment came successfully to realise their own aspirations. Nonalignment has been changing qualitatively, transforming itself into a general movement for peace and the settlement of various problems among countries.
Nonalignment as a doctrine and mode of action arose as a specific reaction to this course of development of international relations. It sprang out of resistance to bloc alignment and to the dispute between the blocs, as a negation at the justifiability and actual profitability of the use of force in international relations. But Nonalignment is not a sheer reflection of bloc divisions and it is much more than just an antithesis to the blocs which indeed are not the only manifestation of power politics in the international community, although they are certainly the most drastic of them all consequently, the field of action of Nonalignment can not be reduced by the manscension of bloc divisions, the loosing of internal ties within the blocs or even their distingregation, which indeed, has been one of the most important objectives of Nonaligned policy from its inception. The fact is that these processes can only create fresh scope and enhance the need for its action.

The Nonaligned Movement is defined as "an independent factor" in international relations. That, in the last analysis was prompted by the Principle of peaceful coexistence among countries of different political and social systems and the inalienable right of every nation to determine its own destiny and the path of its development. If the member countries are not allowed to impose their views upon each other but are obliged to seek a common voice and joint actions
on the basis of shared objectives and in a spirit of mutual agreement, it is all the more unacceptable for a country or a group of countries outside the movement to impose its views on the movement. The only alternative is that the movement and the forces outside the movement will together seek a common voice and joint action in a spirit of mutual agreement on matters of common interest.

The correct criterion of the Nonaligned Movement's "not joining military alliances" and the principle of "Maintaining its independence" does not mean that the movement and each member country must "stand between" the right and the wrong and refrain from supporting the right and objecting to the wrong. To Nonaligned Movement, the criterion to distinguish right from wrong is not because they relate to this bloc or the other, but because they conform to or run against the objectives and interests of the movement, namely, national independence, peace and social progress. When the Nonaligned Movement supports the right and objects to the wrong things from wherever they may come, it does not mean that the movement has joined this or that bloc and lost its independence on the contrary, it only means that the movement stands by the side of justice of the interest of national independence, social progress, world peace and of its own objectives.