CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the favourable post war conditions that witnessed a weakening of imperialism, greater authority of world socialism and successes of the peoples' national liberation struggle, the Nonaligned Movement rapidly strengthened and became a powerful factor of world politics. In the 26 years since the first meeting of the Nonaligned Countries in 1961, the movement's membership has increased nearly four fold and now numbering 102. A new progressive factor has appeared in international relations that exerts a positive impact on all aspects of world politics.

In this study, an endeavour will be made to look at the Movement's contribution in promoting world peace ever since its inception and to suggest new strategies for making the Movement more effective and productive in the shifting world conditions of today. It is hoped that an exercise of this kind would contribute to both theoretical and practical aspects of the Movement.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"Nonaligned Movement: Its Contribution to World Peace" is the problem.
NEED FOR THE STUDY

A. Research on International Relations: The Nonaligned Movement is a product of the contemporary epoch. Like all other political movements, it resulted from the previous course of historical development and a series of major world events. A correct understanding of the essence of Nonalignment and its ideological sources necessitates a historical approach to this international phenomenon. Apart from Political Science, Prof. Rajni Kothari has moved his interest to studies on world order which clearly fall within the scope of International Relations.

Such a shift in interest from Political Science to International Relations was first made in India by a distinguished Political Scientist Prof. A. Appadorai. He was the founder-director of the erstwhile Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. It is a well known fact that most specialists in International Relations today were initially Political Scientists although a few have also come in through the discipline of History or Economics. Political Scientists in fact find it the easiest to shift or widen their interests to International Relations. It is now universally acknowledged that national politics are closely related to foreign policy and relations and that each of them affects, and is affected by the other. It is also universally acknowledged outside India that International Relations is a distinct field of study.
Prof. M.S. Rajan pointed out that after Independence, the study of International Relations has only made modest progress in this country. Some Indian Universities have modest provision for teaching and research in International Relations. This provision is quite inadequate when we consider India's size and the place India occupies in the community of nations and the role India plays in International Affairs.

B. Nonaligned Movement: Nonalignment as a policy of some nations emerged in the 1950s in the context of the cold-war, a result of the emergence of power blocs after the Second World War. The decolonisation and the consequent political independence of several countries endowed it with relevance and significance. By the sixties most of the Afro-Asian countries achieved their political freedom. The growth of Nonalignment into a broad-based international movement cutting across racial, regional and other barriers, is an integral part of significant changes in the structure of the entire international community.

C. Nonaligned Movement: Its Contribution to World Peace: The World Role:— As originally conceived the pursuit of the policy of Nonaligned Countries was expected to play an important role in the domain of World Peace and maintenance
of prosperity. It is the ardent wish of the movement to contribute to the world peace by keeping in mind the watch words - (a) Decolonization, (b) Development, (c) Disarmament, (d) Detente and (e) Democratisation.

The criteria of Nonalignment:- The achievement of the Cairo Preparatory Meeting was the consensus achieved on the criteria for invitations to the First Summit at Belgrade, which for want of anything else become the accepted definition of a Nonalignment.

1. Independent policy based on Nonaligned and coexistence of states with different political and social systems.

2. Consistent support for national independence movement.

3. Not a member of multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflicts.

4. If a country has a bilateral military agreement with a great power, or is a member of regional defence pact, it should not be one concluded in the context of great power conflicts.

5. If it has conceded military bases to a foreign power, the concession should not have been made in the context of great power conflicts.
IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

It is relevant to recall at the outset that the roots of Nonalignment as a policy, lie in the struggle for national independence for colonial domination. The Nonaligned Countries rejected military alliances to protect their newly acquired independence and sovereignty and to pursue peace. It is significant that the Nonalignment required a definitive form and content only in 1961, i.e., at a time when it appeared as though the tensions of the cold-war had begun to decline. Thus, Nonalignment gained a much wider canvas and broader thrust than it might have had it been no more than a response to the cold-war.

When the concept of Nonalignment was projected, it was generally felt that its importance would be short lived and with the waning of cold-war, it would become irrelevant. But later events have shown that it is not true. There are now more than one hundred states that are committed to the policy of Nonalignment. The fact that Nonalignment is alive and very much relevant is borne by the number and frequencies of the conferences of the Nonaligned Countries held so far. This shows the involvement and committedness of the member countries which are signatories to the movement.

An attempt will be made here to study the Nonaligned Movement's efforts for promoting World Peace. The present
study discusses the contribution of the movement from its inception up to the Eighth Summit Conference of 1986, held in Harare.

The Nonaligned Movement with its positive role for the promotion of world peace is attracting the attention of the world nations. In this context, it is appropriate to make a study on "NONALIGNED MOVEMENT: IT'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE" and that is the scope of this study.

REVIEW

In this nuclear age, the choice before mankind is one of survival or total extinction. Right to life has become a major question today. Overwhelming majority of people on our planet want to live in peace. The Nonaligned Movement which envelopes two thirds of people living on the earth has been in the forefront of the struggle for peace, cooperation and development. In the International arena today, Nonalignment is a force to reckon with. Today many writers express their ideas on Nonalignment, but no one can express precisely the contribution of Nonalignment for World Peace. One of the major studies of the policy of Nonalignment is a monograph by G.H. Jansen.\(^1\) It is rather a hostile history, nevertheless an important source of information on the events at some of the early conferences. J.W. Burton\(^2\) has edited a collection of essays on "Nonalignment" and is the author of "International
Relations: A General Theory. The latter is an attack on Realist power theory and a substantial portion of this book is on Nonalignment because this policy is regarded as a rejection of power-based relations. L. Acimovic has edited a collection of seminar papers with contributors from a variety of countries. A.Z. Rubinstein's book is a useful study of the factors that led a European country to identify itself with new third world countries. Another monograph is by M.S. Rajan. He shows the contribution of the Nonaligned Countries to the easing of international tensions, and denounces the attempts to portray the Nonaligned Movement as Third Bloc. Leo Mates reviews the formation of the movement and characterizes the basic orientations of its development. A.P. Rana's study can be called as a prototheory of India's foreign policy strategy in Nehru's period of almost three decades after independence. Korany offers a sophisticated theoretical analysis and like Burton contends that Realist power theory cannot explain Nonalignment. A.W. Singham has edited a collection of conference papers. Less than half of the papers are about the movement and, of these, four contributions by diplomats provide data on the manipulation of history for political purposes. But they do not contain theoretical analysis. Peter Willetts is justified in distinguishing between Nonalignment as a principle of foreign policy in individual countries and the Nonaligned as a collective movement in world politics. K.P. Misra and K.R. Narayanan have edited papers in which an endeavour has
been made to give fresh ideas to the Nonaligned Movement in the changed and changing circumstances of today. Rasheeduddin Khan\(^1\) put his ideas on Nonalignment as a posture, a policy, a philosophy, a strategy, a movement in the international scene. Uma Vasudev\(^2\) has edited a book entitled "Issues before Non-alignment: Past and Future". This book explains both the history and the concept of Nonalignment and its changing character. Rikhi Jaipal\(^3\) in his book "Nonalignment Origins, Growth and Potential for World Peace" deals with the international role of the Nonaligned Movement as a relatively new phenomenon. C. Arenganayagam\(^4\) regards the Nonalignment, primarily as a movement of the developing nations. A.C. Shahul Hameed\(^5\) supports Regional Cooperation among Nonaligned Nations. Attar Chand\(^6\) in his writings states that the Nonalignment as an independent non-bloc and global factor and by remaining faithful to its existential option. Pradeep Mathur and K.M. Srivastava\(^7\) state that Nonaligned Movement is a movement for getting independence to the colonial countries. B. Padmanabha Reddy\(^8\) deals with a subject of great topical relevance to the Nonaligned Movement, namely its economic objectives as spelled out at various Nonaligned Conferences.
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the circumstances that led to the emergence of Nonalignment.

2. To take into account the policies, growth and development of the Nonalignment and Nonaligned Movement.

3. To estimate the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement for the promotion of World Peace.

4. To analyse the associated activities of the Nonaligned Movement that have influenced the promotion of World Peace.

5. To assess the achievements and failures of the Nonaligned Movement in promoting World Peace.

METHODOLOGY

The present study "Nonaligned Movement: Its Contribution to World Peace" is based on primary and secondary sources. A thorough and systematic examination of the official documents of the Nonaligned Conferences and related conferences held at various levels from Belgrade Summit 1961 to Harare Summit 1986 has been made. Information on the subject has been collected from the relevant books, periodicals and newspapers and thus available sources material has been utilised purposefully.
CHAPTERISATION

Chapter one Introduction outlines the importance of the study, reviews and presents problems in International level and analyses the objectives of the study.

Chapter two Genisis and Growth of Nonaligned Movement deals with Genisis, Policy, Need, Criteria, Aims, Membership, Strengthening of Nonalignment, Role of the Nonaligned Movement, Nonalignment into Movement and Growth.

Chapter three the Policies and Programmes of Nonaligned Movement presents Anticolonialism, Imperialism, Policy of Apartheid, Disarmament, Economic Cooperation among Nonaligned Countries and New International Economic Order, for achieving World Peace.

Chapter four the Nonaligned Movement: Achievements and Short Comnings, reviews Political, Social, Disarmament and Economic achievements by the Movement.

Chapter five Conclusions Summarises the findings of the research study.
REFERENCES


18. Attarchand (ed.), NONALIGNED SOLIDARITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY (Delhi, 1983).
