CHAPTER II

THE GENESIS AND GROWTH OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

GENESIS

The Nonaligned Movement, born in the critical years of the cold-war era, mirrors the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind. It has now become a vital and dynamic force in contemporary International Politics. The last twenty eight years have witnessed the blossoming of Nonalignment into an important doctrine of International Relations and sheet-anchor of the foreign policy of an increasingly large number of newly independent and resurgent nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.¹

The need for holding Asian Relations Conference and Bunding Conference ultimately the developing nations to follow Nonaligned Policy.² The Asian Relations Conference was convened in New Delhi in March 23/ April 2, 1947 on the initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru even before the formal transfer of power. About 30 countries were represented by 150 scholars and 80 diplomats and politicians. The conference expressed the forms of Asian unity and the need to fight colonialism and for promoting consultation and cooperation within the frame work of the United Nations.³
As the current of freedom moved from Asia to Africa, Jawaharlal Nehru got in touch with them to invite to the Bunduing Conference, so that the consensus among the newly liberated nations may develop. As long as they were dominated by western imperialists and were engrossed in their national struggle they had no opportunity to know each other. In fact they hardly knew the World except the mother countries that imperialistically dominated them and despite their conflict they had been habituated imperceptibly and unconsciously to look at the World as it appeared to the imperialists. It was necessary and important that they met each other, in order to exchange experiences and perceptions so that they take stock of the situation in which they had to consolidate their respective freedoms. The meeting between Nasser, Tito and Nehru, in Brioni (Yugoslavia) in July, 1961 extended further the concept of Nonalignment to become a platform for joint action to achieve certain objectives of International Policies. Thus at this state the policies of Nonalignment achieved maturity and grew to become a comprehensive international political system of independent, active, peaceful coexistence and struggle against colonialism and imperialism in all their manifestations. This conference established the frame work of the policy of Nonalignment.
POLICY

Nonalignment has often been defined as an independent foreign policy. It is an expression in the international field of the independent spirit and the independent judgement of a nation. It reflects a country's own perception of national and international interests and its own view of the World.

To some, Nonalignment is a negative policy or attitude to world affairs. To be very clear in their attitude some Nonaligned Countries have sought to call their policy positive neutrality, dynamic neutrality etc. Many countries have even suggested the abandonment of the term in favour of new name, which would express the positive attitude and objectives. Probably this was the reason why Nehru did not approve of the term Nonalignment in the beginning. Later, it was he who defined the term and gave it currency. Still the Nonaligned countries are not agreed on the absolute connotation and denotation of the term. There have been a number of differences on the emphasis, meaning and implications of Nonalignment. Today one can talk of various types of Nonalignment, for like alignment, Nonalignment is no longer monolithic.

Nonalignment is not the only or the most satisfactory term which the policy or attitude it denotes is represented.
Even Jawaharlal Nehru, who probably coined the term Nonalignment, was not quite happy with it because of its apparently negative connotation. Non-commitment, non-involvement, neutrality, neutralism, positive neutrality, positive neutralism, dynamic neutrality, independent and active policy, peaceful, active coexistence, are some of the words used to denote the idea of Nonalignment.

However, for the single reason that Belgrade and Cairo Summit Conferences accepted the term Nonalignment as the most authoritative and commonly accepted term for a policy which all of the members claimed to follow, it can be accepted. It is indeed true that the basis of the concept of Nonalignment was made evident by the pronouncements of its founding fathers and thereafter summarized and crystallized by the Cairo Preparatory Conference held in 1961 to discuss the first ever Summit of the Nonaligned Countries.

The term independent policy was frequently employed during the period 1946-'50. The term peace area approach, was preferred during the period 1950-'58 and the term Nonalignment, came more into vogue after 1958, but change in terminology does not reflect any change in policy.
Nonalignment as used by the statesmen of various Nonaligned Countries, in spite of different implications, always refers to an active policy. For instance in his more important speeches on foreign policy in the 1950's Jawaharlal Nehru stressed the active quality of Nonalignment. Neutrality and other terms signify primarily a country's status of non-participation in hostilities when other countries are at war. Yet in international law a neutral state can also perform certain duties and claim certain rights. This conception is however of recent date. Until as late as two hundred years ago the term had different meanings.

Nonalignment is not neutrality of a non belligerent country during a general war. Most seem to take the view that Nonalignment means neutrality at the time of general war. It is not correct. The present Nonalignment is not neutrality of the Swiss or Austrian brand-guaranteed by other nations by a treaty. That is to say Nonalignment was not established on a treaty of a group of nations; on the other hand it is a movement. Almost all Nonaligned countries probably agreed with Jawaharlal Nehru when he said where freedom is menaced or justice or where aggression takes place, we can not be neutral.

Nonalignment was from the beginning defined non-entanglement in the confrontation of two big power blocs.
This did not mean acceptance of neutral or equidistance approach. It imposed from the very beginning, active involvement, in diffusing or overcoming world conflicts, global or local. It is generally irrelevant to identify the right and wrong but to qualify the affence and try to reduce the consequence or further complications.  

Principled Nonaligned approach has always been to take stand according to the merit of the case and not depending on the parties involved. There is no justification to change this approach in any way.

Nonalignment is a global social movement, a coalition of a variety of governments which share certain broad international objectives. Nonalignment is more a movement than organisation, and while organised action is essential, it is a movement that can withstand domineering force of the blocs and the super powers and exercise influence on the minds of people everywhere, including in the camps of the aligned. "Nonaligned Countries", as President Tito said, are fighting for the broadest interest of mankind as a whole and not for some narrow goals of their own. In the long run the validity of the movement will rest on this rationale.

Nonalignment alone can provide the frame work of an international movement against new arms race, the fresh tension
between the two power blocs and the consequent increasing inventionism in the Nonaligned World.

As a movement, Nonaligment champions the cause of a new World Order, which is committed to dynamic goals of human betterment. It stands for peace, for freedom, for independence, for sovereignty of all nations, for mutual respect and mutual benefit. It implies attitudes of objectivity based on perception of larger world interests rather than on the narrow and limited, of one power or a group of powers. It is a collective movement which seeks to strengthen the process of peace and coexistence. The member states pursue the policy of anticolonialism, anti-imperialism, antiracism, anti-apartheid.

The main object of the whole movement is peace and prosperity of all human kind. Only a world free from conflict and tensions can devote its energies and resources towards the economy and social betterment of its people. None can expect any progress against a nuclear arms race or piling up of lethal weapons. Nonalignment has steadily developed into a major force in international affairs. It is today a voice to be reckoned with. The process has been helped by the emergence of a larger number of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as independent nations. The crystallisation
and evolution of the concept of Nonalignment was perhaps the greatest and most significant contribution in the field of International Affairs by leaders like Nehru, Tito and Nasser.

The policy and movement of Nonalignment cannot have a part in the struggle to democratize international relations or prove attractive to other countries, movements and parties if it does not itself set an example of democratic practice in all areas and modes of its action. Nonalignment has to be preserved as a factor of peace and stability, as a pillar of self-reliance for developing countries.

Nonalignment, strictly speaking, represents not only one aspect of policy, but has other positive aims also, such as the promotion of freedom from colonial rule, racial equality, peace and international cooperation. In a way Nonalignment has become a summary description of this policy of friendship towards all nations, uncompromised by adherence to any military facts. Nonalignment is a distinct political philosophy, doctrine, or ideological world-view, a view of contemporary world events, distinct from the system of conceptions which are characteristics of the politics and spheres of interest.
The need for Nonalignment increased with the increase in the number of small and middle sized countries which refused to join the power blocs and subordinate to them their foreign policies. The attitude of these countries was well described by Krishna Menon when he said, "we would not go back to the west with its colonialism and there was no question of our going to the soviet; we did not even know them much. And with our alliances after our independence we desired not to get involved in foreign entanglements".

In a sense the Asian Relations Conference held in Delhi in 1947, the Conference on Indonesia held in Delhi in 1949, the 5-Power Colombo Conference of 1954 and the Bandung Conference of 1955 were forrunners of the Belgrade Conference of Nonaligned Nations. These Asian and African gatherings were not just regional or narrowly nationalistic conclaves. They represented the movement of history and the urges, aspirations of millions of suppressed people and of newly emerging nations for freedom, independence, peace, equality, cooperation and a just international order. The idea of Nonalignment, the first coherent outline of which presented by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 gradually evolved through conferences.
If the Belgrade Conference of 1961 was the first organised and formal gathering of Nonaligned countries, the joint statement issued by Nehru and Tito in Delhi in 1954 was the first and formal proclamation to the world by Yugoslavia and India together that they had adopted and then were pursuing a policy of Nonalignment. That was a turning point which marked the transformation of the Nonaligned movement from an Asian into an International Movement, the greatest and the most vital international movement of our time.

CRITERIA

A meeting of representatives of 22 countries took place in Cairo in June, 1961 and this conference evolved the criteria as frame work for deciding which should be invited to the First Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961. The committee laid down the following criteria:

1. The country to be invited should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of states with different systems and on Nonalignment or show a trend in favour of such a policy;

2. It should have consistently supported the movements for national independence;

3. It should not be a member of any multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflicts;
4. If it has a bilateral agreement with a great power or is a member of a regional defence pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of great power conflict;

5. If it has concluded military bases to a foreign power the concession should not have been made in the contest of great power conflict.24

In the course of their visit to Yugoslavia, Nasser, Jasharlal Nehru and Tito met at Brioni on July 18 & 19 and discussed matters of mutual interest. They noticed with satisfaction that the policies pursued by these countries had contributed to a certain extent towards the lessening of international tensions and to the development of healthy relations among the countries.

They felt that the principles of peaceful coexistence had been recognised. It was their opinion that as long as the conflict and tensions continued, peace cannot be established. They expressed that progress towards disarmament.

AIMS

The aims of the Nonalignment are:

1. Respect for the right of people's of self-determination, the fight against imperialisms and the liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism.
2. Respect for territorial sovereignty and integrity of status, non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of states.

3. An end to racial discrimination and apartheid.

4. General and total disarmament: banning new clear tests, dealing with the problem of foreign military bases.

5. Promotion of peaceful coexistence among nations with different political and social systems.


7. Study of problems concerning uneven economic development and improvement of economic and technical cooperation.

The aim of the Nonaligned countries is not so much to command military or economic power as to be in a position to influence the super powers. They realise that the question of war and peace primarily rests with the super powers. Nonaligned countries do not represent judicial impartiality in world affairs, and they do not seek to be umpires in the game. They do seek to judge impartially every question or situation on its merits. But they are not impartial after the judgement has been made for, inevitably they do side with
one or the other. In the same way they cannot claim that they are the sole protectors of international peace.

Nonalignment is national independence and freedom. It stands for peace and the avoidance of confrontation. It aims at keeping away from military alliances. It means equality among nations and the democratisation of international relations, economic and political. It wants global cooperation for development on the basis of mutual benefit. It is a strategy for the recognition and preservation of the world's diversity.

MEMBERSHIP

There has been a steady increase in the membership of Nonaligned Countries. This is borne out by the number of participants attending the Nonaligned Summits. Thus while the representatives of only twenty-five countries participated in the Belgrade Conference (1961), this number rose to forty seven at Cairo (1964), fifty three at Lusaka (1970), seventy five at Algiers (1973), eighty five at colombo (1976), ninety five at Havana (1979), hundred and one at Delhi (1983), hundred and two at Harare (1986). In addition to the membership the members of observers and guests has also gone on increasing. This is a most spectacular demonstration of the growing popularity of the Nonaligned Movement and the nearly universal acceptance of its principles among countries located not only
in Asia and Africa, but also in Latin America and Europe and representing not only diverse social and political system, but also innumerable stages of development.

Along with the increase in its membership as well as the frequency of its conferences at various levels, there has also been a widening of the horizons of the Nonaligned Movement. The most important development in this regard has been the increasing attention being paid to economic issues without any disregard to the political issues. This is particularly noticeable, since the Lusaka Conference of 1970 which adopted a separate Declaration on Nonalignment and Economic Progress, in addition to the Declaration of Peace, Independence, Development, Cooperation and Democratization of International Relations. The former contained a pledge on the part of the Nonaligned Countries to cultivate a spirit of self-reliance and foster mutual cooperation among developing countries so as to impart strength to their national endeavour to fortify their independence.

Though the number of Nonaligned Countries has rapidly been expanded and the Nonaligned Movement has acquired new dimensions, it has also been facing several problems in recent years. Indeed, the present state of the Movement represents a peculiar paradox. On the one hand, it has
within its fold overwhelming majority of the countries and peoples of the world, a clear two-third of mankind. On the other hand, this itself has created a situation in which the Nonaligned Movement is marked more and more by lack of cohesiveness and solidarity among its members. There are nations who are formally Nonaligned, but in reality tied to the apron-strings of one bloc or the other. Very often some of them have been noticed trying to deflect the Nonaligned Movement from its chosen path.

Those interested in strengthening the Nonaligned Movement ponder over the meaning of these words: it may perhaps to help to recapture the spirit which animated the founding fathers of the Movement. While the nature of problems facing the world goes on changing and new solutions must be found for them, the members of the Nonaligned Movement must keep themselves completely detached from bloc politics. They must also develop a feeling of solidarity among themselves and show their readiness to help each other in difficult situations without, of course seeking to turn themselves into another bloc. The Nonaligned Movement must also earnestly seek means to implement some of its own very reaching and constructive directives particularly those related to growth of self-reliance and cooperation among them in the economic field. Only then, the Nonaligned Movement will continue to play its historic role.
STRENGTHENING OF NONALIGNEMENT

The policy of Nonalignement emerged as the natural result of the experience and aspirations of the countries which acquired their independence after the end of the Second World War. Under foreign rule almost all of them were dragged into innumerable wars in pursuit of the politics and interests of the imperial powers. Consequently, they developed a strong urge to maintain their independence in foreign affairs and to keep away from the policies being pursued by the big powers for their own purposes. As the struggle for freedom progressed, they developed an equally strong urge to play their due role in world affairs. They were particularly keen to make their contribution to the ever continuing struggle for peace and freedom. Such urges could find fulfilment only through the policy of Nonalignement.

At the beginning of 1960s leaders of India, Yugoslavia, Egypt and Indonesia (Nehru, Tito, Nasser and Sukarno) decided to convene a Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries. Jawaharlal Nehru played a vital role in making preparations for the summit meet. The venue of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries was Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. The conference took place in September 1-6, 1961. The Belgrade Conference signified the initial stage of the Nonaligned Movement and in the meanwhile there has been a steady increase in the membership of Nonaligned Countries.
ROLE OF NONALIGNMENT

Nonaligned Movement's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism for the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries, for sovereign equality and free social development; renouncing all participation in military pacts and alliances; implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of the countries; free right of all countries to choose their own political system and paths of economic, social and cultural development; consistent support for national liberation movements, struggle for establishing a New International Economic Order; respect for human rights and basic freedoms and sovereignty over natural resources, inviolability of legitimate international borders; renunciation of use of force or threat to use it; peaceful settlement of disputes between countries - these have been the main planks of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Nonaligned Movement has put up a relentless struggle against colonialism and has supported the national liberation movements. Decolonisation was a task it has undertaken. The Nonaligned Countries succeeded in making the United Nations to take effective steps to speed up the process of decolonisation.
NONALIGNMENT INTO A MOVEMENT

In the beginning of the 1960s the policy of Nonalignment was mainly concerned with peace and security; in the middle of the decade anticolonialism had been the priority, while at the end of the decade economic development was main concern. In the course of its rapid development in international politics Nonalignment became a movement and had changed its character and content. From a primarily political strategy, individually and collectively followed by the new states, it has transformed itself fundamentally into a collective economic movement of the Third World Countries and spearheaded the demand and the struggle for a New International Economic order based on equality and justice.

The Foreign Ministers Conference at Georgetown in August, 1972 marked a great turning point in the struggle to determine the position of Nonalignment into a Movement. Since its inception and through the process of its activities, the Nonaligned Movement has proceeded from the objectives of the struggle for national independence, peace and social progress and has defined more and more thoroughly. Those principles guiding the Movement's action in solving international issues, uniting the Movement on the basis of its common objectives. The defined principles have proved to be correct and conform to the reality of life, international law.
and the trends of our time and are all aimed at ensuring first and foremost the respect and full implementation of the fundamental rights of all nations and human beings, eliminating oppression, injustice and all sources of conflicts and war, and safeguarding World Peace.³¹

As a Movement, Nonalignment champions the cause of a New World Order which is committed to dynamic goals of human betterment. It stands for peace, for freedom, for independence, for sovereign equality of all nations for mutual respect and mutual benefit. The main object of the whole movement is to promote peace and prosperity of all humankind. Only a world free from conflicts and tensions can devote its energies and resources towards the economic and social betterment of its people.³²

GROWTH

The Belgrade Summit Conference (1961) may be taken as the real beginning of the Nonaligned Movement in that it heralded a period of continued expansion of the movement and showed influence on world affairs as an independent non-bloc factor.

The First Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries took place in Belgrade from September 1-6, 1961. It was attended by delegations from
25 Asian and African states. Three Latin American countries were present as observers. Thus the idea of Nonalignment crossed the expanses of the Atlantic and Pacific. In the declaration passed unanimously at the Belgrade Summit Conference, it was noted that the struggle for peace, against colonialism and racism was the principal orientation of Nonalignment.

The conference considered it essential that the Nonaligned Countries should participate in solving the outstanding international issues concerning peace and security in the world as none of them can remain unaffected by or indifferent to these issues. They considered that the further expansion of Nonaligned area of the world constitutes as the only possible and indispensable alternative to the policy of total division of the world into blocs and intensification of cold war politics.

The Second Conference of Nonaligned Countries was held in Cairo in October 5-10, 1964. Compared with the preceding conference, the number of participants were more than double, reaching 47. In addition, there were observers from 9 Latin American states, from the League of Arab states and the Organisation of African Unity. At the opening of the conference the President of the United Arab Republic, Nasser noted the contribution made by Nonaligned Countries to the
struggle of the peoples against colonialism, for peace and removal of tension from international relations. The Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Countries declared that imperialism colonialism and neocolonialism constitute a basic source of international tension and conflict because they endanger world peace and security.

The Third Conference of Nonaligned Countries was held in Lusaka in September 8-10, 1970. During the nine years that passed between the Belgrade and Lusaka Summit Conferences the membership of the Nonaligned nearly tripled. This was not only due to the emergence of new independent countries but also to the anti-imperialist orientation of Nonalignment and its positive role in international relations.

The conference while asserting that it is not redefin- 
ation of Nonalignment but a rededication by all the Nonaligned Countries to its central aims and objectives, declared that the following continue to be the basis aims of Nonalignment. They are the pursuit of world peace and peaceful coexistence by strengthening the role of Nonalignment within the United Nations so that it will be more effective obstacle against all forms of aggressive action and the threat or use of force.
against colonialism and racism which are a negation of human equality and dignity, the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the ending of the arms race followed by Universal Disarmament, opposition to Great Power military bases and foreign troops on the soil of other nations in the context of great power conflicts and colonial and racist suppression, the universality of and strengthening of the efficiency of the United Nations and the struggle for economic and mutual cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The Fourth Conference of Nonaligned Countries was held in Algiers in September 5-9, 1973. It was attended by over half of the countries of the World, representing the majority of the World Population. It was attended in an international situation that differed essentially from the situation in which the preceding conferences were held. The imperialist aggression in Vietnam had been halted. An armistice had been announced in Laos. A new independent state Bangladesh had emerged. All this the conference noted with satisfaction.

The most significant aspect of the Algiers conference was the fact that the Nonaligned Countries, though they welcomed the new developments leading to a detente between the Soviet Union and the United States on the one hand and
between the United States and China on the other, asserted that universal peace and security cannot be ensured without extending the scope of detente to cover all parties of the World.

The conference reaffirmed the determination of the Nonaligned Countries to strictly observe the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all states, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and settle their disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and they called upon all states to do the same.  

The Fifth Conference was held in Colombo in August 16-19, 1976 in the context of an international situation characterised by an intensification of the struggle of most of the nations of the World for their political and economic independence, for peace and progress and for international political and economic order based on the principles of self determination, justice, equality and peaceful Coexistence between peoples and nations of the World. The conference noted with gratification that since the policy of Nonaligned Movement had been first advanced more than two decades ago, it had demonstrated its growing impact on the developing international situation and that the Nonaligned Movement had played a constructive and progressively
effective role in world affairs. Nonaligned Movement had proved to be one of the most dynamic factors in promoting the genuine independence of countries and peoples and in creating conditions more conducive to peace, justice, equality and international cooperation in the world.

The Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries was held in Havana, Cuba from September 3-7, 1979. Proceeded in incomplete conditions. Long before the conference the West launched an extensive propaganda campaign aimed mainly at disputing the long established principles of Nonalignment trying to attack to them the meaning of classical neutrality. The Conference also vehemently denounced the neocolonialist manoeuvres to preserve the privileges of the multinational monopolies in the developing World.

The New Delhi Summit held in March 7-12, 1983 took place at a time when the developments in Indian region were posing a serious threat to peace and security. The New Delhi conference was unique in many respects. The numerical strength of the movement had grown four-fold since the first conference was held in 1961 in Belgrade. The conference discussed many issues such as the question of Namibia, the ending of the racist regime in South Africa the recognition of peoples Republic at Kapunchea and establishment of New International Economic Order.
The Eight Summit was held at Harare (Zimbabwe) in September 1-6, 1986. The conference also formally observed the twenty fifth anniversary of the Movement. Emphatic expression was given to the conviction that the original principles of the policy of Nonalignment established at the Belgrade Conference and built up at subsequent Summits, are still relevant today. This was fully confirmed in the work of the Summit in Harare. Full respect and recognition was accorded the role of the Movement's founders - Tito, Nehru, Nasser, Nkrumah and Sukarno and their contribution which remain if emphasizing historical importance.

INFERENCE

The concept of Nonalignment came into general currency in the early 1960s. To many it seemed as if the Nonaligned might only be of temporary significance because with the waning of the cold war Nonalignment would soon become irrelevant. But in practice the diplomats of Third World have shown no sign of calling a halt to holding Conferences of Nonaligned States.

Asian Relations Conference brought together all Asian Countries. In the conference held in Delhi from March 23 to April 2, 1947, nearly 30 countries participated. In 1954 India attempted to project her moral approach become a sustained propaganda offensive with the five principles of
Panch Sheel being offered as a solution to the World problems. The Bundung Conference in April, 1955 was an important landmark in the formation of the anti-imperialist policy of the former colonies and in the enhancement of their role on international arena. The conference hold special place among the undertakings of the developing nations. It was conspicuously anti-imperialist and its proceed under the motto was "Colonialism in all its forms is an evil which must be quickly eliminated". The policy of Nonalignment in the sixties is rooted as a socially and historically determined phenomenon in liberation process. The Nonalignment grew into a movement playing a very important role in the international arena.

Today the Nonaligned Movement envelopes two thirds of humanity. It has become a powerful global force for peace. The relevance of Nonaligned Movement is much more today than it was before. The Nonalignment which has attained a global character with member countries in all continents, has become a vital constituent of the World wide antiwar forces struggling for preservation of peace, for stopping the arms race and for averting the danger of nuclear war. Nonaligned Movement is primarily movement of the developing nations. It originated from the common desire of the newly independent countries to survive politically and develop economically in an atmosphere
of international peace. World peace is precondition to political and economic development and that is the policy of Nonaligned Movement. 41

Nonalignment as a concept has tended to confuse western and Socialist observers alike, and not merely because it is something a new as a political phenomenon. Its wrongly perceived similarity to the states of neutrality, was added to the confusion, although the latter states had enjoyed legal recognition for several centuries as a position of nonbelligerency as defined by specific treaties obligations and rights. Jawaharlal Nehru attempted to dispel the confusion observing that "neutrality as a policy had little meaning except in time of war". India preffered to keep away from the power politics of groups aligned against one another which had led in the past to two World Wars and which might again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale.

The Nonaligned Movement is a special feature of the present with a basis on mutual communication rather than power, Nonalignment is promoted by a universal desire of nations for independence, bureaucratic nationalism anti-colonialism and pressing problems of economic under development. Nonalignment displays certain significant common views and common causation inspite of the regional differences in history and circumstances. They showed similarity of thought and expression in the approach to international relations.
The Nonaligned Movement reflects the hopes, desires and aspirations of millions of human beings who were denied the right of self-determination and freedom. They have suffered from colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, and racialism. They have struggled generation after generation to emancipate themselves from colonial rule, foreign domination, tyranny, humiliation, poverty, and ignorance. The Nonaligned Movement renewed their pledge to continue their struggle until they attained a world, based on justice and freedom and established international political and economic order governed by peace, independence, equality, and cooperation against all obstacles and forces. The Nonaligned Countries are not following isolationist policies but they are playing an active role in major international politics basing on their merits.

The main aim of the Nonaligned Movement is peace and prosperity of the human kind. The Nonaligned Countries give encouragement and support to all peoples fighting for their independence and equality. The Nonaligned Movement appealed to all peoples of the World to participate in efforts to free the World from War, the policy of bloc politics, military bases, pacts, inequalities, oppression, injustice and poverty and to create a new order based on peaceful coexistence, mutual cooperation, and friendship and order in
which all people may determine their own future, attain their political sovereignty and promote their own free economic and social development.42

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 may be suggested that Nonaligned policy is one of the better policies of the present day World in achieving the disarmament, World Peace, the right of self-determination, equality among the peoples and a World free from colonialism, imperialisms and racialism.
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