ABSTRACT

The subject matter of this Thesis is "Non-Alignment a step to Peace, Prosperity and Economic Security".

INTRODUCTION

Chapter One

In this chapter I have discussed mainly on India's Foreign Policy which is actually the foundation on which the most important and vital issue depends i.e. Non-Alignment. The very idea of Non-Alignment is deeply rooted in India's soil and undoubtedly is the soul of India's foreign policy.

Pt. Nehru was real architect of India's foreign policy. Nehru always advocated peace for international security. It was, therefore, peaceful co-existence of nations was not merely desirable in itself, but was also unavoidable. That's why Nehru said - "India's approach to peace is a positive constructive approach, not a passive, negative, neutral approach." India's message to the world was insistence on peaceful methods to solve all problems, violent methods solved nothing.

Opposite to Cold War: The negative aspect of the Panchsheel approach is opposition to "Cold War". India is therefore absolutely opposed to this 'War of ideologies' which in the words of Nehru
"smacked of all the bigotry fanaticism and intolerance which characterized the religious crusades of Europe."

In this Chapter I have made very clear views of India as far as her adoption of Non-Alignment step is concerned. India had no choice but to hold fast this policy for various reasons. The most important was India never wanted to be the part of one bloc or the other, because this would have made India's position very much like a puppet in the hands of super power.

The Bandung declaration was as far as adoption of universal peace and co-operation was concerned. The distillation of the Bandung declaration was really and fully proclaimed the spirit of Non-Alignment. I've discussed this point more in detailed. Thus in this Chapter the sole importance has been laid on India's views and efforts to establish peace, friendship and co-operation in the international matters.

Chapter Two

This chapter deals with the development of Non-Alignment and its movement. Emphasis is also laid on its historical background and its need which was felt in the world after the World War II. It was also made very clear that this movement would not form any Third bloc, as it was felt feared.
Non-Alignments' primordial opposition to military blocs, arms race, and bifurcation of the world into two compartments, articulating the protest of the erstwhile colonial countries against economic inequality, socio-political injustice and discriminatory treatment based on colour, race and creed meted out by major industrial and ex-colonial powers. The Movement protest against multi pattern of domination and hegemony, against dependence and neo-colonialism.

The NAM is working for peace, security and disarmament, on the one hand and independence development and co-operation among nations on the otherhand. In other words, its objective is to evolve an international order based on justice and peace and conditions conducive for domestic, socio-economic development of Non-Aligned countries.

Non-Alignment is an idea of national self-determination of the insistence on freedom from imperialist-colonial rule which gained strength particularly between the two world wars.

In the context of war and peace special emphasis is laid on the need for general and complete disarmament. The possession of weapons creates fear in the minds of other and thus peace cannot be established in the world.

It has been explained as to how these goals of the NAM were
tried through various Non-Aligned conferences time to time. i.e. from 1961 to 1983.

India's role in world affairs, her policy and attitude of Non-Alignment was fully and successfully demonstrated especially in respect of the Korean Question and the Indo-China conflict. The basic objective of Non-alignment is to dissolve the bipolar system and to build up ONE WORLD. India is an ardent lover of peace and bitter hater of war.

Thus in this chapter India's clear view and position on the great principles of love and peace is portrayed.

Chapter Three

The chapter three deals with Arms race and disarmament. The main objective and aim of Non-Alignment is to establish peace in the world. World peace is only possible when arms race is totally stopped among the super powers. India has been advocating for Panchsheel since the beginning of the NAM. There is only one solution to the international tension and stress viz. Disarmament. The Non-Aligned countries have repeatedly emphasized that their long-run and irreplaceable goal is - general and complete disarmament under strict international control. India is doing hard to establish New World Order, where the use of Nuclear Power will
be used only for peaceful purposes. A tension free international order, where peace and prosperity could be conducive.

UNO and NAM are too working hand in hand for the same purpose - to establish peace and prosperity. India has influenced the preparation of the U.N. agenda and the focus of Discussion on major issues in the General Assembly. India along with the six-nation Gulf co-operation Council has expressed its opposition to the presence of any super power in the Indian Ocean and Gulf Region. The future of peace is really depends on what may be called the Three Ds - Detente, Disarmament and Development. These areas have been widely discussed in the Chapter too. Deterrence and Test Ban Treaty is the Call of the day, if there be a possibility of peaceful co-existence in the world. India believes that Nuclear war will be the ultimate catastrophe. Therefore India is trying her best to ban completely the use of Nuclear weapons. India also believes in one world where there will be no colour discrimination. Thus India fully believes in "Vasudhaiv Kutubkam"

Chapter Four

World peace such an important issue for India that it has become an outstanding feature of India's foreign policy. This chapter will very broadly discuss the participation of India and her efforts to work for peace. Therefore India wants that war itself should be abolished as a means of settling any problem,
because war does not solve any problem on the other it unsettles many a settled problems. India hates violence from its history. Nehru said, "we have absolutely no intention to throw ourselves into war even if the whole world is at war."

India's stand on the approach to peace, the nature of peace, conceived by her and the principles of Panchsheela, as well as opposition to the "Cold war" India therefore opposes the creation of military pacts and alliances. These are absolutely against the spirit of Non-alignment policy of which India is an important part. India believes in the Commonwealth because her view is that the Commonwealth is a free association of independent, sovereign states. India loves to grow friendship with all, therefore India wants to remain in the Commonwealth. This issue will be discussed in detail in this chapter also. India also admires Soviet Policy of Peace, peaceful co-existence and removal of exploitation of man by man. The USSR has highly appreciated India's efforts in establishing world peace and lessening the world tension. In order to have a very cordial and friendly relations among the nations of the world, India is very much interested to keep very close relations with each of them - the cultural exchange is one of the ways to have better mutual understanding. In the end of the chapter quite in detail Non-aligned countries - Economic Declaration views have been widely discussed. There are no two opinions about this that economical equality is one of the most important point to
bring about security and good relations among the peoples. Perpectual peace is highly possible on this principle.

**Conclusion**

Once again in conclusion the importance and emphasis has been laid on India's foreign policy. Actually if it is said that India's foreign policy is quite aligned with Non-alignment, it will not be improper. Why India still holding this policy is the only way for India to serve and prosper. India believes in winning friends not losing them. People have criticised on many occasions India's policy and the path of Non-Alignment, but I've no hesitation to say that through this policy only India has gone so far. The world knows India because of this.

The entire world look upon India today because of her Non-Aligned policy. There is no other go to have peace. Arms race and armament are not the solutions of the present crisis. Co-existence and Co-operation is ultimte goal, to mankind today. India had faced many odd situation in the past but she did not move away or deviate from this policy. This Chapter has portrayed vividly an analysis to this end.

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