Throughout the long history of human survival, man has been developing a common framework for security. That has however proved to be an elusive effort due to a misconceived notion of national security. Moreover, international interdependence has robbed the state of its individuality. Instead every issue is analyzed in terms of its global dimension. The multilateral - multidimensionality of security has vastly expanded the area of research. The period we have entered in international relations is Janus faced; it wears both the aspect of hope and the countenance of dangerous unrestraint.

Our times, the years of change, pose new challenges, offer opportunities and bring along risk to all of us. As the world moves away from the threat of global conflict, we have not yet found the way to shift from area of reduced tension to global security and prosperity. At a time when hegemonies are declining, the boundaries disappearing, when people are challenging state authority and alliances are loosing viability, the prospects of global security are bright.

The present study is a modest attempt to outline the scope of concept of security, to define and to theorize it. Taking into account the amount of interdependence among
nations and the interrelationship between national and international security, one is bound to ask: does not a unilateral pursuance of national security jeopardize the attempts to preserve global security; or is it that the priorities of the component should be sacrificed for the greater interest of the whole? In their efforts to theorize security into various concepts, the 'realists' have often attempted to put undue emphasis on 'power'. These power-oriented manifestations of security are really the manifestation of its western orientation.

'Common-Security' is relatively a new concept put forth by the Palme Commission Report. But even this report referred to common security mostly in terms of arms-disarmament dichotomy, while making fleeting references to the developmental aspect. It is only when we combine this with the needs of 'common-survival' as outlined by the Brandt Commission Report and the Brundtland Commission Report on Environment and 'sustainable development' that we get a clearer and broader canvas of our common problem. In this context that the objectives of the study can be clearly stated.

- Is it justifiable to relate security only to the military issue? Does not the changing circumstances require that it should be analyzed on broader canvas?
In this reference, how far do the present concepts substantiate the needs of common security. Do they or are they not fit to meet the challenges thrown by the changing international relations?

Non-Alignment has its own understanding of security. It is the co-terminus relationship between the goals of common security and non-alignment which outlines the further framework of the study:

- Security as it is understood by non-alignment,
- Was there any implied or explicit effort concerning the problem of global security at the time of formation of non-alignment as policy as well as a movement?
- Has it been able to contribute towards global security?
- Is it not that non-alignment is anti-thetical to international security - concerned more with the needs of Third World and Non-Aligned countries?
- International Security and small states - how can it develop internal factors of security and how can it sustain an internal system of defence?
- Whether there is any need or scope for further elaboration of the non-aligned conception of global security and their own security as well?

Chapter one deals with the key issue of security - its multilateral and multi-dimensional aspects. It considers the security of the individual, national and international
security. Hence it also analyses the realist-idealist controversy: Whether individual national security should override the global security interests or not. Security being a matter of perception, not all nations can essentially understand it in the same way. The threats every nation perceives towards its security, reflect the peculiar circumstances it face in domestic and international affairs. Security is not just absence of war, it has social, economic and environmental issues attached to it. Though no readymade solutions can be proposed for such threats, security is a more comprehensive term than power or peace. It is in the broader framework of security that international security can combine with common security.

The second chapter deals with the various key concepts of international security namely the concepts of Balance of power, Collective Security, Disarmament and Arms Control, and Deterrence that have evolved according to the circumstances and needs of the nations. An effort has been made to outline the definition of each of the concept, covering its basic tenets and a brief history. It also puts forth the various interpretations and models formulated by scholars. To sum it up, it tries to find out how far do these concepts hold ground in relation to the 'common crises' faced by international relations. The concept of non-alignment has been briefly introduced as it finds a
detailed analysis in the following pages.

As the fundamental orientation of the study emphasizes the security in non-alignment, chapter three outlines the basic contours, aims, evolution and growth of the non-aligned movement till its tenth Summit Conference. While following the evolution and growth of NAM, it is apparent that the movement has been constantly shifting its emphasis according to the demands of non-aligned countries and in the interest of humanity. Although, partly its origin lay in the cold war politics, it is firmly rooted to international politics and thus has its own existence. With a sizeable membership, NAM has highlighted the issues that form the crux of common security.

The security of small states and the Third World countries, most of which form the majority of NAM membership, is the essence of the fourth chapter. It is the non-viability and vulnerability of small states and the developmental problems with the unstable political character of Third World, that tend to threaten and compromise international security. With the disintegrative tendencies world-over it seems, there are tough time to be faced in spite of the emerging 'new world order'. New types of fundamentalist tendencies, terrorism and drug-abuse have taken firm roots. A global effort is necessary to challenge and uproot such degenerative tendencies.
The final chapter considers security as it has evolved with the growth of NAM. It tries to answer some of the many basic questions being raised about non-alignment. Security is the basic issue and a perpetual necessity. The chapter focuses primarily on this issue right from the inception of the non-aligned policy. It also analyses the relations among various non-aligned countries, that have on many occasions jeopardized and compromised the security of NAM and world at large. It can be inferred that from the very beginning, non-alignment has chosen its goals which would encompass the interests of the international community and thus may hold hope for future.