

CONCLUSION

C O N C L U S I O N

In the present work an attempt is made to study the theory Indian Non-alignment, through the critical perspective. The theory non alignment was expounded by Nehru but, different countries interpreted it according to their national view point. India also did the same thing. Therefore the theory of Non-alignment developed by successive Indian Prime Ministers Nehru, Shastri, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai is critically analysed in the light of their foreign policy considerations. It is argued that each one of them perceived it as an instrument to safeguard India's national interests, to maintain world peace, and to bring about solidarity in the third world countries. Following is the summary of the main arguments of the dissertation.

S U M M A R Y :

In the first chapter an attempt is made to study the evolution of the concept of Non-alignment, after the second world war. The policy of Non-alignment was pursued by the newly developing countries to moderate the intensity of cold war and to ensure national

independence. Nehru successfully linked the Non-alignment movement, with the Panchsheela, and the Bandung conference of Afro-Asian countries held in 1955. Thus the main thrust of the N A M was to oppose colonialism imperialism racism and the cold war ideologies.

In the second chapter Nehru's theory of Non-alignment is studied in the light of historical conditions. For Nehru, Non-alignment was a policy of peaceful co-existence, friendship, and mutual assistance, but during this long tenure as prime minister of India the policy had to undergo many stresses and strains. The most severe test of the policy was done in 1962 when China invaded India had to lean towards the Western Camp. But Nehru quickly corrected the tilt and sought to maintain equidistance between two super powers. Nehru firmly held a view that the policy of Non-alignment was rooted in India's political tradition. It was essential for the economic development of the country, as well as for maintaining her political independence and sovereignty.

In the third chapter Shastri's perception of Non-alignment was studied in the light of difficult international situation. Shastri had to face two wars and had to accept two mediations by U.K. and U.S.S.R. Shastri successfully steered the middle course and avoided the joining of any camps. Though he did not contribute substantially to the theory of Non-alignment, he did not alter the bases of the theory.

Mrs. Gandhi further enriched the theory by expounding the cause of international economic equality and justice. In the fourth chapter, Mrs. Gandhi's theory of Non-alignment is studied. It was said that Mrs. Gandhi abandoned the policy of Non-alignment, when she signed the treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union in 1971. But it can be said that despite signing the treaty, India remained non-aligned as she ably handled U.S.S.R., and refused to join Breznev's plan of the Asian collective security. Mrs. Gandhi radicalised the movement by emphasising the opposition to all sorts of imperialism, colonialism and racism. She was one of the first third world leaders to highlight the unjust distribution of wealth among the developed and under developed countries of the world.

In the fifth and last chapter an attempt is made to analyse the theory of genuine Non-alignment expounded by the Janata Government headed by Morarji Desai. The theory of genuine Non-alignment retained the fundamentals of the theory of Non-alignment expounded by Nehru but sought to correct the tilt that was noticeable. It was thought by the Janata leaders that during Mrs. Gandhi's tenure India did not maintain equidistance and tilted towards U.S.S.R. The theory of genuine Non-alignment could not be completely implemented as political and economic realities severely limited the scope of the Janata government.

CONCLUDING REMARKS :

The historical survey of the Indian theory of Non-alignment makes it clear that it helped India to safeguard her national interests during the most difficult years. Non-alignment helped India to establish her leadership over the third world countries . It also helped her to avoid cold war, and keep herself away from all the evil effects of cold war including the destabilisation attempts. Because of this policy India could secure economic and technological assistance from both the camps. U.S.A. gave monetary assistance to the country to solve the problem of balance of payment, and to enable India to import food grains and machinery , U.S.S.R. helped India to build heavy industries and to develop oil fields in the country. Her military assistance was significant. Thus due to the policy of Non-alignment India -could secure substantial amount of help from both the camps.

The Indian Non-alignment had to face severe test in 1962-1965 and 1971 when the country was attacked. In 1962. there was a danger of pro-U.S. tilt and in 1971, there was a danger of pro-U.S.S.R. tilt but the country overcame the trauma and scrupulously maintained her political independence and sovereignty.

The major goal of the theory of Non-alignment expounded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to establish double peace in the world, as the world had no other alternative. Would peace, nuclear disarmament, peaceful co-existence, friendship, respecting each others' territorial integrity and sovereignty, emancipation of the subject people different colonies, sharing of world resources on the basis of justice and equality, and avoiding of recourse to war, are the basic principles of the theory of Non-alignment expounded by Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The theory of Non-alignment is a means to establish a world order which is based on economic justice and equality among the nations.

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