INDIA’S POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT
INTRODUCTION

- The word ‘non-aligned’ is used for the foreign policy of those nations which are not aligned to Anglo-American Bloc and Communist bloc and independently frame and follow their foreign policies.
MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF NON-ALIGNMENT

- According to A. Appadorai, “Non-Alignment means that the state described as non-aligned has no military alliance with any other state.”

- According to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, “Non-Alignment means attempt by a nation to keep itself aloof from military blocs. It means trying to view the thing as far as possible not from military point of view though that has to come in sometimes, but we must have independent view point and must have friendly relations with all countries.”
FEATURES OF NON-ALIGNMENT

1. Opposition of cold war
2. Keeping away from Power Politics
3. Opposition to military Alliances
4. Peaceful Co-existence and Non-interference
5. Support for Independent Foreign policy
6. It is policy of action, not of isolation
7. Non-Alignment is neither diplomatic means nor a legal Status
8. Non-alignment is not alignment among Non-aligned
9. It is policy of Peace
10. Faith in Regional Co-operation
WHY INDIA ADOPTED THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT?

1. Need of the time
2. For the all round development of the country
3. Military alliance can prove harmful for developing countries
4. Geographical Position of India
5. For the formulation of independent Foreign Policy
6. India as a Mediator
7. Freedom of Manoeuvre
8. Historical Reason
9. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru’s Faith
ADVANTAGES OF NON-ALIGNMENT TO INDIA

1. India has been able to maintain its independence in policy making.
2. Policy of Non-Alignment is in accordance with the national interests of India.
3. India has been able to maintain neutral status.
4. India’s role in the solution of international Conflicts.
5. India has been able to get the support of both the blocs.
CRITICISM OF INDIA’S POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

1. Non-Alignment has provided us baseless sense of security
2. India has failed to protect its national interests
3. Doubts about the neutrality of India
4. It is a policy of double Alignment
5. It is more idealistic Policy
6. Policy of Non-Alignment is not relevant Today
7. Non-alignment is policy of Friendlessness
FUTURE AGENDA OF NAM

- Establishment Just Economic order
- Disarmament
- To eradicate Terrorism
- Eradication of Religious Fundamentalism
- Nuclear Disarmament
- Democratization of international institutions
- Eradication of Totalitarianism and establishment of democracy
- End of Colonialism and Neo-Colonialism
- Protection of Human Rights
- North-South Dialogue
- Non-alignment and Movements in Middle East
- South-South Dialogue
REFERENCES

- Sumit Ganguly (ed.), India’s Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect, OUP, 2009.