

MODULE I-INDIA: THE REPUBLIC

TOPIC: FORMATION OF REGIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS-NAM

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NAM

- ◉ The **first NAM Summit Conference** took place in Belgrade, **Yugoslavia, in September 1961**.
- ◉ It has **120 members** as on April 2018 comprising 53 countries from Africa, 39 from Asia, 26 from Latin America and the Caribbean and 2 from Europe (Belarus, Azerbaijan). There are **17 countries and 10 international organizations** that are **Observers** at NAM.
- ◉ The Non-Aligned Movement was founded and held its first conference (the Belgrade Conference) in 1961 under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Sukarno of Indonesia.
- ◉ The purpose of the organization was enumerated in Havana Declaration of 1979 to ensure "the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries" in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign subjugation

- ◎ During the cold war era the NAM played a vital role in stabilizing the world order and preserving peace and security. Non alignment of NAM doesn't mean the neutrality of state on global issues, it was always a peaceful intervention in world politics.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BANDUNG CONFERENCE

- ◉ The year 2020 marks the 65th anniversary of the landmark Bandung Conference that resulted in the adoption of the founding principles of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
- ◉ The basic concept for NAM originated in 1955 during discussions that took place at the Asia-Africa Bandung Conference held in Indonesia.
- ◉ The twenty-five countries that participated at the Bandung Conference -Asia, Africa and Latin America
- ◉ The conference's stated aims were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neo-colonialism by any nation. The conference was an important step toward the Non-Aligned Movement.

MEANING AND CONCEPT OF NON-ALIGNMENT

- ◉ Included 6 concepts
- ◉ 1.Neutrality
- ◉ 2.Neutralisation
- ◉ 3.Isolationism
- ◉ 4.Non-commitment
- ◉ 5.Non-involvement
- ◉ 6.Unilateratism
- ◉ Struggle against imperialism, Colonialism, Neo-colonialism, Aparthied, Racism, Armament and all forms of foreign occupation and domination
- ◉ Negative aspect is keeping out from military alliances and positive aspect is the right of freedom to act independently in the international sphere without any fear or pressure

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

- ◉ Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.
- ◉ Peaceful settlement of all international conflicts in accordance with the charter of the United Nations.
- ◉ Respect for the political, economic, social and cultural diversity of countries and peoples.
- ◉ struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism
- ◉ Disarmament
- ◉ Ending of racism and racial discrimination
- ◉ Creation of new international economic order

RELEVANCE OF NAM

- ◉ **WORLD PEACE** - NAM has played an active role in preserving world peace. It prohibited invasion of any country, promoted disarmament and a sovereign world order.
- ◉ **TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND SOVEREIGNTY** - NAM stands with this principle and proved its repeated relevance with the idea of preserving the independence of every nation.
- ◉ **THIRD WORLD NATIONS** - Third world countries fighting against socio-economic problems since they have been exploited for a long time by other developed nations, NAM acted as a protector for these small countries against the western hegemony.
- ◉ **SUPPORT OF UN** - NAM's total strength comprises of 118 developing countries and most of them being a member of UN General Assembly. It represents two third members of general assembly, hence NAM members act as important vote blocking group in UN.

- ◉ **Equitable world order** - NAM promotes equitable world order. It can act as a bridge between the political and ideological differences existing in the international environment.
- ◉ **Interest of developing countries** - If disputes arise between developed and developing nation at any point of a concerned topic for example WTO, then NAM act as a platform which negotiates and conclude disputes peacefully securing the favorable decisions for each member nation.
- ◉ **Cultural diversity and human rights** - In the environment of gross human right violation, it can provide a platform to raise such issues and resolve the same through its principles.
- ◉ **Sustainable development** - NAM supported the concept of sustainable development and can lead the world toward sustainability. Can be used as larger platform to make consensus on global burning issues like climate **change, migration and global terrorism.**
- ◉ **Economic growth**

LIMITATIONS

- ◉ All the programmes of NAM remained only in paper
- ◉ Failed to tackle issues affecting its own member states
- ◉ NAM failed to stop the war between India and Pakistan and Iran and Iraq
- ◉ NAM failed to play an effective role in Gulf crisis