

PURNEA UNIVERSITY, PURNEA



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PPT :

- ▶ SUBJECT : HISTORY
- ▶ SEMESTER : 02 : PG
- ▶ COURSE : 06
- ▶ TOPIC : NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT AND ITS RELEVANCE



INTRODUCTION:

- ▶ The NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM) was started by the developing countries of the world with India as the main architect in the 1960s to create a just, equal and peaceful world order.
- ▶ Today, the NAM has grown into an international organization spreading over 120 countries of the world.
- ▶ They meet in different parts of the world from time to time to pursue their objectives and follow the policy of ‘ peace, cooperation and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none.’
- ▶ The chief architects of the NAM were:
 - ▶ Jawaharlal Nehru of India
 - ▶ Abdul Nasser of Egypt
 - ▶ Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and
 - ▶ Sukarno of Indonesia

MEANING OF NAM:

- ▶ NAM may be defined as the policy of every independent nation to keep away from military alliances and the Superpowers, enjoy the right to decide its national policies, judge an international issue or course of action on its own, uphold the right of freedom for all and establish world peace.
- ▶ NAM must not be confused with isolationism and neutrality. Nehru said, “NAM does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us “
- ▶ Nehru further said, “ We propose as far as possible, to keep away from the politics of groups , aligned against one another, which in the past led to World Wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale.

FORMATION OF THE NAM:

- ▶ Bandung Conference : The Asian and African countries gathered together to discuss their problems at a conference held at Bandung in Indonesia in 1955
- ▶ This conference was attended by 23 Asian and 6 African nations and marked the beginning of NAM
- ▶ PANCHSHEEL or five principles formulated at the conference were as follows:
 - ▶ 1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 - ▶ 2. Mutual non- aggression.
 - ▶ 3. Non interference in each other's internal affairs.
 - ▶ 4. Equality for mutual benefit.
 - ▶ 5. Peaceful co - coexistence

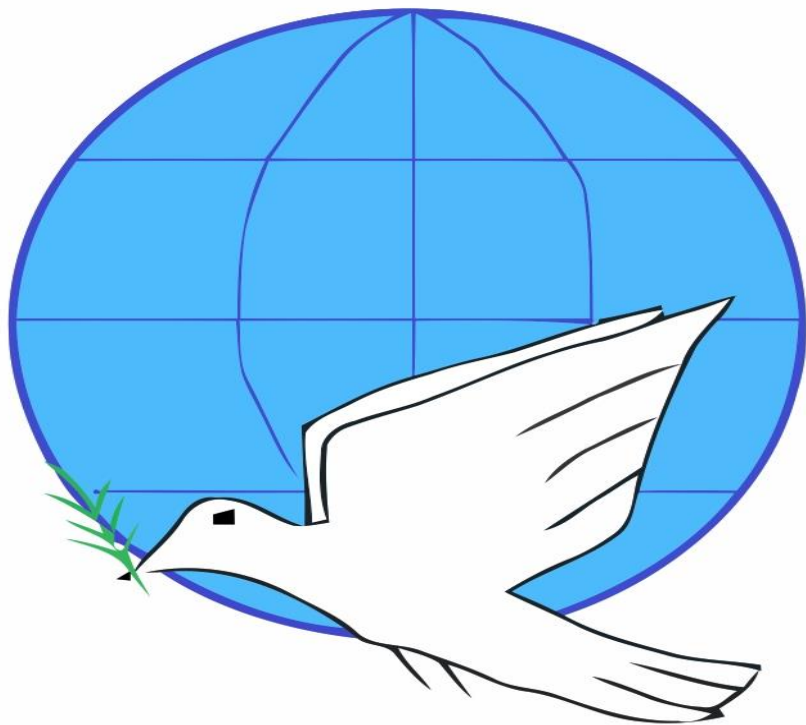
OBJECTIVES OF NAM:

- ▶ 1. To reduce tensions between the major powers and eliminate all causes of war.
- ▶ 2. To end imperialism and colonialism and guarantee independence of all nations and equality of all races.
- ▶ 3. To promote peace and disarmament and settle all disputes in a peaceful manner.
- ▶ 4. Enforcement and protection of human rights
- ▶ 5. To create a new international economic order by reducing the gap between the rich and the poor Nations.
- ▶ 6. To assist the UNO in the discharge of its functions .
- ▶ 7. To end all forms of discrimination esp. racial discrimination.

RELEVANCE OF NAM:

- ▶ According to many critics, NAM is no longer relevant because of the changed international environment, from Bi- polar to uni- polar world. But whatever the world is, non alignment as a foreign policy of the small / weak states will continue to remain valid.
- ▶ The declaration of the Jakarta Summit conference 1992 assured, NAM has contributed to the ending of cold war. The very fact that today some 120 countries are members of NAM shows the relevance of NAM.
- ▶ NAM has successfully pressured the nuclear powers to go reduction of their nuclear arsenals and proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
- ▶ NAM along with G-77 countries have succeeded to keep Third World issues on the agenda in most UN forums and agencies.
- ▶ Thus the major thrust of NAM is the creation of a new world based on rational, democratic, equitable and non- exploitative inter states relations
- ▶ NAM has also successfully challenged neo colonialism practised by western countries in the WTO and sought to protect the interests of Third World Nations

Thank you:



FORMATION OF NAM:

