

Non Alignment Movement



NAM

- At the Bandung Conference (Asian-African Conference), in 1955, 29 Asian and African countries identified themselves as neutral – Adopted a 10-point “declaration on the promotion of world peace and cooperation,” based on the UN Charter and the Five Principles of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
- Non-Aligned Movement was formed in 1961 • Five founding members of NAM: Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Sukarno of Indonesia, Nasser of Egypt and Nkrumah of Ghana • Neutrality was not specific to the Cold War

States

Afghanistan
Algeria
AngolaBahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Congo, DPR of
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana

HondurasIndia
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep of
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, DPR of
Kuwait
Lao People's DR
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Oman

Pakistan
Palestine
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
PhilippinesQatar
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tanzania, United Rep of
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe

History of NAM

- At the **Bandung Conference** (Asian-African Conference), in 1955, 29 Asian and African countries identified themselves as neutral.
- Adopted a 10-point “declaration on the promotion of world peace and cooperation,” based on the UN Charter and the Five Principles of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Non-Aligned Movement was formed in **1961**
- Over 100 states were involved throughout the 20th Century

Five founding members of NAM

- The founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1960-61. From left to right Indian Prime Minister
- **Jawaharlal Nehru.**
- **Nkrumah** Ghana's first President,
- **Gamal Abdel Nasser** second President of Egypt ,
- **Sukarno** first President of Indonesia and
- **Tito** president of Yugoslavia



Its founding fathers, Josip Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Egypt's Gamal Nasser, Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah and Sukarno of Indonesia are no doubt smiling broadly and having the final laugh.

(S26) NEW YORK, Sept. 30--NEUTRALIST LEADERS MEET--Leaders of five key neutralist nations met in New York last night at headquarters of Yugoslav delegation to the United Nations. From left are Indian Prime Minister Nehru, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of United Arab Republic, President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Tito of Yugoslavia, host at the meeting. . (APWirephoto) (js60715str) 1960



PEACE



PEACE

Nam and cold war

Non-Alignment in Europe

- Almost no European countries were nonaligned, as the Iron Curtain and spheres of influence were centered in Europe •
- Yugoslavia
- – After rejecting Soviet influence and being expelled from Cominform, Tito's Yugoslavia began receiving aid from the West
- – However, after Stalin's death, Tito realized that he would have to choose between allying with the West and giving up his single-party dictatorship, or reconciling with Khrushchev
- – Neither choice appealed to Tito, so he became a founder of the nonaligned movement as an alternative

Non-Alignment in Asia

- Most of Asia was represented at the Bandung Conference
- Being a key organizer of the Bandung Conference, India's leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, emerged as a non-alignment leader
- Indonesia and Malaysia also emerged as non-alignment country leaders
- Asia, along with other Non-Alignment Movement countries, tried to shift the global political agenda away from the Cold War to the needs of their poorer countries

Non-Alignment in India

- After independence, India's relations with the United States diminished substantially
- • India rejected U.S. capitalism, and created a series of five year plans, with a very small private sector
- • As a result of the economic disputes between India and the U.S., India refused to join the U.S. alliance in the Cold War
- • Because India did not fully support the Soviet Union either, India became an organizer of the Bandung Conference
- • Indian leader, Jawaharlal Nehru went to the Bandung Conference with five objectives: –
- Peace and Disarmament –
- Self-Determination –
- Economic Equality –
- Cultural Equality –
- Multilaterism through strong support of the UN

Africa and the Non-Alignment Movement

- The majority of the present-day members of the Non-Aligned Movement are small African states that desire independence from the world's superpowers
- Many of these nations joined soon after gaining self-determination from Western powers as a means of maintaining their autonomy and freedom
- Eleven of the original twenty-five members of the Non-Alignment Movement were African states.
- Fears of further colonialism or future dependence on either the Western or communist blocs encouraged these nations to join the movement which encourages equality, non-aggression, and peaceful coexistence.
- They could restructure the world economic order as well as prevent imperialism from permeating their independent societies.
- The main African nations involved in the Non-Alignment Movement were Egypt, South Africa, and Ghana.

Other Nations And The Non-Alignment Movement

- South Africa became a member of the Non-Alignment Movement when it severed ties to the British Commonwealth in 1961 and consolidated the apartheid system. The Commonwealth opposed the apartheid system in South Africa, making the Non-Aligned Movement a justified means to end the relationship between the two nations.
- Iran had been under the economic control of Britain and Russia throughout the nineteenth century. The Non-Alignment Movement reduced ties with these superpowers, but Iran continued to receive some economic aid from the United States because of the American's deep interest in the Iranian oil industry.
- Kwame Nkrumah led the non-violent Convention People's Party and was instrumental in helping Ghana gain independence from Great Britain in 1957. Nkrumah became the president of independent Ghana and fought for the policy of Africanization. Ghana became a republic in 1960, and was a founding member of the Non-Alignment Movement.

Egyptian Involvement In The NonAlignment Movement

- Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser played a major role in structuring the movement and its policies.
- As part of the movement to eliminate colonialism, Nasser decided to nationalize the Suez Canal in 1956, and caused great global unrest. The British and French required the canal as a passage from Europe to Asia, and Nasser intervened due to the British denying funding for the Aswan High Dam, and the retaliation from these nations led to UN intervention.
- Nasser then turned to the Soviet Union to gain the funds necessary to complete the dam. By seeking economic assistance from either power, Nasser created future expectations of the Non-Aligned Movement and its members.

The Third World

- The term “Third World country” was created during the Cold War
- During the Cold War, a Third World country referred to a country that was part of the Nonalignment Movement
- Many Asian countries were labeled Third World countries because of their political position in the Cold War
- During the 1960s and 1970s countries part of the Third World used their majority vote in the United Nations to shift discussions and attention away from the Cold War, and to their countries’ needs.

The Impact of Non-Alignment

- The Nonalignment Movement encountered several difficulties that made it less effective
- All members agreed to the ten points declaration and were against bloc politics, but they were by no means unified in their foreign policies or goals
- Many member-nations were from the Third World, and had little sway in international affairs compared to the powerful blocs
- The nonalignment movement succeeded in being an alternative to the bloc system and a means of avoid

Conclusion

- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is made up of 120 developing countries and aims to represent the political, economic and cultural interests of the developing world, "The national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries".
- The countries of the Non-Aligned Movement represent nearly two-thirds of the United Nation's members and contain 55% of the world population. Membership is particularly concentrated in countries considered to be developing or the part of Third World.
- State should follow independent foreign policy, support national liberational movement and not to be a part of multilateral military bloc.
- Thus, the NAM was so much important in Cold War period for world peace. Now we can say the present age is the power of new millennium, age of emergence nation, emergence of south and emergence of justified hope for peace and cooperation.

A blue bokeh background with the text "THANKS FOR LISTENING" in white.

THANKS FOR LISTENING

Sayed Mobashir “Khalili”