

Quadrant II - Notes

Paper Code: POD 102

Module Name: Objectives and Evolution of NAM

Module No: 03

- NAM stands for Non Aligned Movement.
- It is a forum of 120 developing world states
- They are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc.
- After the United Nations, it is the largest grouping of states worldwide.

Objectives of NAM are as follows

- To eliminate all causes which could directly or indirectly lead to war.
- To build NIEO (New International Economic Order).
- To protect human rights.
- To promote scientific culture.
- To preserve culture and traditions.
- To strengthen world peace.
- To strengthen U.N.

Evolution of NAM

- The Bandung Asian-African Conference is the most immediate antecedent to the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

- This Conference was held in Bandung on April 18-24, 1955 and gathered 29 Heads of States belonging to the first post-colonial generation of leaders from the two continents.
- The aim was to identify and assess world issues at the time and pursuing out joint policies in international relations.
- As one Summit after another was held in the 1960s and 1970s,
- "non alignment", turned already into the "Movement of Non-Aligned Countries" that included nearly all Asian and African countries,
- It was becoming a forum of coordination to struggle for the respect of the economic and political rights of the developing world.
- Drawing on the principles agreed at the Bandung Conference in 1955, the Non-Aligned Movement was established in 1961 in Belgrade through an initiative of :
 - The Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru ,
 - Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah,
 - Indonesian President Sukarno,
 - Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and
 - Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.
- The term *non-aligned movement* first appears in the fifth conference in
 - 1976, where participating countries are denoted as "members of the movement".
- Membership is particularly concentrated in countries considered to be developing or part of the Third World, though the NAM also has a number of developed nations.

- The countries of the NAM represent nearly two-thirds of the United Nations' members and contain 55% of the world population
- The independence struggles of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and at the height of the Cold War.
- During the early days of the Movement, its actions were a key factor in the decolonization process, which led later to the attainment of freedom and independence by many countries and peoples and to the founding of tens of new sovereign States.
- Throughout its history, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has played a fundamental role in the preservation of world peace and security.
- The primary condition that led to the emergence of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, that is, non-alignment from antagonistic blocks, has not lost its validity with the end of the Cold War.
- The demise of one of the blocks has not done away with the pressing problems of the world.

Conclusion

India is widely perceived as a leader of the developing world.

India's engagement with NAM will further help in the rise of India's stature as the voice of the developing world or global south.