

10th ICSE

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Introduction

- Emerged after **World War II**, when the world was divided into the **capitalist** (USA-led) and **socialist** (USSR-led) blocs.
- Newly independent **Asian and African nations** chose **not** to align with any bloc, promoting **peace and cooperation**.

Key Features of NAM

- **No military alliances** (e.g., NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact).
- **Independent foreign policy** and **non-interference** in internal affairs.
- **Judgment of global issues** on merit.

Reasons for NAM's Emergence

1. **Cold War tensions** – Countries wanted to maintain peace.
2. **Anti-imperialism** – Many nations had just freed themselves from colonial rule.
3. **Economic independence** – Avoid reliance on powerful nations.
4. **Collective strength** – Asian and African nations united against exploitation.

Evolution of NAM

- **New Delhi Conference (1947, 1949)** – Urged world peace and supported Indonesia's independence.
- **Panchsheel Agreement (1954)** – Five principles of **peaceful coexistence**.
- **Bandung Conference (1955)** – Led to formal NAM formation.
- **First NAM Summit (1961, Belgrade)** – Attended by **25 nations**, led by **Nehru (India)**, **Tito (Yugoslavia)**, and **Nasser (Egypt)**.

Objectives of NAM

- **Oppose military blocs, war, and colonialism.**
- **Support international peace, justice, and human rights.**
- **Promote economic cooperation and protect the environment.**
- **Strengthen the United Nations (UN).**

Role of Jawaharlal Nehru

- **Led India's non-aligned policy** and convinced nations to stay neutral.
- **Opposed military alliances** and armament races.

- **Helped shape NAM at Bandung Conference (1955)** with leaders like **Tito, Nasser, Ho Chi Minh, and Nkrumah.**

Achievements of NAM

- Helped **reduce Cold War tensions.**
- Opposed the **arms race** and supported **global peace.**
- Promoted **economic cooperation and equality.**

Future of NAM

- Lost significance after the **Cold War (1991)** but still promotes **peace and security.**
- Struggled against **neo-colonialism** (economic and political influence over weaker nations).
- Continues to **resist Western domination** and supports **developing nations' rights.**