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Lecture- 28



LECTURE 28 Non Aligned Movement

1. . Non- Aligned Movement Chp. 18 1
 2. _ The international policy of a sovereign state according to which it does not align itself with any of the power blocs and at the same time actively participates in the world affairs to promote international peace, harmony and cooperation. 2□ Meaning of Non- Aligned Movement (NAM)
 3. . Not to remain aloof from International problems□ Freedom to take its independent decisions. □ To oppose any kind of military alliances like NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact etc. □ Not to align to any of the power blocs- USA and Soviet Union. □ Features of Non- Aligned Movement (NAM) & To judge an issue on merit. And uphold/defend the rights of all people for freedom and justice. 3□ politics.
 4. _ They thought that non aligning them to any of power bloc would keep the two blocs away from war. 4□ Newly independent Asian-African countries thought that this division wasn't in their interest. □ There was a global tension was caused by Cold War between the two blocs. □ After the end of World War II, the world was divided into two power blocs: USA and Soviet Union. □ Factors responsible for Non Alignment 1. Global tension caused by Cold War:
And didn't want any pressure from bigger nations. 5□ They wanted to enjoy their newly acquired freedom. □ Newly independent Asian-African countries opposed Imperialism and Colonisation. □ Factors responsible for Non Alignment 2. Struggle against Imperialism and Colonisation:
 6. _ They wanted to enjoy their right to take independent judgement. 6□ They wanted to solve their own problems without any outside interference or influence. □ Newly independent Asian-African countries wanted to create their own identity. □ Factors responsible for Non Alignment 3. Right of Independent Judgement:
 7. _ They wanted to establish friendly relations with all nations in order to grow together. 7□ Newly independent Asian-African countries wanted to spread goodwill and cooperation among all nations of Asia and Africa. □ Factors responsible for Non Alignment 4. Friendly relations with all nations:
 8. _ They needed capital and technical know-how to boost their economic development, they wanted to take benefit from both the power blocs without getting any string attached. 8□ Newly independent Asian-African countries were economically backward and had a low standard of living. □ Factors responsible for Non Alignment 5. Restructuring International Economic Order:
 9. _ Newly independent Asian-African countries realized that although they don't military and economic power to influence international affairs, they had the moral and collective force to maintain and promote world peace 9□ Factors responsible for Non Alignment 6. Formation of Collective Force:
 10. _ Restructuring International Econ□ Friendly relations with all nations □ Right of Independent Judgement □ Struggle against Imperialism and Colonisation □ Global tension caused by Cold War □ Factors responsible for Non Alignment Formation of Collective Force 10□ omic Order
 11. _ These 5 Principles included: 1. Mutual non-interference in each other internal affairs. 2. Mutual non-aggression 3. Equality for mutual benefit 4. Respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty 5. Peaceful coexistence 11□ In 1954, India and China signed an agreement called as 'Panchsheel' and later this became guidelines for NAM. □ Panchsheel
 12. _ These three were called as 'Founding Fathers of NAM' or 'Architects of NAM.' 12□ First NAM Summit was held in 1961 at Belgrade in Yugoslavia. It was attended by: 1) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (India) 2) Gama Abdel Nasser (Egypt) 3) Josph Broze Tito (Yugoslavia). □ These principles were shaped at the Bandung Conference in 1955. Presided by J. Nehru (PM- India), Chou En Lai (PM- China) and Nasser (PM- President of Egypt) □
 13. _ 13 Nehru, Nasser & Tito
 14. _ At Bandung, all the NAM leaders were united and agreed with each other□ Bandung Conference & The respect of NAM leaders increased in the world□ The five principles (Panchsheel) were given practical shape at this conference. □ decided to support UN to fulfill its aims and objectives. & it paved way for cooperation between NAM countries which later took shape of NAM. 14
 15. . Problem of Berlin□ Opposing Racial Discrimination in all forms □ Opposing Imperialism and Colonialism □ Complete Disarmament of all weapons (specially nuclear weapons) □ It discussed many issues like: □ Belgrade Conference was the first summit of NAM which was held in Sep 1961. It was attended by many leaders of different countries including the three founding fathers of NAM: Nehru, Tito and Nasser. □ Belgrade Conference & Chinese representation in the UN etc. 15□ Congo
 16. _ To build a New International Economic Order (NEIO) based on equality, equity and justice. 16□ To protect human rights and protect environment □ To strengthen United Nations as an organ of world peace. □ To oppose use of force and use of nuclear weapons □ To advocate peaceful settlement of international disputes □ To encourage friendly relations among countries □ To oppose colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination. □ To protect nascent freedom of new-born independent countries of Asia and Africa from colonial domination. □ Eliminate all causes which could lead to war. □ Objectives of NAM
- _ At first summit of NAM at Belgrade, Nehru spoke about Imperialism, Disarmament□ He made the main purpose of NAM clear i.e. to promote peace and progress all over the world. □ He promoted Democracy and Liberalism □ He opposed Imperialism and Colonialism □ At Bandung Conference he declared the Panchsheel Principles with the Chinese Premier. □ He opposed secret treaties and military alliances like NATO, CENTO, SEATO etc. □ He