

## GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

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Non-alignment is an alliance of a multitude of countries that share those wide global goals. These governments coalesce on certain times to achieve particular goals. Speaking at Columbia University in 1949, Nehru clarified the fundamental non-alignment goals as follows:

“the pursuit of peace, not through alignment with any major power or group of power but through an independent approach to each controversial or disputed issue, the liberation of subject peoples, the maintenance of freedom, both national and individual, the elimination of racial discrimination and the elimination of want, disease and ignorance which afflict the greater part of the world’s population”.<sup>1</sup>

During the period 1950 and 1954, were the Non-Alignment's early years. A set of Arab and Asian countries went into being in the United Nations. They united in resistance to the Western Powers on some issues such as the Korean War, the freedom of Tunisia and Morocco, racial intolerance in South Africa, etc. When Ethiopia and Liberia and subsequently Tunisia and Morocco joined the Arab Asian group, it has become the Afro-Asian group.<sup>2</sup>

The years 1954 and 1955 were instrumental in the development of Non-Alignment, Chou-En-Lai and Nehru were the first political leaders to develop and implement Panchasheel's Five Morals. The 1954 Geneva Conference in Indo-China proved the Non-Aligned states a significant position. The Afro-Asian party strongly supported peace and demilitarization in the United Nations.<sup>3</sup> On April 15, 1954, the Conference of the Five Prime Ministers of Ceylon, Burma, India, Indonesia and Pakistan known as Five Colombo Powers and was held in the capital of Ceylon.<sup>4</sup>

The Conference had on its desk the condition of Indo-China, the issue of the hydrogen bomb, the question of Tunisia and Morocco, and the issue of capitalism in particular. The Conference revealed that Pakistan was not prepared to acknowledge the Indian stance against working in favor of capitalism versus anti-communism in regard to problems of global affairs, particularly those of Asia, but it found to be of excellent use in expressing the Asian concern over discomfort of military agreements in Indo-China. The Conference endorsed the concept of an all-Asian-African Summit organized by Indonesia in 1955. It has become the birth-place of the Bandung Conference ultimately resulting in the Third World's descent.<sup>5</sup> The Five Colombo Powers represented by their Prime Ministers gathered at Bogar in Indonesia on 28th December, 1954 and agreed to hold a meeting the Asian-African Conference under five nations ' joint venture.<sup>6</sup>

The conference's primary goals were laid out in the joint communication. They were: to facilitate dignity and collaboration among the countries of Asia and Africa ; to observe social, economy and culture problems of special interest to the peoples of Asia and Africa ; and finally to look at the position of Asia and Africa in the world and the participation they could make to the promotion of world peace and prosperity. Another breakthrough in the progression of non-alignment was the inter-continental conference of the so-called colored peoples held at Bandung on 18th April, 1955, hosted by twenty-nine Asian and African countries.<sup>7</sup> The word "non-alignment" was created at the United Nations in 1953, and Jawaharlal Nehru used the sentence in a lecture in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1954. <sup>8</sup>

But, based on the values decided at the 1955 Bandung Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement was formed in 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia via an effort of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. Bringing together Sukarno, U Nu, Nasser, Nehru, Tito, Nkrumah and Menon with the likes of Ho Chi Minh, Zhou Enlai and Norodom Sihanouk, and as well as U Thant and a young and innocent Indira Gandhi, the conference actually adopted a "Declaration on promotion of World Peace and Cooperation," which included the five principles of Zhou Enlai and Nehru, and a collective commitment to remain neutral in the Cold War.<sup>9</sup>

The word non-aligned movement first certainly appeared at the Fifth Conference in 1976, where involved nations are referred to as "representatives of the motion."<sup>10</sup>

An important landmark in the rapid development of the Non-Aligned Movement was the 1955 Bandung Conference, a conference of Asian and African nations hosted by Indonesian President Sukarno, which made a important influence to promote this political movement.<sup>11</sup>

The first and fair large-scale Afro-Asian Conference, also recognized as the Bandung Conference, was a gathering of Asian and African nations, most of which were freshly autonomous, held on 18–24 April 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia.<sup>12</sup>

The twenty-nine participating nations depicted a complete population of 1.5 billion individuals, 54 percent of the world's population. The meeting was organized by Indonesia, Burma (Myanmar), Pakistan, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and India and was organized by Ruslan Abdulgani, Secretary General of the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The stated aims of the conference were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural collaboration and to continue to oppose any nation to imperialism and colonialism.<sup>13</sup>

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was a main promoter in his search to create a non-alignment movement that would gain the assistance of the freshly evolving Asian and African countries. At the Asian Relations Conference conducted in India in March 1947, on the occasion of India's freedom Nehru first proposed the concept.<sup>14</sup>

A 2nd 19-nation meeting on Indonesia's status was conducted in New Delhi, India on January 1949. Effectively every month a fresh country arose in Africa or Asia, with its diplomatic corps and enthusiasm to incorporate into the international program for the first time. China also performed a part, with the Communists taking complete power in 1949 and

willing to demonstrate their own country-based non-industrial route to autonomy and movement. Indonesia suggested a worldwide meeting at the Colombo Powers meeting in April 1954. In early December 1954, a scheduling committee gathered in Bogor, Indonesia, and officially agreed to hold the meeting in April 1955.<sup>15</sup>

They had in mind a sequence of objectives: to encourage friendship and collaboration among the new countries; to investigate their shared interests in advance; to analyse social financial and cultural issues; to concentrate on issues of unique concern to their people such as racism and colonization; and to improve Asia and Africa's global presence in world politics.

The Bandung Conference reflected what the coordinators viewed as a hesitance by the Western forces to counsel with them on choices influencing Asia in a setting of Cold War pressures; their worry over strain between the People's Republic of China and the United States; their craving to establish firmer frameworks for China's tranquility relations with themselves and the West; their restriction to imperialism, particularly French impact in North Africa and its pioneer rule in Algeria; and Indonesia's longing to advance its case in the contest with the Netherlands over western New Guinea (Irian Barat).<sup>16</sup>

Sukarno, first chairman of the Republic of Indonesia, depicted himself as the ruler of this set of nations which subsequently defined as "NEFOS" (New Emerging Forces).<sup>17</sup> On December 4, 1954, the United Nations declared that Indonesia had successfully put the West New Guinea issue on the list of discussed items of the 1955 General Assembly, strategies for the Bandung Conference were officially confirmed in December 1954.<sup>18</sup> The meeting focused on the issue of whether Soviet strategies in Eastern Europe and Central Asia should be condemned along with Western imperialism. A document was presented by 'The Muslim Nations Under Soviet Imperialism', accusing the Soviet officials of genocides and mass deportations in Muslim areas, but it was never discussed. An agreement was achieved in which "colonialism in all its manifestations" was criticized, implicitly censuring both the Soviet Union and the West. China performed a significant part in the meet and reinforced its relationship with other Asian countries. Having escaped an assassination plot on the way to the conference, the Chinese Premier, Zhou Enlai, expressed a mild and combative approach that managed to silence the anti-communist delegates' fears about China's intentions.<sup>19</sup> Later in the conference, Zhou Enlai held on to the paper in the final declaration saying that foreign Chinese committed main allegiance to their home country rather than to China—a extremely delicate problem for both its Indonesian counterparts and many other involved nations. Zhou also agreed a dual citizenship treaty with Indonesian Foreign Minister Sunario.<sup>20</sup> World columnists realized little about the current Chinese communist regime, and Zhou was carefully observed by respondents and reporters. He played down revolutionary socialism and highly supported the right of all countries to choose their own financial and political structures, including corporatism. His censorship and rationality created a very strong impact on his own diplomatic standing on China. Nehru, on the other hand, was

dissatisfied at the usually adverse response he got. He was called lazy by senior government officials. Zhou said informally "I've never met a more arrogant man than Mr. Nehru."<sup>21</sup>

A ten-point "Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation" containing the ideals of the Charter of the United Nations was accepted without opposition:

1. Value for basic human rights and the objectives and morals of the United Nations Charter
2. Respect for all nations' sovereignty and territorial integrity.
3. Credit of the recognition of all nationalities and the unity of all big and tiny countries.
4. Abstention from involvement or interference in other nation's domestic affairs
5. Respect for the right of each country to protect themselves, individually or jointly, in accordance with the United Nations Charter.
6. Abstention from using mutual defense agreements to serve any specific purposes of the great powers.
7. Abstaining from acts or threats of violence or the use of power against any country's territorial integrity or political autonomy.
8. Resolution of all global conflicts by peacefully, such as compromise, conciliation, arbitration or statutory resolution, as well as other peaceful means of the participants' own decision, in accordance with the United Nations Charter.
9. Promoting common goals and collaboration.
10. Respect for fairness and for international commitments.<sup>22</sup>

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Meeting at the University of Cairo arena the inaugural conference received lectures on peace, Arab culture, cultural collaboration, atomic testing, and the overall global scenario. The conference was divided into five commissions: political, social, economic, administrative and cultural. A Russian representative, Arzumanyan A. Agofonovich given a speech in the economic commission received limelight and announced: "We are ready to help you as brother helps brother. Tell us what you need.... We don't ask you to join any blocks or change governments or change your internal or foreign policies".<sup>26</sup>

At the closing plenary, 14 amendments were unanimously passed and there was a lot of ovation as all representatives from still-colonial regions were named to the platform. President Nasser offered all representatives a goodbye welcome at Abdine Palace. The formal participants were accommodated at the Semiprimes Hotel.<sup>27</sup>

The Conference accepted what could be termed at the Declaration of Cairo reaffirming the ten values of collaboration among countries first approved at the Bandung Conference.<sup>28</sup>

Four distinct resolutions were endorsed against atomic experiments and urged Asia and Africa to be a "peace zone" free of atomic guns. There were distinct resolutions confirmed on Arab freedoms in Palestine and opposing Israel, demanded Algeria's instant autonomy and requested Africans in the French Army "to refuse to fight their brothers" and criticized ethnic discrimination, particularly in South Africa. There were also extensive resolutions representing the debates in the five committees. The anti-imperialism declaration attracted "the attention of the world" to imperial issues that persist in Asia (such as West Irian and Goa), but mostly to regions of Africa: Uganda, Togoland, Madagascar, Chad, Morocco, and Somalia. The financial goals asserted that "nationalization is a legal method and right controlled by each country as per the standards of national power," yet it specified "no protest to speculation of remote capital nor does it item to getting outside advances gave that such outside capital ventures and advances are not expose to political conditions." A final resolution set up a perpetual Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council with central command in Cairo.<sup>29</sup>

The conference developed the requirements for selecting the nations to be invited to the 1961 First Summit Conference in Belgrade. The Committee set the following requirements:

- The nation should have implemented an autonomous strategy centered on the coexistence of nations with distinct political and cultural structures and on non-alignment, but should show a tendency in favor of such a strategy,
- the nation involved continuously supported domestic independence movements
- Where a nation has a joint military contract with a good force or is a part of a national defensive alliance, the contract or pact should not be intentionally established in the light of Great Power Conflicts;
- If it granted army bases to international influence the grant shouldn't have been in the framework of Great Power disputes.<sup>30</sup>

The summits of Non-Aligned Movement from 1961 to 2016 play a vital role to bring peace and unity in the world, which paves the way for Non \_ Aligned Movement to develop further.

The final statement of the sixteenth summit said the countries and states represented were "mindful of the fact that the history and reality of [today's] world ... demonstrates that it is the developing countries ... who suffer more intensely from the disregard of international law, from invasions, from the ravages of war and armed conflicts, caused mostly by the geopolitical interests of the great centers of power, as well as from protracted conflicts inherited from colonialism and neocolonialism".<sup>31</sup>

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani emphasized at the summit: "In today's global relations, hegemonic and domineering inclinations are incontrovertible reality. Alignment towards military polarizations and blocs is another dominant feature in the mentality and behaviors of some of the players."<sup>32</sup>

Consequently, the summit's declaration stressed "the inalienable right of all peoples, including those of non-self-governing territories, as well as those of territories under foreign occupation or under colonial or foreign domination, to self-determination. "In the case of peoples who are subject to foreign occupation and colonial or foreign domination, the exercise of self-determination remains valid and essential to securing the eradication of all those situations and ensuring the universal respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms".<sup>33</sup>

### End Notes

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