

Vol 3 Issue 11 Dec 2013

ISSN No : 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

Executive Editor
Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-Chief
H.N.Jagtap

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences AL. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net



NAM OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD ORDER



Surander Singh

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, G M N College, Ambala Cantt., Haryana.

Abs tract:-NAM the movement of the developing countries provided opportunities to protect the newly won independence and sovereignty during the cold war era. It was the movement of these states against the hegemony and power politics of the two rival blocs. Though the policy and the Non-Aligned Movement were criticized by the then superpowers but the movement succeeded in providing an identity to the problems and objectives of the developing countries. But the movement is facing challenges at various levels in the contemporary world order.

Keyw ords:policy , Non-Aligned , criticized , foreign policy .

INTRODUCTION

NAM came into existence in 1960's as a reaction to the cold war between two rival blocs led by US and USSR. It was developed as a movement of newly independent states after the end of the Second World War. Non-Aligned was adopted as a foreign policy option by the developing countries to keep themselves away from power politics of the cold war. The policy and movement were criticized at large scale by the then superpowers and the states that were not the part of the movement. Again after the end of cold war and demise of one bloc (socialist bloc) in 1990's, the same question was raised about the relevance of NAM. It was argued that with the dismemberment of the Soviet Union, bloc politics and the end of bipolar world, there is no justification for the continuation of non-alignment. When there was a détente between the two cold warrior or the rival blocs the question of the relevance of NAM raised by the scholars and the statesmen. In the post cold war era the same question of relevance of NAM was raised by its members also. Yugoslavia, the founding member of NAM, proposed to change the name of NAM to, "third world movement" which was supported by other non-aligned countries during Accra Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in September 1991. Egypt, another founding member, called on the members to merge NAM with G-77. She also pleaded that; "NAM should now convert itself into an observer of the unfolding global events".

The non-aligned movement is continuing and 120 countries are the members of the movement with observers and guest members from various parts of the world. Recently the 16th summit conference of the Heads of the State and Government was held at Tehran (Iran). Though drastic changes at internal and external levels have taken place after the origin of NAM in 1960's. Now the whole world is passing through the new era of strategic and economic dimensions. New alliances and partnership have taken place. US as the

only super power dominating the world. China and India are emerging new powers in Asia. Germany and Japan are emerging as economic powers at the world scene. The 16th Summit was held at Tehran under the chairmanship of Iran in which the Prime Minister of India and other Heads of State and Government participated. In the context of these fundamental changes it is imperative to analyze opportunities and challenges for NAM in the contemporary world. The paper is an attempt to examine the opportunities and challenges for the non-aligned movement in the changes scenario.

OPPORTUNITIES

Non-Aligned Movement opposed the imperialism, colonialism and apartheid. The movement supported the liberation movement in the world. In changed context the movement is supporting the liberation movement of Palestine people. The movement is working for the right to self determination of the people, states and occupied territories. NAM has lost Soviet Union as a supporter of liberation movement due to its disintegration. But the unchallenged leadership of the U.S.A. and its extended power through expansion of NATO and the attack on Iraq in the name of "liberation of Iraq," has established the unipolarity of the world order. At the Jakarta Summit conference the non-aligned countries supported the liberation movement of Palestine people against Israel. It was stated that,...we remain unflinching in our support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestine people to secure their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence and reiterate our demand for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem. We hope that a just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine on the basis of principles and resolutions adopted by United Nations shall soon be reached through current peace process.

Peaceful settlement of disputes and peaceful co-existence is also one of the agenda of NAM in the contemporary world order. As Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee stated in his address at Durban conference that ...the international system in which the movement must function remains beset with inequality and uncertainty. Ethnic conflicts... religious fundamentalism . . . terrorism and protectionism still continue in Europe and other parts of the world.

Beside this, at the political level, the movement has the opportunity to restructure and democratize the UN and its agencies. UN is always being dominated and misused by the Superpowers during the cold war. After the cold US the only Superpower is using the UN and its agencies specially the Security Council for its own interests. It is being argued that,...it is increasingly becoming a rubber stamping body endorsing and legitimizing the decision and action of the unipolar oligarchy leading to the erosion of the sovereignty of the third world and developing states.

The non-aligned countries can use their strength through General Assembly and other organs for the restructuring and effectiveness of the world body. As it was mentioned in the Jakarta message that,...the United Nations as the universal embodiment of multilateralism has an unique opportunity to become the primary, collective instrument to construct a new, just and equitable world order. To ensure the achievement of these objectives movement is determined to play leading role in contributing to revitalisation, restructuring and democratisation of the United Nations system.

In the economic sphere, the process of globalisation liberalisation and privatisation were introduced as new methods for regularization of the world economy and economic relations among various states at the international level. Though drastic changes took place in the political and economic spheres but the gap between the haves and have nots nations in the economic sphere still exist in the world.

Thus, the demand for the establishment of NIEO remains a crucial issue for the NAM countries since 1970's. In the post cold war era, at the XIII Summit Conference in Kuala Lumpur, the non-aligned countries remained deeply concerned over the continued marginalisation of the developing countries from the benefits of globalisation, and persistent income and economic gaps between the developed and developing countries. Globalisation was the product of the capitalist countries in 1990's to control the world economy. The developing countries cannot escape themselves from the output of the process of these new dimensions. They can use the platform of NAM for their collective strategy and action in this regards. As in the "Durban Declaration for the New Millennium", it was mentioned that, ...globalisation can be a threat to newly acquired freedom, unless the interests of the South are carefully protected and promoted... Liberalisation must not provide a cover for the protectionist policies of the rich and powerful, securing their vital interests while the weak are beggared beyond description by being forced to "open up" to the world.

At the XIII NAM summit held at Kuala Lumpur, it was made clear that the process of globalisation is benefiting the interests of the developed countries. In the declaration, it

was stated that, ...globalization presents many challenges and opportunities to the future and viability of all states. In its present form, it perpetuates or even increases the marginalisation of developing countries. We must ensure that globalisation will be a positive force for change for all peoples and will benefit the largest number of countries and not just a few. For the establishment of the new international economic order based on equality and justice North-South dialogue is of vital importance. Though South-South cooperation is must for this purpose, but the non-aligned movement can play a significant role in this regard.

At the strategic and humanitarian levels, general and complete disarmament, terrorism, establishment of new international information order, protection of human rights and environment are the basic concerns of the movement. Beside this the issue of child health and empowerment of women are also the major objectives of the movement. NAM countries are developing countries they are not capable to invest huge amount on arms and cannot be the part of arms race in the world. Protection of human rights and other humanitarian issues depend on the socio-economic structure, policies and programme of their own systems. For all these purposes non-aligned movement is one of the best sources to protect them from the threats to human life. But to overcome all the problems and objectives NAM have to face the challenges at various levels.

CHALLENGES:-

The biggest challenge is about the relevance of NAM in the new world order. After the end of cold war it is being argued that NAM was the product of cold war between two antagonistic blocs after the end of the Second World War. Now cold war is over, NAM is also over. When there is no bloc than non-alignment to whom?

Another challenge before NAM is of the identity crisis. The policy of non-alignment, since its inception, has been equated with neutrality – expediency and other status quoist mind set. The terms, 'third force' or 'third bloc' were used in the initial stages of the movement, by the super powers. Sometimes no difference was made between NAM and G-77. Even after the long history of its origin still it is being confused with other organizations or establishments. Lack of unity and solidarity is the most alarming challenge before NAM. But now, it is evident that this spirit is missing and relations among its members are strained at times due to bilateral, regional and domestic problems. It may be more aggravated owing to the large membership of NAM and proliferation in the activities of the movement.

Loose and flexible criteria for membership also played important role in increasing the identity crisis. On the one hand NAMs membership has steadily increased from 25 to 120 and on the other, increasing membership has resulted in decreasing credibility due to lack of precise criteria for the admission of new members. Membership criteria were laid down by 21- nations' Preparatory Committee at a meeting held in Cairo in June 1961 in the context of the issue of invitations to the Belgrade Conference (1961). Keeping in view the criteria, majority of the countries would not qualify for membership as one sixth of the participants at Belgrade summit (1961) and one-third of the participants at Cairo

(1964) and Lusaka summit (1970) had military links of some sort or the other with some Great Power.

Another most important hurdle is the bilateral disputes between the non-aligned countries. NAM tried to keep the movement away from bilateral disputes. But the barriers of self-interests, self aggrandisement and narrow nationalism come in the way of meaningful relationship among the members. Lack of charismatic and strong leadership is another challenge before NAM. The stature of the leadership as in the earlier days has declined with the death of the African President Nelson Mandela. It was the charismatic leadership of Nehru, Nasser and Tito which influenced both, the newly independent states and the then super powers. Their broad vision provided the solid base to the movement in the shape of the fundamental agenda and criteria.

External interference is another challenge for NAM. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, external interference, covert or overt, has increased and the balancing force has disappeared. It happened in the case of Nicaragua, when the summit conference was held in Jakarta in September 1992. Nicaragua was the unanimous choice of NAM members for the 11th summit. Although nothing was said in public, the US administration decisively twisted the arm of Nicaraguan President Violet Barrios de Chamorro for not agreeing to take over the NAM mantle. Within a few months of the Jakarta summit, Ms. Chamorro expressed her inability to hold the 11th summit.

CONCLUSION

NAM came into existence as a movement of newly independent states to protect their interests during the cold war era. The movement provided opportunities for the developing countries to develop their own indigenous systems without the outside interference. The non-aligned countries succeeded in managing their foreign affairs during the bloc politics. But the movement is also facing the challenges at structural and functional levels. In the changed context it must redefine and modify itself so that it would not be considered merely a Cold War phenomenon. There is a need to modify the criteria for membership in the context of changes at the international level. It is necessary for NAM to develop effective mechanisms and strategies for the implementation of its decisions. Moreover, check on increasing bilateral disputes and other hurdles are of utmost importance for unified actions at the international level.

Therefore, in the post – Cold War era NAM should make efforts to overcome its challenges and weakness and strive to reinvigorate itself. It should accept the political, socio-economic, strategic and humanitarian changes rather than resist them and adjust its role accordingly.

REFERENCES:-

1. For details see, P.S. Suryanarayana, "NAM as a catalyst to UN reform," *The Hindu*, (Madras), September 17, 1991, also see, Amitabh Mattoo, "What's in a NAM," *Telegraph* (Calcutta), October 31, 1995; Raman Lopez – Reyes, "The end of Cold War: implication for neutrality and non-alignment," *Gandhi Marg*, Vol. 14, No. 1, April-June 1992, pp. 9-29.

2. Egypt, Malaysia, Libya, Iran and Tunisia supported the argument. For details see, Suryanarayana, op. cit., n.1, also see, Panna Kaji Amatyia, "Nonalignment and its relevance in today's world," *National Herald*, June 8, 2000.

3. Tony Blair, "Iraq's war of liberation," *Hindustan Times*, (New Delhi), March 30, 2003.

4. "The Jakarta message: A call for collective action and the democratisation of international relations," *NAC 10/DOC.12*, September 6, 1992, Jakarta, September 6, 1992, p.3.

5. "Address by the Prime Minister of India Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee at the XII NAM summit at Durban", *Foreign Affairs Record*, Vol. XLIV, No. 9, September 1998, p.101.

6. G.N. Srivastava, "The task ahead for NAM", *National Herald*, August 26, 1998.

7. "The Jakarta message: A call for collective action and democratisation of international relations", op. cit., n. 4, p.6.

8. "Economic issues, final document of the XIII conference of heads of state or government of the non-aligned movement, Kuala Lumpur, 24-25 February, 2003," www.nam.gov.za.

9. "Durban declaration for the new millennium, Selected Documents XII NAM Summit Durban," *International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies*, New Delhi, 1999, p. 75.

10. "NAM XIII summit, Kuala Lumpur declaration continuing the revitalisation of the Non-Aligned Movement, 25 February 2003," www.nam.gov.za

11. For details see, Mirza A Beg, "Changing pattern of U.S. attitude towards the NAM," *Foreign Affairs Reports*, Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 10-11, October – November 1990, pp. 1-16.

12. Satyabrata Rai Chowdhuri, "Future of NAM; has movement lost relevance?," *Statesman* (Calcutta), November 29, 1995.

13. For details see, M.S. Rajan, "The concept of non-alignment and the basis of membership of the movement," in K.P. Misra and K.R. Narayana, (ed.), *Non-Alignment in Contemporary International Relations*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1981, pp. 241-44.

14. Peter Willets, *The Non-Aligned Movement: The Origin of a Third World Alliance*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1978, p. 129.

15. Satyabrata Rai Chowdhuri, "Is NAM still relevant?" *National Herald*, September 18, 1998.

**Publish Research Article
International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal
For All Subjects**

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- * Google Scholar
- * EBSCO
- * DOAJ
- * Index Copernicus
- * Publication Index
- * Academic Journal Database
- * Contemporary Research Index
- * Academic Paper Database
- * Digital Journals Database
- * Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- * Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- * Directory Of Academic Resources
- * Scholar Journal Index
- * Recent Science Index
- * Scientific Resources Database
- * Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.net