EFFORTS FOR ANTICOLONIALISM AND ANTI-IMPERIALISM

The Movement of Nonalignment sprang up as an expression of the anticolonial and anti-imperialist revolution at the time when the United Nations adopted its declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations. The Nonaligned Movement's struggle against colonialism succeeded in this issue. The 28 years' long history of the Nonaligned Movement straight road leading to victory of the unite the movement on the basis of pursuing the correct objectives, independence, peace and social progress, oppose the imperialists, colonialists and other reactionary forces and prevent and eliminate any tendency of opportunism and compromise encouraged such forces in order to dominate the movement.

The first formal conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Countries was held at Belgrade September 1-6, 1961. The weakening of imperialism with the success of people's struggles for national independence combined with great social changes were not only accelerating the end of the era of foreign appression of people but also
made peaceful co-operation based on freedom and equality an essential condition for their freedom and progress. The conference supported the struggles for freedom in Algeria, Angola, Tunisia, South Africa and Cuba.¹

The Second Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Cairo October 5-10, 1964, adopted a comprehensive declaration on promoting peace and international co-operation, which called on the forces of freedom and peace to unite in order to counter imperialism's intrigues. The Nonaligned Countries condemned the aggression against Vietnam and gave full support to the Vietnamese people who were fighting against intervention. The Arab Countries were given full support by the Nonaligned in their resistance to Israeli aggression.²

The Third Nonaligned Nations Summit Conference held in Lusaka, Zambia, September 8-10, 1970 demanded an end to United States aggression in Indo-China and Israeli aggression in the Middle East. The conference adopted a resolution calling for a world congress on disarmament. It declared its solidarity with the people of Africa, struggling for the elimination of colonialist racist regimes. In this conference all Nonaligned Countries decided to declare Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace.³
The Fourth Nonaligned Nations Summit Conference held in Algiers, September 5 to 9, 1973, has gone down in the history of the movement as an important milestone, reaffirmed the anticolonial and anti-imperialist character of the movement. The conference adopted a special declaration on the national liberation struggle as well as separate resolutions on the situation in Namibia and Zimbabwe and on the territories under Portuguese occupation. The conference noted with satisfaction the intensification of the armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the OPOSA.4

The Fifth Nonaligned Nations Summit held in Colombo August 16 to 19, 1976 reiterated its stand against "forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and forms of alien domination" as they constituted the underlying of international tensions which imperilled world peace and security. The Colombo Summit Conference devoted considerable attention to the easing of world tension, to disarmament and to the consolidation of world peace. The Palestine liberation organisation was made full-fledged member of the Nonaligned Movement at the Colombo Summit. The conference warmly saluted the glorious and historic victory gained by the people of Kampuchea, Lao people's Democratic Republic, the Social Republic of Vietnam. Cyprus and Korea were benefited by the Nonaligned Movement.5
The Sixth Nonaligned Summit Conference held in Havana, Capital of Cuba in September 3 to 9, 1979, occupies a special place in the history of the Nonaligned Movement. This conference reviewed the gains made in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, zionism and all forms of foreign domination and oppression and hailed the important victories attained by the Nonaligned since the last summit conference. Nonaligned countries isolate and destroy the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine, South Africa and other peoples subjected to foreign domination and occupation, they seek new military alliances linked to the racist regions at South Africa and Israel.

The Seventh Summit Conference held in Delhi in March 7 to 12, 1983. The New Delhi Summit gave priority to the threat arising out of nuclear weapons. This conference supported the heroic struggle of the Palestinians, for their inalienable right to establish a state demanded the withdrawal of Israel forces from Jerusalem and other occupied Palestine and Arab lands and urged the speedy achievement of independence of Namibia. It also highlighted the need for peace in Central America, Southeast Asia, South West Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other parts of the world and lent support to the South Africans in their fight against racism and apartheid. This conference discussed Iran, Iraq
war, Afghanistan problem, Kampuchea issue, the Indian Ocean and other issues. The New Delhi Summit achieved greater unity among the Nonaligned Nations. 

In the Harare Summit Conference held from September 1 to 6, 1986, many political issues such as Western Sahara, Mayotte Malagasy, Isoland, the Chagos, Chad, Kampuchea, Korea, Afghanistan and Iran-Iraq war were discussed. The Harare Summit's perception of the role of Nonalignment was that the movement should work collectively in coping with the variety of problems facing the Nonaligned Nations. The problems were that their security and independence were threatened by Colonialist policies by great power and bloc rivalries by imperialist policies of domination, by the Aust for spheres of influence and by the unjust economic system, all of which had led to military, political and economic pressures and foreign interventions. They were also concerned that an increasing number of Nonaligned Countries were being subjected to all kinds of pressures "aimed at weakening the unity of the Movement."

EFFORTS FOR SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

The Nonaligned Countries have been fighting for the elimination of racist and apartheid policies. They succeeded in making international community, declared racism as inhuman
and a shame on civilization. Its efforts made the United Nations Proclaim 1982 as the International Year of Mobilisation for Sanctions against South Africa, which represented a firm commitment by the international community to the struggle against the racist regime. Struggle against racism continues to be one of the main tasks of the Nonaligned Movement.

Nonaligned Nations actively supporting the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence both inside and outside the United Nations. The South, West African Organisation is represented in the movement and is getting all help and assistance from the Nonaligned Countries in its struggle to achieve freedom from occupation by racist South Africa. The Movement has come out strongly against aggression wherever it occurred. It condemned the war intervention launched by the United States of America in Vietnam. Throughout the two decades' struggle for the Vietnamese people against foreign intervention for defending their freedom, the Nonaligned extended full support to them. The Nonaligned Countries have condemned the Israeli aggression against the Arab Countries and have been demanding withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

One of the main planks of the Nonaligned Movement is preservation of peace and the struggle to end arms race and to achieve disarmament. The founding fathers of Nonaligned
Movement have stressed that without peace and disarmament there is no room for development. The Nonaligned Movement has been taking active part in achieving these aims.

In the Second Summit, the Nonaligned Countries declared that racial discrimination particularly its most hideous manifestation, apartheid, constitutes a violation of the universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the principle of the equality of peoples. Accordingly, all governments still persisting in the practice of racial discrimination should be completely ostracized until they have abandoned their unjust and inhuman policies. In particular the government and peoples represented at this conference have decided that they will not tolerate any longer the presence of the Republic of South Africa practicing in racial policy. The inhuman racial policies of South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security. All countries interested in peace must therefore do everything in their power to ensure the liberty and fundamental freedoms and security to the people of South Africa.10

The Third Nonaligned Summit Conference noted with profound concern that South Africa arrogantly continues to pursue the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in flagrant violation of various United Nations resolutions on Human rights and fundamental freedom including the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid.11
The Fourth Summit Conference greatly concerned on apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa because of the intensification of the reprisals which the racist minority regime in South Africa is undertaking against the South African people. Nonaligned Movement viewing with profound anxiety the uninterrupted imprisonment of the leaders of liberation movement. The movement reaffirms its full support for the people of South Africa in their lawful struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination and for national liberation and acquisition of sovereignty.¹²

The Colombo Summit Conference recalling further the United Nations resolutions condemning racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. In this conference Nonaligned Countries examined the aggravation of the situation in parts of African continent and continuation of the Colonialist settlers aggression and the racist practices perpetrated by the racist regimes in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Nonaligned Countries decided to provide support and solidarity to the peoples of the African continent in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism.¹³

The Sixth Summit stressed the necessity for achievement of unity within the movement. Significant results have been achieved in the resolute struggle of national liberation movements, particularly in Southern Africa as well as in other dependent and occupied territories, strengthening of the
solidarity of Nonaligned Countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights to repatriation, selfdetermination and independence including their right to a state of their own and of Arab countries to recover all the occupied territories, firm support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and Nonaligned Policy of the Republic of Cyprus. The conference achieved to Organisation of African Unity and strongly condemned the continuing military and nuclear coloboration of the imperialist forces particularly the United States of America, United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel with the racist regime of South Africa.14

The New Delhi Summit Conference had discussed many important issues including the question of independence of Namibia, the ending the racist regime in South Africa, recognition of peoples Republic of Kampuchea. The conference expressed deep concern over the continuing tensions in Central America, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic. It denounced the new threat and acts of intimidation and the growing seriousness and increased acts of aggression against Nicaragua. In this Summit Conference Nonaligned Countries called big powers to prevent nuclear wars and save humanity. The Seventh Nonaligned Summit's historic success marked a new stage in the movement.15
The Harare Summit's Declaration against apartheid calls for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory apartheid sanctions by the United Nations Security Council against South Africa in the hope that the Pretoria regime would be compelled to abolish apartheid and also withdraw from Namibia. In the event of South Africa taking retaliatory action the neighbouring African States, the summit decided to set a Solidarity Fund for providing assistance to the affected states. The Harare Summit set an action fund to combat intervention colonialism and apartheid. A special conference statement on Southern Africa reiterated the movements "Commitment to the eradication of the evil systems of apartheid" and stated that "the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory against South Africa in accordance with chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, remains the only peaceful option to compel the racist Pretoria regime to abandon apartheid".  

EFFORTS FOR DISARMAMENT

The Nonaligned Countries have advanced concrete proposal for disarmament and have called on the world community to consider and adopt them. Disarmament has been a cardinal principle of the Nonaligned Movement since its inception.
In the First Summit Conference pronounced itself in favour of general and complete disarmament subject to effective international control as the ultimate goal, and the immediate prohibition of all types of nuclear weapons their testing, delivery systems etc. It called for special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to be devoted exclusively to disarmament with a view to setting in motion the process of negotiations. Nonaligned Countries urged the United States of America and the Soviet Union to suspend their war preparations, to resume negotiations for achieving disarmament and to make immediate and direct contacts with each other to avert conflict. 18

Cairo Summit Conference outcome characterised as the programme for peace and International co-operation and special on disarmament and termination of military pacts, foreign troops and bases. The conferences emphasised "the paramount importance of disarmament as one of the basic problems of the contemporary world" and stressed the necessity of reaching immediate and practical solutions which would free mankind from the danger of war and from a sense of insecurity. Nonaligned Countries regretted "despite the efforts of the 18 Nations Committee on Disarmament, and urged, the great power in collaboration with the other members of that committee to renew their efforts with determination with a view to the rapid conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament." 19
The Lusaka Summit Conference succeeded to frame the year 1970 as the "Disarmament Decade". The Nonaligned Countries are taking all efforts for success of disarmament. Measures in the field of nuclear disarmament such as a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and its transfer to peaceful uses, a stoppage of the production of nuclear weapons, a comprehensive test ban, reduction and destruction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The conference is aware of the tremendous contribution which the technology of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy including, peaceful nuclear explosions can make to the economy of the developing world.20

Fourth Nonaligned Conference reaffirmed to continue the struggle for completing decolonization, and for abolishing colonialism, racial discrimination, interference in the international affairs of another country, neocolonialism and imperialism, world peace and international co-operation and international security which would include all parts of the world, abolition of military pacts and realization of universal and disarmament.21

The Fifth Conference reiterated the urgent need to adopt effective leading to the convening of World Disarmament Conference. The conference convinced that Nonaligned Countries should reinforce their activities in promoting the urgent
solutions for disarmament problems. This conference succeeded in the promotion and elaboration of a programme priorities and recommendations in the field of disarmament. Nonaligned Movement supported the creation of nuclear free zones of peace and co-operation and that nuclear powers undertake to respect such zones.22

The Havana Conference took a principled stand on all basic issues of world policy, a stand serving the interest of peace and progress and also underline the importance of strengthening the solidarity of forces fighting against imperialism and for ending colonialism in all its forms for strengthening peace for disarmament. This conference declared that the most effective assurance of security against the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. Nonaligned Countries are taking all possible efforts on a more democratic basis, to facilitate the successful conclusion of the negotiation on disarmament.23

The New Delhi Summit gave top priority to the threat arising out of nuclear weapons. Disarmament in particular nuclear disarmament, is no longer a moral issue and is in issue of human survival. Disarmament is an urgent and practical necessity for all and therefore all the Summits
gave a call for nuclear disarmament. The New Delhi Summit of the Nonaligned Movement took increasing efforts at creating the ethos and milieu, conducive to achieving long range objectives which are vital to practically all members of the Nonaligned Movement.24

The Harare Summit has shown that Nonaligned Countries have had to pay a price, often constly for their Nonalignment. In times of emergency they have had to seek external aid from bloc countries so as to maintain, ironically enough, their Nonalignment. The main political Declaration of Harare dealt with certain general issues, such as disarmament, in regard to which the well known Nonaligned positions and recommendations were reaffirmed.25

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Important achievement of Nonaligned Movement in economic co-operation among the Nonaligned Countries. In the beginning the Nonaligned Movement fight for elimination of colonialism, imperialism and disarmament. Now the main concentration is on economic issues. In the First Summit of Nonaligned Nations Conference considered that efforts should be made to remove economic imbalance inherited from colonialism and imperialism. They considered it necessary to close through accelerated economic, industrial and agricultural development,
the everwidening gap in the standards of living between few economically advanced countries and the many economically less developed countries.  

Cairo Conference convinced that peace must rest on a sound and solid economic foundations, that the persistence of poverty poses a threat to world peace and prosperity that economic emancipation is an essential element in the struggle for the elimination of political domination. This conference believed that economic development is an obligation of whole international community. Nonaligned Countries convinced that progress towards disarmament increases the resources available for economic development. 

The Third Summit Conference of Nonaligned Movement expressed the determination of the Nonaligned Countries to achieve economic emancipation, to strengthen their independence and to make their contribution to world peace and to economic and social progress for all mankind. Lusaka Summit Conference gave Declaration on Nonalignment and Economic Progress. This conference achieved to contribute to each other's economic and social progress by an effective utilisation of their complementaries between their respective resources and requirements.
Algiers Summit Conference made a detailed study of changes in the economic and social situation of development in the international context since the Lusaka Summit Conference. This conference succeeded in economic struggle against imperialism, and 14 Point Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, aimed at ensuring individual and collective self-reliance. The participants considered that the growing tendency for economic relations among the advanced countries to be strengthened, should in no way work the detriment of the basic interests of the underdeveloped countries.29

The Economic Declaration of the Colombo Conference reaffirmed that nothing short of a complete restructuring of existing international economic relations will prove an enduring solution to world economic problems. Achieving the goals of New International Economic Order, providing adequate resources and appropriate technologies on favourable terms for investment to ensure increased production of food and agricultural inputs in developing countries were the main achievements. In this conference the members declared their commitment to work towards the restructuring of existing systems while inviting the co-operation of international community in the endeavour to develop a democratic, equitable and universal monetary and financial system and to establish the New International Economic Order.30
Havana Summit Conference reviewed the world economic situation and noted with grave concern that since the Fifth Summit Conference, the economic problems facing the developing countries have become more characterised by the continuing widening of the gap that separates the developed from the developing countries and stalemate in negotiations, to restructure international economic relations. The conference deal with each of these issues at greater length than in the earlier conferences.\textsuperscript{31}

The economic concerns of the Nonaligned States received considerable attention at the New Delhi Summit. There was full awareness of the implications of international economic crisis, particularly for the Nonaligned Countries. The summit was also cognizant of the fact that not much had been done in terms of implementing the economic ideas and principles of the Movement. The Economic Declaration calls for promotion of a fundamental restructuring through the establishment of a New International Economic Order.\textsuperscript{32}

Harare Summit Conference assessed the evolution of the international economic situation and recalled the many important initiatives taken by the Nonaligned Movement over the last quarter of a century for the restructuring of the world economic order. This conference contained a different set of problems of economic affairs, the widening economic gaps
between developed and developing countries, the persistence of the inequitable economic systems, the impediments to the development process. Nonaligned Movement noted manifest reality of interdependence in the world economy and stressed that a sustained and lasting growth of the international economy demands the urgent stimulation of the development process as well as an integrated approach to the increasingly interdependent issues of money, finance, debt, trade and development.\(^{33}\)

**Inference**

An objective analysis and summary of the experiences, achievements, as well the shortcomings of the policy of Nonalignment and Nonaligned Movement since their inception would surely give an overall positive balance sheet. The mere growth of Nonaligned Movement in the number of the member-countries (from 25 to 102), spread over all regions of the world and its endeavours to cover and treat at its gatherings the urgent and pressing global and regional problems of political and other nature speak for themselves.

In the beginning Nonaligned Movement struggled for completing decolonization and for abolishing colonialism and imperialism, and a large number of Nonaligned Countries emerged from this process. Nonalignment recruited most of
its supporters, especially in its initial stages of development, from among the newly-independent states which had sprung from the anticolonial revolution. The Nonaligned Countries were for the most part, are from the newly independent Asian and African Countries and expansion of the movement of the Nonaligned virtually coincided in time and space with spread of the process of liberation of the dependent peoples so that today too the vast majority of those countries belong to the Movement of the Nonaligned.

The objective, historical roots of Nonalignment should furthermore be sought in the phenomenon of underdevelopment. They can be found in the struggle of peoples against racial discrimination. The Nonaligned Countries have been fighting for the elimination of hated racist policies and the apartheid policy. They succeeded in making the international community to declare racism as inhuman and shame on civilization. Its efforts made United Nations proclaim 1982 as the International Year of Mobilisation for sanctions Against South Africa, which represented a firm commitment by the international community to the struggle against the racist regime. Struggle against racism continues to be one of the main tasks of the Nonaligned Movement.
The Nonaligned Countries have advanced concrete proposals for disarmament and have called on the world community to consider and adopt them, one of the main planks of the Nonaligned Movement is preservation of peace and struggle to end arms race and achieve disarmament. The founding fathers of Nonaligned Movement have time and again stressed that without peace and disarmament there is no room for development. The Nonaligned Movement has been taking part in achieving these aims. Nonaligned Countries proposed banning the testing of nuclear weapons and setting up of nuclear weapon free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the states of the regions concerned. The Nonaligned States have demanded that outer space be kept free from arms race.

The Nonaligned Countries efforts for the establishment of a New International Economic Order have been meeting stiff resistance from rich western countries. In their struggle for new economic order the Nonaligned Countries are enjoying full support from socialist countries. The Movement of Nonaligned Countries has played and will continue to play an important role in the struggle for the political and economic independence of all developing countries and their peoples', for the promotion of a fundamental restructuring by the establishment of a New International Economic Order. The
Nonaligned Countries are also fighting for a New International Information Order to struggle against information imperialism. Its aims are to promote peace, understanding and good will among the nations of the world and combating racialism and new colonialism.
REFERENCES


6) Ibid., p.63.

7) Ibid., pp.70 & 71.


12) Ibid., p.41.

13) Ibid., p.42.

14) Ibid., p.42.

15) Ibid., p.43.


18) A.C. Shahul Hammeeed, IN PURSUIT OF PEACE ON NON-ALIGNMENT AND REGIONAL COOPERATION, (New Delhi, 1983), pp.4 & 5.


23) Ibid., pp.59 & 60.


32) Documents of the "Seventh" Summit Conference of Heads of States or Governments of Non-aligned Countries, New Delhi, March 7 to 12, 1983, Published as DOCUMENT IN REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS VOLUME XXXVII, No.875, September 20, 1983, p.88.