ABSTRACT

The present work entitled, "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization" is an endeavour to discuss the role played by the Non-aligned Movement in the process of decolonization in different parts of the world.

Chapter I, entitled "Concept and Objectives of Non-Alignment", attempts to define the concept of non-alignment as it was understood and elaborated by Nehru, Tito, Nasser and other pioneers of the Non-aligned Movement. It also deals with principles and objectives of the Movement that were adopted at the First Summit Conference of non-aligned countries held at Belgrade in 1961.

Chapter II, entitled "Development of Non-Alignment" deals with the background and history of Non-aligned Movement. It also describes in detail the stand taken and the resolutions adopted on issues relating to decolonization in general and those concerned with specific colonies at different Summit conferences and meetings of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM.

Chapters III - IX are concerned with the history of colonization in different regions of the world, the struggles of the people of the colonies to emancipate themselves from foreign rule and the role played by the Non-aligned Movement in this regard. Countries of different regions have been classified into the following three categories:

1. Those which were already free when the First Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries was held at Belgrade in 1961.

2. Countries which gained freedom after the First NAM Summit; and

3. Countries which are still under foreign yoke.

Chapter III, entitled "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization in Asia" deals with the process of decolonization in the continent of Asia. Countries which were already free before the First NAM Summit in 1961 are Afghanistan, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, Koreas, Sri Lanka, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Indonesia, Nepal, Malaysia and Bhutan.
Countries, which gained freedom after the Belgrade Summit held in 1961 are Singapore, Maldives, Bangladesh and Brunei.

Countries, that are still under foreign rule are none.

Chapter IV, entitled, "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization in the Middle East and North Africa" deals with the role of NAM in the process of decolonization in the Middle East, North Africa, Yugoslavia, Cyprus and Malta.

Countries, which were already free before the First NAM Summit held in 1961, are Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, Yugoslavia, Jordan, Syria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Cyprus.

Countries, which gained freedom after the Belgrade Summit in 1961, are Kuwait, YAR (Sana'a), Algeria, Malta, PDRY (Aden), Oman, UAE, Qatar and Bahrain.

Countries, that are still under foreign rule are none.

Chapter V, entitled "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization in Africa" deals with the role of NAM in the process of decolonization in Africa.

Countries, which were already free before the First NAM Summit held in 1961, are Ethiopia, Sudan, Ghana, Guinea (RFR), Benin, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Zaire (formerly Congo), Somalia and Sierra Leone.

Countries, which gained freedom after the Belgrade Summit in 1961, are Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Algeria, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Zambia, Gambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Equatorial Guinea, Rio-Muni, Swaziland, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola, Djibouti and Zimbabwe.

Countries, that are still under foreign rule, are Western Sahara, Rio Muni, Namibia and South Africa.
Chapter VI, entitled "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization in Latin America", deals with the role of NAM in the process of decolonization in Central America and South America.

Countries which were already free before the First NAM Summit held in 1961, are Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Cuba, Haiti and all the ten South American states.

Countries, which gained freedom after the Belgrade Summit in 1961, are Belize, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guyana and Surinam.

Country, which is still under foreign rule, is French Guiana.

Chapter VII, entitled, "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization in the Caribbean Sea", deals with the role of NAM in the process of decolonization in the Caribbean Sea islands.

None of the territories were free before the First NAM Summit held in Belgrade in 1961, except Dominican Republic.

Territories, which gained independence after the Belgrade Summit in 1961, are Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Bahamas, Bermuda, Grenada, Dominica and Haiti, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts-Nevis (St. Christopher-Nevis).

Territories, which are still colonies, are Guadeloupe, Martinique, Antigua, Turks and Caicos, British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat.

Chapter VIII, entitled "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization in the Pacific" deals with the role of NAM in the process of decolonization in the Pacific Ocean islands.

Territories, which were already free before the First NAM Summit held in Belgrade in 1961, are French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Tahiti (Society Islands).

Territories, which gained freedom after the Belgrade Summit in 1961, are Western Samoa, Cook Islands, Nauru, Fiji, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Solomon, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshalls, Banaba (Ocean Islands),
Kiribati (Gilbert), Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Palau and Caroline.

Territories, that are still under foreign rule and demanding independence, are Tokelau, Torres Strait, Eastern Islands and Timor.

Territories, which became province of Indonesia and USA are Irian Jaya and Hawaii respectively.

Territories, which are still colonies, are Guam, Norfolk Islands, Pitcairn, External Territories of USA, Australia and France, and Micronesia.

Chapter IX, entitled "Non-aligned Movement and Decolonization in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean Islands", deals with the role of NAM in the process of decolonization in the Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean islands.

Madagascar (Malagasy) was the only territory, which became free before the First NAM Summit held in Belgrade in 1961.

Territories, which gained freedom after the Belgrade Summit in 1961, are Mauritius, Malta, Comoros, Mayotte and Seychelles.

Territories, which are still colonies, are St. Helena, Falkland Island (Malvinas), Reunion, Christian Islands and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

From the foregoing account of the role played by the Non-aligned Movement in bringing about decolonization, it may be concluded that it inspired the people of former colonies to fight for their emancipation; it lent moral and political support to such struggles through its resolutions and declarations. The NAM also extended indirect assistance to struggles against colonialism through the part played by its member nations in the United Nations and other international forums and by urging upon them to render material support to these struggles. It may, therefore, be stated that NAM has been able to contribute substantially to the process of the eradication of colonialism in spite of the handicaps from which it suffers, viz. the fact that it has no agency to be in a position to enforce its
resolutions, that many of its member nations have close ties with one super power or the other and that many of them are involved in mutual disputes over one issue or another.

However, in spite of these limitations, the Non-aligned Movement has emerged as a potent force which has contributed and is likely to contribute to the process of decolonization.