India’s Role in Korean War (1950-53)

What is the issue?

- The relationship between “North and South Korea” has evolved drastically past months from “complete hostility to strong cooperation”.
- At this juncture, it is important to note that India did play a vital role in effectuating the “Armistice Agreement, 1953”, that ended the Korean War.

What is the historic context?

- The beginning of the cold war saw the Soviet dispensation backing a communist regime in Korean peninsula’s Northern region.
- But the US faction was backing a liberal government that eventually took control of the southern part of the peninsula.
- The inter-Korean war lasted for three years between 1950 and 1953, which was a proxy war between USSR and the US.
- Although a truce was reached in 1953 through the “Armistice Agreement”, both Korean regimes never officially ended the war till recently.
- The agreement divided the Korean peninsula into two along the 38th Parallel (latitude) and also provided for neutral international peace patrol.

What was India’s Role?

- India under Nehru was actively involved in negotiating peace in the Korean
peninsula by engaging all the major stakeholders - US, USSR and China.

- **Diplomacy** - In late 1952, the Indian resolution on Korea was adopted at the UN with unanimous non-Soviet support.

- But India rightly recognized any deal without the Soviets will fail and immediately flung into action to get them on board, which happened in 1953.

- Ultimately, despite the rough international political climate, India succeeded in building consensus - which precipitated in the “Armistice Agreement”.

- **Effectuation** - One of the follow-up actions to the Armistice Agreement was the establishment of a Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (NNRC).

- NNRC was to decide on the fate of over 20,000 prisoners of war from both sides and India was chosen as the Chair of the NNRC.

- NNRC also had “Poland and Czechoslovakia” representing the Communist bloc, and “Sweden and Switzerland” represented the Western world.

- A UN Command led by an Englishman and a Custodian Force from India (headed by Lt.Gen Thimayya) was also deployed in the inter-Korean border.

- NNRC’s tenure ended in early 1954, and the Indian forces were praised internationally for executing the tough stabilising operations successfully.

- **Indian Abode** - At the end of its work, the NNRC was left with over 80 prisoners of war who didn’t want to go to either of the Koreas.

- As an interim arrangement, Nehru decided to grant them abode in India until the UN directive on their request is pronounced.

- Although most settled in foreign destination like Latin America, some did stay back in India and lived their entire lives here.

**Source: The Hindu**