

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Second world war changed the whole international scene. The old pattern of State system totally disappeared. Britain and France ceased to play the role of the "holder of the Balance" and United States of America and Soviet Union emerged as big rival powers. Due to their equal powers and differences in ideologies both these rival powers tried to influence the world politics. All other small and middle powers became satellites of either of these two poles rotating around them according to their wishes. Thus the world was divided into two mighty camps and great tensions had developed in International fields which gave rise to Cold War.

The Cold War and tense international circumstances placed grave problems before newly emerging nations like India. There were two alternatives before them. Either to participate in the Cold War and compromise the newly won sovereignty or remain aloof from the International politics.

India knew very well that the Cold War would lead to another global war which would destroy the whole human civilisation. And so India tried to formulate such a policy towards international field which would save her sovereignty as well as the whole world from suicidal Third World War.

India's policy incorporating above objectives was her policy of non-alignment which has been fully described in

Chapter I. But this policy based on the aim of world peace was looked upon with suspicion and slight humiliation by the whole world. India got a rare opportunity to prove the practicability of her idealistic Foreign Policy in the 'Korean Crisis'.

Korea emerged as the spoils of the Second World War and again became prey to the ambitious attitude of the two big powers. As the two big powers were involved in Korean problem, the Korean War seemed to threaten the world-peace. India actively participated in the crisis of Korea for two purposes. India had a genuine urge for maintaining world-peace. Moreover, India wanted to prove her neutral, non-aligned idealistic objectives of her Foreign Policy. Chapter II to VI describe how successfully India tried to play the role of a mediator and a peace keeping agent between the two power blocks. The success of India's Foreign Policy was proved by the emergence of Third World, lead by India in International arena which now exerts great pressure in International affairs and which has tried to stabilise the delicate International situation.

The post war division of Korea was the result of the hostilities of two big powers. The problem of Korea was brought before United Nations in 1947. Since then, UN. had been trying to achieve the objective of Independent and United

Korea. UN's efforts were interrupted by an aggression in June 1950 by North Korea against South Korea. The Security Council recommended military measures to defeat aggression and re-establish the peace. Unfortunately the problem turned to be serious, as both big powers involved in it and the Korean Crisis seemed to pose a great threat to the world peace itself.

Under the auspices of UN, many nations of the world tried to settle the problem by peaceful means. India played a very important role as a peace-making agent among all nations due to its neutral attitude and its genuine urge for world-peace.

The present case study is primarily concerned with the role India played in the ' Korean Crisis ' and how the objectives of India's Foreign Policy proved to be practical and successful in the maintainance of peace.

As the main objective of the case study is to assess the principles of Foreign Policy of India, and how they proved to be effective in solving grave international problems. At the outset a brief survey of the general policy of India is made in the First Chapter. This chapter describes Idealistic, Economic, Geopolitical aspects of India's Foreign Policy.

The Second chapter gives a brief background of Korean War. In the beginning attempts were made for peaceful settlement

of disputes by means of negotiations which have been examined. As all these efforts failed war began.

In the third chapter, efforts of United Nations to minimise the differences between two power blocks have been taken into account. The U.N. also tried to seek the objective of the unification of Korea.

Fourth chapter deals mainly, with India's active role. Different opinions of India on various issues, India's recommendations to different resolutions are assessed in detail which makes clear that India had no self-interest but only the interest of the Korean people and maintaining peace in Asian affairs.

Fifth chapter describes how the Prisoner's of War Issue was dealt with, and how India made important contribution in solving "Prisoners' of War Problem". It was one of the major task carried by India.

India's practical work as peace-keeping agent through 'NNRC', and as a Custodian Force, has been assessed in the sixth chapter. India proved to be a "tonic" to war prisoners and also to a politically tense situation. Concluding the work takes into account as how India introduced a small concept i.e. 'non-alignment' which to-day has resulted in a movement.

The work at times has had to quote lengthy quotations, as various resolutions, report form the major sources of the work. It has tried to consult as much as possible resources, available within the small libraries of this part. Contributions of Shri Dayal, India's Role in the Korean Question, has been a major contribution on the Korean Issue. There has been dearth of material and hence very few references are available. Resolutions of the United Nations, Reports etc., had to be heavily relied upon; and hence at times they become repetitive. The work on the whole is based on historical methods, and aggregate analysis method. The author does not claim that it has consulted all the sources, but the work certainly draws a clear picture of the role played by India in Korean Crisis. The work besides does not claim to have created new grounds, but has compiled various statements, views in an integrated way, by which image of India on International front gets established. The work is just a small contribution.

(Mrs. U.B.Sardesai)