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Study of the Role of Various Factors in the Escalation of the Crisis on the Korean Peninsula in Early 2013

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Abstract: *Despite the history, common language and culture, the Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea), these two countries are separate from each other today. Although North Korea is in complete contrast with the industrial and capitalist world of Korea South, and also the war between 1950 and 1953 destroyed both sides, but subsequent developments showed that both countries are moving in the opposite direction. The regional crisis on the Korean Peninsula has once again become an international conflict. The beginning of 2013 has been accompanied by a sharp North Korean response through the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2087 and its third nuclear test. UN resolutions have imposed serious sanctions on North Korea, although tensions in international relations on the Korean Peninsula have a strong historical background, as well as the disagreement between the two countries in the field of ideology, social and economic development. But the interference and the role of the major powers, as well as the territorial neighbors on the peninsula, which have a geopolitical and geostrategic position, has made the situation more tense in this region. This study seeks to identify the factors of the emergence and intensification of the crisis on the peninsula Examining Korea and studying the roots of this crisis. This collection Several key factors, including the internal, external, and nuclear aspects of North Korea, are being examined to provide a clear indication of what is happening on a global scale to create a crisis on the Korean Peninsula.*

Keywords: *crisis, Korean Peninsula, North Korea, South Korea, crisis progress, international sanctions, nuclear crisis, crisis management.*

INTRODUCTION

The internal, external, and nuclear dimensions of the Korean Peninsula crisis indicate that the will of regional and international actors has led to the prolongation of the crisis and is based on the assumption that all political solutions will be faced with failure. Clashes continue for a long time.

Despite the end of the Cold War and the disappearance of the conflict between the East and the West, the Korean Peninsula is still the scene of the conflict between two ideological camps, economic inequalities, and the uneven development of arsenal of weapons and nuclear weapons. In the northern regions of the peninsula, they created a socialist, revolutionary, anti-imperialist sovereign state, and in the southern regions of the country based on a capitalist system and an open economy. In this context, while the northern section pursues its interests in convergence with the Eastern Bloc countries on the basis of Marxist ideas, the South Section pursues its interests in alliance with the West, and in particular the United States. Perhaps the Korean Peninsula is considered to be the centerpiece of the crises that have emerged in East Asia in the last century.

Conflict of power on the Korean Peninsula has not been limited to the Cold War, and at the end of this era, the alignment of powers and countries in this region continues and has become an unresolved point in international relations. It should be acknowledged that although the US-led Western-backlash against North Korea and the support of the East led by China and Russia from this country are rooted in historical events, their apparent and unpopular interests, despite broad political engagements and broad trade, are obstructed. The main thing is their compromise and ignoring of the last base of the Cold War era. From the above, we can conclude that the current and future events in the Korean Peninsula, and eventually the realization of the tension and crisis between the two Koreas, It will have an impact on regional and trans-regional developments and the interests of other countries, and thus the intermediary countries of influence In this area of the Asian continent, they are trying to move forward with their concerns. The study seeks to examine the crisis of the two Koreas and the reasons for the escalation and intensification of the crisis, and it is based on the hypothesis that, on the one hand, the increase of international pressure in the form of threats and sanctions and, on the other hand, provocative measures of the Korean government Northern is the main cause of tension, crisis and conflict in this region.

According to the theory of realism, the scholar believes that the logic of international relations during the Cold War created this crisis and, according to the logic of the new realism after the collapse of the Soviet Union, North Korea became one of its strategic allies (the Soviet Union) from And after its second-round nuclear tests, it also lost some kind of China, and North Korea to fill its vacuum due to its lack of security, as well as the expansion of international and regional pressure on nuclear weapons tests, and to Unconsciously, the crisis has risen, and the escalation of the crisis in this region has entered a new phase of conflict and conflict. So, by asking this question, what are the main causes of the escalation of the crisis on the Korean Peninsula in recent years, especially in early 2013?

This paper tries to examine the variables that affect the stress and crisis situation and examine the role of North Korea's nuclear capability in exacerbating this crisis.

The present research is descriptive-analytic and the type of research is applied. The method of compiling the content of this research was based on the following measures:

- Library review: studying books and articles in Persian and English from university libraries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, research centers and computer terminals;
- Review of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' journals and specialist journals, East Asia Strategic Studies, and International Relations Papers, as well as news sites.

The method of analyzing data is based on information refinement - compliance with documentation-and logical and scientific summing-up.

Related Chains Affecting Korean Relationships

Since the end of the Cold War, the international East Asian structure has been rebuilt around China-US relations. Both countries also want to support their respective customers, North Korea and the South. Due to the severity of the influence of political and security relations, the United States and China are the largest foreign players that influence the process of reconciliation between the two Koreas, although the foreign powers of Russia and Japan are also influential and influential, their current position is generally considered to be the function's position.

If the relationships of these four actors are presented graphically, the distribution of power and relationships can be shown as Fig. 1.

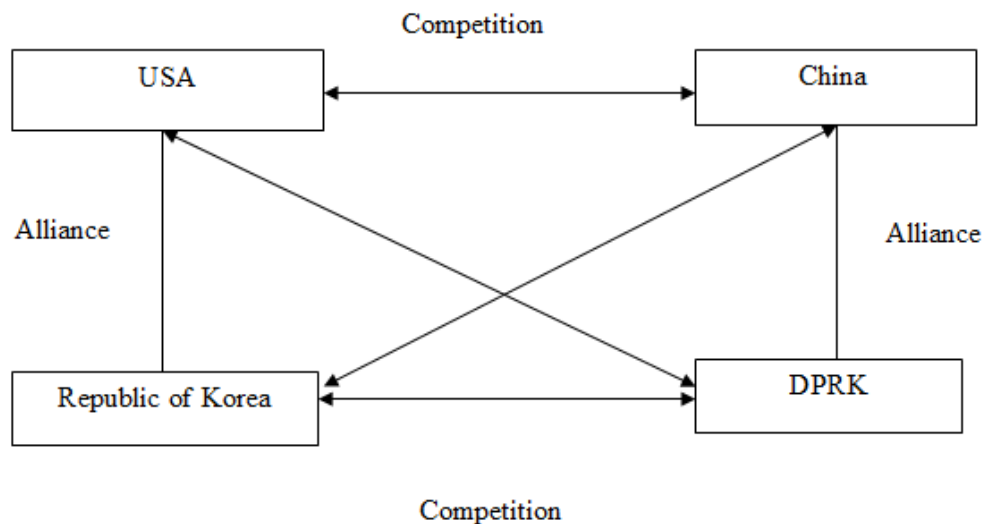


Figure 1: Linking Effective Relationships and Force

These chains indicate that a close and dependent relationship of four countries creates a series of incentives and limitations for effective cooperative and disagreement. Behavior in a relational link, intergovernmental exchange of interactions not only affects the government but also affects other governments. In other words, external and internal influences are not an isolated issue, so everybody needs to understand each relationship link and its effects.

Figure 1: Balancing Permanent Power by Two Different Realistic Ideas: Competition and Alliance. These four countries are fighting for their own security and survival, and they are pushing other actors to either provide security or threat. Also, each state senses strategic advances and losses, which often seeks to strengthen the consolidation and continuation of the balance of power between countries. (Elman, 1996: 52). This configuration and the relationship of the four countries show that the interdependence and dynamics of rivals and allies involved are very influential factors contributing to the continuation of the division of the peninsula.

The role of external factors in the escalation of the crisis on the Korean Peninsula

In this part of chapter 5, we will examine the role of external and international factors as well as the four world powers, including the US, the Soviet Union, Japan and China, which have a significant impact on the emergence and intensification of the Korean Peninsula crisis, and also have common and contradictory interests. the payment.

The role of the United States in the escalation of the Korean Peninsula crisis

The history of a serious US presence in the Korean Peninsula dates back to World War II, which can be viewed from the point of view of structural realism. After World War II, much of Europe and Asia were divided between the communist world and the non-communist world. In this dipole system with a leading doodle that competed significantly more powerful than others, the doodle was forced to compete. The United States, based on this logic, seeks to increase its power and cope with the expansion of Soviet power (Ikenberry, 2009: 22)

As Japan was driven out of Korea, the peninsula was divided between the communist north and the non-communist south. The United States has since been concerned about North Korea's actions, as South Korea's loss in the bipolar world has made it harder for the communists to compete. In the Korean War, United Nations-led United Nations forces retreated North Korean forces from the south of the peninsula, closing

them off, which prevented the Soviet-Chinese interference. After the 1959 Eisenhower event, the United States signed a ceasefire agreement with North Korea, but no peace agreement was signed between them. (Chernov, 2009: 41)

One of the important advantages that the United States has made in this war is the continuous military presence over the decade in the region. After the war broke out, the United States signed a bilateral defense treaty with South Korea, which allowed the United States to have military forces in the country to defend it. Since 1958, the United States has begun to deploy its nuclear weapons in South Korea, and increased its number in 1967. In this year, the United States deployed about 980 warheads of eight types of nuclear bombs in South Korea. Of course, since the mid-1980s, this trend has been decreasing and has reached 150 warheads (Shafiei, 2009: 33)

Thus, one of the major obstacles to the unification of Korea, as well as the formation of the crisis, was formed by this military alliance. North Korea, in the event of the emergence of unity, declares the withdrawal of American troops as one of the conditions for unification. The presence of more than thirty thousand US troops in South Korea has pushed the Korean peninsula to more militarily, eliminating remaining elements surrounding unity. In addition, the use of neoconservatives in the United States has had a great impact on pursuing sunshine policy, because George W. Bush calls North Korea the "axis of evil" and the policy that anyone who is not with us is in a position to change the attitude of the political elite South Korea has been effective in North Korea.

A remarkable thing about the US military presence in the region is to look at it within the framework of its security strategy in the region as a whole, in the light of the presence of other regional powers. In the NIS report for the twenty-first century in the East Asian region, the Korean Peninsula is emphasized as a strategic area for the United States and its active role in the region. The United States is obliged to resolve the conflict, set up, democratize, compromise and ultimately unite on the peninsula, according to a defense treaty with South Korea, and arguing that the military balance in the absence of a US military force in South Korea would benefit Korea North, justifies continued military presence in the country.

Despite this strategy, the theory of non-actualism tells us that the United States cannot have a strong desire for unity, because if it does, it will not be a reason to continue the presence of US troops in South Korea. From this perspective, the United States is primarily concerned about maintaining stability in Northeast Asia and ensuring nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in the region. The United States forces in South Korea are linked to US troops in Japan. From Washington's perspective, the withdrawal of American forces from the Korean soil could destabilize Northeast Asia. Therefore, in the case of unity of Korea, this would be a threat to American bases and, consequently, strategic interests of the country (MatinFar, 2009: 761)

Similarly, US policy to curb China, maintaining hundreds of thousands of soldiers in East Asia, and securing the security of Japan and South Korea, is aimed at preventing a new equilibrium in eastern Asia (Ikenberry, 2009: 99)

Moreover, Korea is more likely to be united in the sphere of influence of China. Although not a Waltzian attitude, China's emerging threat is not so much that invasive realism, but America should not underestimate China's growing power. Ultimately, if the United States seeks to survive and protect its current superior position in the international system does not benefit much from this unity, because the economic instability caused by this process is unpredictable for this country. (Harrison, 2002: 3)

Politically, the New Korea seeks a bilateral relationship with the United States, which could harm the terms of the military agreement. Also, the nationalism that is reproduced in the unity of the region gives uncertainty to the future of relations with the Peninsula. An independent newly independent, backed by regional powers, is not beneficial to the United States, which is why its behavior in this region is interpreted in the general principle of maintaining relative superiority and preventing a new balance (current state of affairs). America, despite being self It appears to be the supporter of unity and democracy in this region, it

shares the same thing as other units within the international system and is socialized within its framework, thus, maintaining the status quo is the wisest policy to protect its position.

The role of the Soviet Union in the escalation of the Korean Peninsula crisis

The former Soviet Union's foreign policy in the Korean Peninsula can be analyzed in the form of a new-factual approach and this assumption that governments as the main actor of the international system seek national interests and survive in the structure of the international system. The history of Russia's presence on this land returns to tsarist policies and access to warm water. During World War II, the country entered the war along with the United States in the northern part of the peninsula against Japan. After the defeat of Japan and the help of the communist rule in the north, the Soviets considered it the only rule of the country based on the logic of the legitimate structure of the people of Korea. The recognition of the bipolar Cold War in the Korean War prevented the destruction of the country, and entered into a treaty in 1961 It was bilateral with the country, according to which the two governments agreed to intervene in favor of the third actor in the event of a third-strike attack, which would result in a US treaty of 1953. It also provided large annual aid to North Korea during the Cold War, which was regarded as the only patron of the country in the 1980s. So, until the end of the Cold War, there was no change in Soviet policy towards the peninsula. And the public chose to dominate the area above the 36 degree circuit and open the Pacific in order to maintain its interests in the Korean Peninsula. (Ferguson, 2003: 31)

When Gorbachev arrives, the attitude of the peninsula will change, and the relationship with South Korea will be put into the agenda. They followed this attitude in the Yeltsin period more extensively and tried to use South Korea's economic power far from the Communist government (Ferguson, 2003: 35-37)

As a result of these policies, Russia became a marginal player on East Asian issues and lost the chance to participate in the four-party talks on North Korea's first nuclear crisis. This has made it possible for Putin to emphasize the importance of East Asia for Russia. So engagement with North Korea was important for Russia's re-engagement with East Asia.

As you can see, the principle of pursuing national interests has always been a priority of Russian foreign policy. Russia is currently pursuing two major goals in relation to North Korea, based on the logic of the international system, which should seek to increase its share of the distribution of power in the international system: one disarmament and the other to increase the influence in the quasi- Korea, which is required to balance with the United States and Japan. They are opposed to North Korea's acquisition of nuclear weapons and demanded that it be required to do so. P. T are But Russia is aware of the importance of relations with North Korea to maintain influence on the Korean Peninsula.

Since the issue of nuclear disarmament has failed in North Korea, the Russians are trying to use the North Korean card and the nuclear issue for their second target (Buszynski, 2009: 809)

Despite US pressure after 9/11, Putin emphasized renewed ties with North Korea while maintaining economic ties with South Korea and, with this diplomacy, became a key actor in Korea, playing a more important role in the second nuclear crisis talks.

Russia considers North Korea as a potential ally, which can act as a leverage in the face of the United States on other issues, and in other parts of the world, such as the role of the Nato-Soviet republics and US support for Georgia, and the influence of the United States in Central Asia , To use it. Following the strategic talks between Russia and the United States in 2009, the announcement of support for North Korea's nuclear disarmament has been one of the key pillars of the two-state agreement. But unlike these approaches, the kind of policies that Moscow has made regarding the developments in the East Asian region shows that Russia is not so reluctant to keep rivals such as the United States and Japan involved in the North Korean nuclear challenge and, like China, as the winner of the North Korean nuclear issue It is beneficial (Pasandideh, 2011).

Therefore, the unity of the Korean is not rational at least in the short term, because it is with the survival of the two peoples and the implementation of an equal diplomacy towards them that it can achieve its

geopolitical role with economic benefits. The current situation in Russia is one of the important points that do not pay attention to its role in the process of crisis escalation. It may be argued that Russia, with this unity, has many interests such as access to warm water, economic development through the extraction and transfer of Siberian resources, a coordinated rail system throughout the Northeast region, and the demand for energy from the country to strengthen North Korea. However, the reproduction of nationalism due to the unification of the Korean is a remarkable point that can be shaped by the desire for China and the disgust of three other powers. As one-tenth of a decade away from the developments in the East, China's political and economic role has increased in the peninsula. Russia does not seek to form a power in its own neighborhood, which, in addition to its high political and economic power, also has atomic power. In the next decade, under Putin's leadership, they can not be a serious supporter of Korean unity. Russia opposes the instability, the war and the collapse of North Korea, and in the near future will support the maintenance of the current status of nuclear weapons and the continuation of negotiations for political use, as well as the continuation of the military presence of the United States in South Korea in opposition to China. (Pasandideh, 2011: 135)

The role of Japan in the escalation of the Korean Peninsula crisis

Japan, viewed with colonial history on the Korean Peninsula, should be more concerned with the other powers being examined. The history of the country's presence in Korea dates back to the nineteenth century, when tensions in the northeastern region were created by the entry of Western countries. Because they did not fall under the control of the peninsula in the third power, they fired their military forces and, from 1910 to August 1945, dominated their colonial rule over the region (MatinFar, 2009: 751-762)

During this period, there were widespread problems in the form of modernization of the peninsula. They launched a brutal suppression and control of the Korean people's movement in March 1919, so that without the help of foreigners, this region was unable to be independent, all of which led to the fact that during World War II it was due to That Japan had colonized the Korean Peninsula, the US forces from the south and the north from the north came to the peninsula to remove the peninsula from a crisis, and another crisis called the confrontation of communism and capitalism in East Asia. (Tavar, 2005: 10)

China's role in the escalation of the Korean Peninsula crisis

China's historic joint relationship with the land of Chusan Korea spans five centuries ago. The combination of geographical, cultural and historical factors - over the years, has transformed the land into a small brother and under the leadership of the Chinese system. With the tensions that emerged between China and Japan over the peninsula in the late 19th century, Japan was able to cut off China's influence from the peninsula and form it in its colony.

With the end of the Second World War and the emergence of communists in North Korea, China reestablished its historical relationship with it, and in the Korean War, it is doing a great deal to prevent North Korea from defeating. After the war, the expansion of ties and the rise of economic aid to North Korea, in contrast to the reconstruction of South Korea by the capitalist bloc and imperialism, was on the agenda of China's foreign policy. (Tavar, 2005: 31)

But China's attitude changed in the 1980s to the Korean Peninsula, transforming South Korea's economic assistance into a mutually supportive business relationship with the South. Also, while Beijing declared at the time of the collapse of the Soviet Union that it would benefit from the unity of Korea, and wanted to play an active role in achieving it, in practice, instead of unified politics, it considered stability and balance policy. To this end, Beijing in the early nineties began its unilateralist policy on Korea in terms of distance between diplomacy and the formal relationship of the South Virgin since 1992, thus extending China-South Korean trade relations in the 1990s. 162: 1999, Woo)

China has, since the end of the Cold War, pursued two-world politics, which seeks to establish an equal relationship between Pyongyang and Seoul. This is a moderation to the national security strategy of China. China's post-Cold War Strategic Computing requires peace and stability of the international environment for

its economic development and political stability. So, in relation to its neighbors, it first pursues the preservation of the status quo (Woo Cumings, 1999: 171)

Based on the structural realism approach, competitive pressures depend on the distribution of power. In a unipolar system with a leading government, other governments are pushing for their share of power distribution to escape competitive pressures. China has high military strength and economic strength, but China's material capabilities are still far from being able to change the agenda of the international system and the Korean Peninsula. China is in the process of being renovated, recognizing that achieving greatness requires the pursuit of economic development, which in no way involves overpopulation.

The country sees military power as a guarantor of its security in the international system and has increased its defense spending over the last few years, but these costs are still less for decades than the United States. The United States spent \$ 417 billion on defense. This amount is 47%, in 2008, the world's defense spending, although the US GDP alone accounts for 20% of the world's gross domestic product (Ben-Itzhak, 2011: 229)

A view pointing China to the prosperity of Korea's unity is to bring lasting peace and stability, They prefer the peninsula to remain isolated, and this will provide aid to North Korea to survive. If North Korea falls, China will necessarily face a united peninsula based on the conditions in the South, which will raise the issue of the future of US forces on the Korean soil. (Matinfar, 2009: 763). Also, unity under the conditions of the war and the collapse of North Korea is not a suitable policy for them, as it leads to the expansion of US military power throughout the peninsula, as a result of investment to rebuild the economy and prevent the North Korean invasion protects. The Chinese are concerned about the confrontation with the United States and the instability in their frontiers in the unification process and they refuse to play an active role in creating unity (Woo Cumings, 1999, 179). China has become a country in the field of foreign policy, seeking to maintain its status, and politics Participates in friendly relations with all countries. Realism, a readiness to defend itself or to seek security in the unity of the Babies, is considered as the two most important means available to governments seeking security. Accordingly, China does not have the capacity to change the agenda of the Korean Peninsula and, by adopting a policy of alignment with the United States on Korea, is waiting to get more power. As Waltz anticipates, government behavior is the product of rivalry between governments, for which reason they calculate how to act for the best interests themselves and refrain from taking action that is chosen outside the system. In this regard, the Chinese continue to maintain their status as a system that, according to Waltz, is one of the first concerns of the states, with the continuation of the existing policy of maintaining the status quo and the United States, including in the North Korean nuclear crisis, although they give up a lot of booty to the opponent. (Waltz, 1979:2)

The role of North Korea in the crisis of the two Koreas

This section examines the status of North Korea's nuclear program and its role in exacerbating the Korean Peninsula crisis, as well as North Korea's reasons for carrying out nuclear programs, and finally points to North Korea's nuclear test results. To be

North Korea's Nuclear Test: Causes and Consequences

On October 9, 2006, North Korea announced its existence as a nuclear power by conducting an underground nuclear explosive test of less than a kilo ton. This product test is a long process that is rooted in the Korean War (1951-53). However, a series of interactions in the post-Cold War period hastened this trend.

North Korea's nuclear test will also have a profound impact on regional security (East and South-East Asia) and international security. In fact, this experiment has greatly affected regional and international security, and its political and security aftersales may continue for a long time.

We have used the theory of realism as an analytical tool, because the mystery of security and the quest for survival as two key concepts in the concept of realism played an important part in the North Korean nuclear

test as a manifestation of "self-regulation", which is also one of the concepts The main thing in the thought of realism has been.

According to the above, this research consists of two parts and one conclusion. In the first section, we will explain the causes and factors involved in North Korea's nuclear program, and in the second part, we will explain the implications of this in three levels: domestic, regional, and international.

Internal and external factors increase the North Korean nuclear crisis

- **The Impact of International Developments on North Korea's Nuclear Crisis**

B- The transformation in the international environment

Although many of the developments that have taken place on the global scene since 2001, its origins date back to the 1990s, the new point was to signal the alarm for Russia and China. The September 11th incident and the earlier developments paved the way for the emergence of America's grassroots globally. Prior to the 9/11 incident, these developments were worrying for China, increased US support from Taiwan despite "tripartite statements with China," attempts by the United States, Japan and Taiwan to establish an East-Asian missile defense shield (TMD), strengthen military ties The US, Japan, South Korea and Australia, the expansion of US-Indian relations, which resulted in the conclusion of a nuclear agreement and a strategic partnership agreement between the two countries in 2005, the presence of the United States in Central Asia, a kind of sphere of influence in China, and finally In the aftermath of September 9, the US invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq triggered an alarm for Beijing.

The same was true of Russia. The expansion of NATO to the East, which had advanced to Central Asia, clarified American involvement in the political, social and security unrest of the Russian Federation, which apparently intended to disintegrate the Russian Federation, the withdrawal of America from ABM, the presence of the United States in Central Asia and the Caucasus, and In the post-9/11 events, developments such as the US invasion of Afghanistan, the Iraq war, the color revolutions in Russia's penetrating countries and ... alarmed Moscow.

All of these developments were interpreted in the framework of American unilateralism and the US intention to introduce itself as the only superpower of the world, and thus Beijing and Moscow sought to revive their power again and redefine their role in the new international conditions. North Korea was one of the areas where it could have emerged there. From this time onwards, the shadow of the political and security umbrella of Russia and China re-emerged over North Korea. But this action was only an opportunity for North Korea. Pyongyang did not forget the bitter memory of stopping the support of Moscow and Beijing between 1990 and 2000, and thus, taking advantage of the new space, to pursue self-sufficiency (moving toward nuclear weapons) continued. This policy showed its work on October 9, 2006, as a nuclear test of North Korea.

North Korea's nuclear test: outcomes

North Korea's nuclear test is undoubtedly an important security concern for the East Asian region and even the entire world. If we want to list the implications of this test, then the following are significant:

A. The nuclear test results of North Korea

North Korea's nuclear test has left a number of important implications at the level of North Korea:

The first is the creation of national pride. Since the 1950s, North Koreans have been subject to the most severe economic, political, security and psychological, environmental and international sanctions. The nuclear test of this country has been a product of the patience and suffering of the people of the country against the pressures. Now for the North Korean people, it turns out that their austerity is unprofitable, and their nuclear scientists have succeeded in reaching one of the top technologies of the day and insuring their country against potential threats.

The second result of North Korea's nuclear test is to create a sense of fear and anxiety about the future among the people of North Korea, which means that, despite the initial sense of pride and pride, the concern among

North Koreans will be that sanctions against the country will intensify, Political pressure against them increases and may even be subject to military attack.

The third consequence is the relative consolidation of the foundations of the North Korean political system. As stated, one of the main goals of the Pyongyang authorities to move toward nuclear weapons was to create a kind of deterrent against the US in protecting its political system. In other words, North Korean officials consider nuclear weapons and the survival of their political system on two coins. Now, with its nuclear test, Pyongyang officials can hope to preserve their political system under the umbrella of terrorist nuclear weapons. Of course, this is due to the fact that Pyongyang can survive the political, economic and security shocks of the environment and the international that they are testing for them.

The fourth outcome of North Korea's nuclear test is to increase the bargaining power of its officials against the United States. Indeed, as much as it will increase the political, economic, and security pressures on North Korea, it will become the backbone of North Korea in the negotiations. The developments that followed the resolution of 1718 indicate that North Korea's position has been strengthened. Because the Americans have returned to the negotiating table, and North Korea continues to insist on its predecessors, and there is no way to score North Korea.

B. The consequences of the North Korean nuclear test for increasing tensions in the Korean Peninsula region

The North Korean nuclear test has left a number of important impacts on the East Asian region:

The first impact of North Korea's nuclear test on this region is to overcome the balance of power or at least balance the power. Prior to the nuclear test, North Korea, the United States, Japan and South Korea were on one block, and North Korea and China, and to a lesser extent Russia in the other block. If the United States, China and Russia were to withdraw from this blockade, there would be a relative balance. On the other hand, the force was on the level of conventional weapons between South Korea and Japan on the one hand and North Korea. The nuclear test of North Korea has made it a nuclear weapon and, by disturbing the balance of unconventional forces, will find a better position than the other two.

The second nuclear test of North Korea is the start of a new round of arms race in the East Asian region. Prior to the North Korean nuclear test, the arms race in East Asia was more common in conventional weapons. But the North Korean nuclear test will probably provoke Japan and South Korea to acquire nuclear weapons to deter North Korea. This is becoming more and more relevant to Japan, since Japan has already put a nuclear project on the agenda for the role of the international system and deterrence against China and Russia in the past, regardless of the nuclear issue of North Korea. Therefore, the nuclear issue of North Korea is just an excuse for Japan.

The third outcome of North Korea's nuclear test on East Asia is economic. The economic consequences of this test can be short-term and long-term. In the short term, immediately after the North Korean nuclear test, kospis fell to South Korea, the Japanese and Taiwan exchange markets closed, while the Japanese yen fell to its lowest level seven months before the nuclear test North Korea descended and These negative effects will be manifested in the long run in such a way that the East Asian region is essentially a regional economy. North Korea's nuclear test, and the start of a new era of arms races in the region, while safeguarding the regional environment, will make the countries of the region handle a large part of their capital, which was already in the economic and commercial field, Military forces.

In addition, with the security of the East Asian regional environment, the willingness of foreign investors to invest in this region will be reduced and even this region may witness the escape of foreign and even domestic investment.

The fourth consequence is the need for some kind of regional stability mechanism. This sense of need stems from the fact that North Korea can be prevented from more nuclear testing and how can the deterioration of

the situation be prevented? The start of the six-party talks about three months after the North Korean nuclear test explains exactly this fact. Therefore, it is likely that the countries of the East Asian region will move towards creating a credible mechanism (the negotiation system) to reduce the destructive effects of instability on the social, economic and security situation in the region, and to prevent the occurrence of war (collapse Stability). Since all the countries of the Six-Party Talks (minus North Korea) are opposed to North Korea's nuclear program, realization of this mechanism of confidence-building is possible.

C. The implications of North Korea's nuclear test internationally

One of the major consequences of the North Korean crisis at the international level is the impact on the divergence or convergence of major powers in dealing with nuclear issues. This convergence or divergence is about whether North Korea's nuclear test was the product of a failed negotiation process.

There are definitely two views on this: China and Russia argue that the stalemate in the negotiations that led to the Americans led North Korea to a nuclear test. In the context of this view, if the United States were flexible in its face against North Korea and did not threaten North Korea, Pyongyang could have wisdom and avoid nuclear testing. In contrast to this view, there is the United States and probably Britain. From the United States and Britain's point of view, negotiating with North Korea was only an opportunity for the country to carry out nuclear tests, and before the nuclear test, North Korea was attacked, this opportunity was abandoned.

In any case, the subject is a complex subject in the first instance of the "chicken or egg", and it is unlikely that a consensus will be reached on the correctness of a viewpoint and the falsity of another. But, of course, this issue will have long been the focus of discussion between major powers and international security organizations.

The second outcome of North Korea's nuclear test at the international level is to discuss how to maintain international peace and security in the nuclear age. Although the nuclear age began with the first nuclear test of the United States, the reality is that other potentially nuclear states may move one after another into nuclear (in its military form). Under these circumstances, the question arises as to how to ensure world security and peace in the nuclear age? This question may lead the world to set new security regimes and review the former security regimes.

The fourth result is the impact of this experiment on the world economy. The short-term effects of the experiment were in the shape of an increase in oil prices of more than \$ 60 and a 1% increase in gold prices and the impact of the US Dow Jones market, but since the East Asian region has become one of the world's busiest economic regions in recent years, In the era of globalization, there is a kind of growing interdependence between the world's economies, so that disruption in part of it leads to disruption of the core of the world economic system, therefore, an important issue for the world's economic institutions is how it can The impact of North Korea's nuclear test on the East Asian region has been severely affected and affected by The whole world prevented.

The fifth outcome, the North Korean nuclear test, is having an impact on China and Russia's power maneuver. Despite the fact that China and Russia were in principle opposed to the core of the Korean Peninsula, but if we accept, a political-military polarization (not in the form of the Cold War era) has been formed globally that China and Russia on the one hand, and the United States and United On the other hand, North Korea's nuclear test will strengthen the regional and international position of China and Russia.

Conclusion

The Korean Peninsula has yet to escape the shock of the missile test that North Korea launches the second long-range satellite launcher on December 12, 2012 from the Sohanna Space Center and surprised everyone. The Pentagon has confirmed that the North Korean satellite is in orbit. has taken.

The Security Council's response to this Pyongyang was more intense and resolutions were adopted by the votes of every 15 permanent and non-permanent members of the Council to condemn Korea's missile test, which led to new sanctions against the country. In front of the Foreign Ministry, North Korea issued statements stating that it would withdraw from the six-party nuclear talks and increase its nuclear capabilities. North Korea February 12, 2013 brought its third shock to the West and the countries of the region. North Korean officials have carried out a nuclear test that, in terms of explosive power, was about twice the size of the previous destructive power test, equivalent to six to seven kilotons, in response to US measures to increase sanctions against them and threatened to persist in Such missile tests and tests will have their aggressive capability so that they can target the western shores of the US mainland.

The international response to the latest nuclear test of North Korea was as intense as usual. The Security Council, with the votes of each of the 15 members, imposed more severe sanctions against Pyongyang in a resolution drafted by the United States and China. These injunctions included trading, banking, and foreign travel for North Korean officials. In response to this resolution, Pyongyang threatened to retaliate and abdicate the cease-fire agreement of the South Virgin and will launch a pre-emptive nuclear attack on the United States. After the adoption of the resolution, the situation in the Korean Peninsula went sharply towards the escalation of the crisis, with the launch of the joint Washington-Seoul Joint Fight and the flight of strategic US combat aircraft on top of the peninsula.

In response to the US-South Korean-led rally, North Korea announced the unilateral abolition of the Mutual Understanding between the two countries, which was signed between the two countries after the Korean War, as well as declaring statements by the Army He has received a nuclear attack license to the United States and Guam in the Pacific Ocean.

North Korea's nuclear test also had profound effects on regional security (East and South-East Asia) and international security. In fact, this experiment has greatly affected regional and international security, and its political and security aftersales may continue for a long time.

We used the theory of realism as an analytical tool, because the mystery of security and the quest for survival as two key concepts in the thought of realism played an important role in the North Korean nuclear test as a manifestation of "self-regulation", which is also one of The main concept in the thought of realism has been. Usually, countries carry out nuclear testing for three reasons: the answer to the security puzzle (when the vital interests of a country are in serious danger and that the country can not deteriorate through conventional weapons), gaining international prestige (when One country intends to introduce itself as an important actor in the international arena and to play a role in global decision-making, and a combination of the mystery of security and gaining international pragmatism (when the security puzzle, despite the reality of those conditions and the justification required The country provides for nuclear testing with the aim of gaining international prestige)

The North Korean nuclear test was an answer to the security rationale, because it saw a serious threat from the United States against its political system. In other words, North Korea's nuclear test is an attempt to maintain its survival. North Korea, having realized that in the light of Russia's and China's support, is not able to secure its own self-help policy in the form of a nuclear test.

North Korea's nuclear test will certainly have important implications for domestic, regional and international affairs, but the most important consequence lies in how international peace and stability can be built up in an era of increasing numbers of nuclear actors, Provided? This crucially necessitates a review of international security regimes inevitably.

In addition, the North Korean nuclear test seems to need to guide international relations and international law as well as global politicians in response to the question of why North Korea moved to nuclear testing. The answer to this question entails attention to three equations: privilege-aggression, privilege-flexibility, and deprivation-aggression.

If, like the US, we think that negotiating and giving privileges to a country that moves on a nuclear (military or civilian) path is a mistake, because the negotiation only gives the country the opportunity to make its nuclear process as fast as possible. Go through. Therefore, the United States believes that it should be prevented by nuclear deterrence, especially in the military sphere, through deterrents (political pressure, sanctions and even military action).

If, like the Chinese and the Russians, we think that the exclusion of countries from their rights would aggravate them in the form of a move toward nuclear (military). In the case of North Korea, China and Russia believe that if the United States were flexible in negotiating with North Korea, North Korea would never move to a military use of nuclear technology. Therefore, the case of North Korea can be an important test for the study of the power of large powers with the powers that move towards the use of nuclear technology (military and civilian).

One of the major consequences of the North Korean crisis at the international level is the impact on the divergence or convergence of major powers in dealing with nuclear issues. This convergence or divergence is about whether North Korea's nuclear test was the product of a failed negotiation process.

There are definitely two views on this: China and Russia argue that the stalemate in the negotiations that led to the Americans led North Korea to a nuclear test. In the context of this view, if the United States were flexible in its face against North Korea and did not threaten North Korea, Pyongyang could have wisdom and avoid nuclear testing. In contrast to this view, there is the United States and probably Britain. From the United States and Britain's point of view, negotiating with North Korea was only an opportunity for the country to carry out nuclear tests, and before the nuclear test, North Korea was attacked, this opportunity was abandoned.

In any case, the subject is a complex subject in the first instance of the "chicken or egg", and it is unlikely that a consensus will be reached on the correctness of a view and the falsity of another. But certainly this has long been the focus of discussion between major powers and international security organizations.

Another consequence of North Korea's nuclear test is the impact on China and Russia's maneuverability. Despite the fact that China and Russia were essentially opposed to the core of the Korean Peninsula, if we accept, a political-military polarization (not in the form of the Cold War era) has been formed globally that China and Russia on one side and the United States. The United Nations are on the other side, North Korea's nuclear test will strengthen the regional and international position of China and Russia.

After investigating the cause and continuing the separation on the Korean Peninsula, the researcher attempted, from another angle, to examine the role of the great powers in the crisis in the Korean peninsula, based on the new realism approach, namely, by choosing a new theory of reality. Has attempted to shape an international reality (the continuation of separation on the Korean Peninsula). From the discussion and analysis of this study, two fundamental arguments can be found:

First, the truth behind the views of the Korean peninsula is the structure of the international system. A structure is an abstract concept that arises from the interaction of units, and then forms the behavior of actors. The lack of central authority in this structure, as a regulating principle, makes governments, irrespective of their capacity, their primary duty to increase their power. The main reason for the separation and the Korean War was the initial instability caused by the transformation of the polarized polar system into two poles, which ultimately imposed a balance between the leaders of the two poles. The US and the Soviet Union, in this regard, focused on how to distribute power among themselves, and have always tried to maximize their contribution to global power. Due to the lack of central authority and the fear of war in the international system, they pursued a balance of power in order to maintain a balance between themselves. For this reason, there was no change in the situation on the peninsula until the end of the Cold War. Despite the fact that since the end of the Cold War, no balance has been established against the United States, the four powers of the United States, Russia, China and Japan have been pursuing a balance of power regionally on the Korean Peninsula. The will of these powers is to maintain the status quo, because the unity of Korea

has led to a change in the distribution of power in the region of Northeast Asia, which creates various economic, political and security consequences for the four powers.

Then, in the research approaches to the future of the Korean Peninsula, the special attention was given to the role of great powers in unity. It was therefore considered that despite the death of the North Korean leader in December 2011, there was no change in the near future in the Korean Peninsula. . The outstanding issue is that the achievement of unity with the internal issue is a regional security issue in the northeast of Asia, which, in addition to the participation of the two countries, will require the presence of effective powers in the region. Each of the major governments operating on the peninsula pursues a policy of preserving the status quo based on the logic of utility. In this structure, the two spheres do not have much to react to, and act more effectively as the structure of the power logic.

From a glance, one can use different theories of international relations to examine international developments and avoid narrowing one's perspective. But in this research and in the chapter on the causes of the emergence of the Korean Peninsula's brutal crisis, for testing the research hypothesis, the framework for the theory of new realism is preferred.

One of the basic assumptions of the theory of new realism that is used in the study of the hypothesis of this research is utilityism. Accordingly, states are rational actors who are involved in the calculation of profit and loss in the game of international behavior. The international system environment is seen as an economic market where political units seek their own interests. This impression is important for understanding the transformation of the international system and the Korean Peninsula. Gilpi believes that governments are involved in calculating the profits and losses of the various lines that they have access to. Whatever the projected gain exceeds the costs, governments are more likely to try to change the system. In the Gilpin view, a time-wise government will attempt to transform the system through territorial, political, and economic development, in which the final cost of additional changes, or with final profits, is equal or greater.

In the case of the Korean Peninsula, the rationale pursued by large governments, this was the calculation of profit and loss. In the past, Japan did not want this unity. The Americans also called for this unity, they lost their bargaining power in the region and sought more to maintain the status quo. China has used and used the North Korean card, and the Russians are approaching North Korea. And they played a major role in the formation of the Soviet communist system, and they used a kind of North Korean card.

As a result, the change in such a structure, which imposed large powers on its own national preferences, imposed the balance-of-power mechanism, was very difficult. Large states on the issue of unity of Korea, pursued their conflicting interests on the Korean Peninsula, and based on the principle of utilityism for each of the four powers, the lack of unity and maintaining a balance on the island of Korea was desirable.

In the context of the causes of the division of the Korean Peninsula, more is based on the re-establishment of a balance in the invasion of North Korea to the south. Because when we see the efforts of the two Koreas for unity, it is the interests of the great powers that make the crisis continue and grow.

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