



## The implications of North Korea's nuclear build-up during the trump era on world peace

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### Abstract

North Korea is a sovereign state located in East Asia. Its occupation of the Northern Portion of the Korean Peninsula might as well be the reason for the nation's name (North Korea). This article will access the nuclear doctrine of North Korea in an attempt to evaluate the implications of North Korea's nuclear build-up during the Trump era vis-a-vis its impact on world peace.

**Keywords:** North Korea, Trump, World Peace, Nuclear build-up

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### Introduction

The Nation of North Korea is rich in culture and history. The dissolution of the Soviet Union, China's inclination towards Capitalism, and Germany's Reunification did not disintegrate North Korea nor did it bring an end to tensions in the Korean Peninsula contrary to the popular projections especially by analysts who predicted the Fall or at least the decline of North Korea shortly after the loss of its communist allies without any form of coercion to engage in economic and political ameliorations. Yet more than two decades after the end of the Cold War, North Korea has defied the natural laws of the politics of transition to the post-cold war era, clinging to survival and even finding limited support from an international community that fears the consequences of a shift away from the current status quo in the international relations of Northeast Asia towards an unpredictable, uncertain and possibly unstable regional security environments (Snyder, 2000) [8].

In more attention. recent years, with the world's attention currently riveted on the global financial crisis, wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the broader counter-terrorism effort, hostilities over Gaza, the advent of a new administration in the United States, China's rise, and Iran's apparent interest in developing Nuclear weapons and ballistic missile capabilities in the Middle East, it's no surprise North Korea has slipped off the international radar screen with its great intent to develop militarily. North Korea is a closed, opaque political system. In a large part because of its personality - Cult style of governance, the country is typically seen abroad as an incarnation of its leader, a figure enigmatic, reclusive-part fox, part oddball. Because of that style of governance, we know little about the relative strengths of the institutions underpinning political power within the North Korean system (Lyon, Motomag Molomby, 2009).

### Literature Review

On the 12th of April, an unsuccessful long-range missile was launched by North - Korea. The missile was intended to carry an earth observation satellite into space. The long range test Rocket was in violation of North Korea-United States Nuclear agreement as well as the United Nations Security Council Resolution. On The Eve of the launch, North Korean expert assembled to debate on the comprehensive geopolitical and non - proliferation innuendos of North Korea's nuclear program.

The following corrected transcript of the discussion served as the Academy's 1984th stated meeting. The Missile launch is conjoined to speculation that North Korea may be in some stage of preparation for another nuclear test is a possibility that cannot be denied. Pyongyang's abandonment of its military confidence-building measures negotiated with South Korea. Since 1991, a claim that it has all its plutonium stocks, and apparent preparations for a new long-range ballistic missile test (or space launch) - seems intended to reinforce the current international image of North Korean behavior: that the North will behave badly unless it is paid to behave better (Miller, Bosworth, Hecker, 2012) <sup>[6]</sup>.

In my view on the North's nuclear arms race, the exponential and accelerative growth of North Korea, as well as its unrelenting consistency over the decades, goes beyond a nation's mere desire to protect its sovereignty as well as its citizenry but rather one looking to broker its military might with other nations of the world. In previous years, sanctions to some degree had been able to, if not control, mitigate North Korea's military endeavors. However, in the sequel to the end of the Obama administration, the trajectory of the existing state of affairs between the United States and North Korea changed significantly. Upon the election of former President Donald Trump, the international relations of the United States took a whole different shape.

### **The trump presidency**

The Trump presidency was somewhat of an unorthodox phase in American polity as his approach was contrary to the traditional image that the world had of America and the leader of the free world. While some termed President Trump authoritarian, others were alarmed at his blatant disregard for public opinion. As Gounari puts it in his article titled "Authoritarianism, Discourse and Social Media: Trump as the American Agitator". The face aspect is obvious and is illustrated in the ongoing white house circus: Trump's demagoguery, oblivion, the blunt and effortless ignorance that he exudes in every context, his unfathomable self-adulation and his sense of prerogative privilege is made apparent by how the American public is slammed quotidian with pieces of his lack of understanding often via his twitter account that nevertheless oozes a sense of false familiarity (Gounari, 2018) <sup>[3]</sup>.

### **US foreign policy towards North Korea in the trump era**

Ogden and Anderson's article 2008 titled "US Foreign Policy toward North Korea: A Way Ahead" states that the Bush administration followed an ineffective foreign policy toward North Korea which failed to meet the security interest of the United States. They further explained that contrary to the national security interests delineated in the 2006 National Security Strategy (NSS) of the United States of America, North Korea still managed to develop and test its Nuclear weapon (Ogden, Anderson, 2008) <sup>[7]</sup>.

The political behaviors of leaders are often restrained by Nuclear weaponry. As such, political leaders tend to express a sole degree of restraint in sensitive matters relating to warfare (Forsyth, 2017) <sup>[2]</sup>.

*"The US relations with the Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) since the end of the Cold War revolve around achieving a state of nuclear-free Korean peninsula. As non-proliferation is a long-term goal of the American foreign policy, relations with North Korea could be*

*categorized primarily under this umbrella. However, the issue of the North Korean political system also plays a role as it belongs to the important, normative category of US foreign policy which is the protection of humanity, the spread of democracy, equity and liberalism. In addition, the North Korean issue influences US relations and interest in the broader region of the Northeast. Asia, its bilateral alliances with South Korea (Republic of Korea, ROK) and Japan as well as sensitive and complex relations to the People's Republic of China. As the current administration of President Donald J. Trump published its National Security strategy and was fully occupied with the situation on the Korean Peninsula in its first year",*

Husenícová's position on the Trump's Presidency as regards North Korea is more of a confusing approach. The last United States administration designed her policy towards North Korea intending to prevent the country from acquiring the nuclear capability to Donald Trump's presidency is assumed to have been complacent as the majority of North Korea's groundbreaking nuclear endeavors were during his administration (Husenícová, 2018).

His disregard for international relations was an impediment in his administration which afforded North Korea the liberties to expand militarily.

### **The implications of North Korea's nuclear build-up on world peace**

While it is somewhat difficult to categorically define North Korea's goals and true intentions as regards its nuclear build-up programs. Some scholars tend to assert that North Korea's military endeavor is in the bid to attempt to secure bilateral talks or negotiations with the United States, and once in negotiations, have more leverage, with the position that North Korea intends to eliminate its nuclear program in exchange for economic and diplomatic incentives. Another school of thought North posits that Korea's military advancements are premised on ensuring the security of the regime's deep insecurity and fear of external attacks (Chanlett-Avery, Squassoni, 2006).

In general, the global increase of nuclear capacity makes the world a less safe place. Due to the ever-evolving dynamics of science and technology, these numerous nuclear weapons did not possess a tremendous tendency to leave irreversible impacts once put into use. The sovereign states and independent entities need to move past the illusion of unnecessary military rivalry and rather more pressing issues in international relations. The prospective repercussions of North Korea's nuclear build-up on world peace tend to permeate through the present and into the future. That being said, it is important for every nation to employ international politics with some sense of moderation and consideration for the future.

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