



**The Impact of North Korea's Nuclear Development and Policies Towards Japan's Pacifist
Constitution Under Shinzo Abe**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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The United States led the Allies in occupying and rebuilding Japan following its defeat in World War II. Under the direction of General Douglas A. MacArthur, American occupying forces inflicted significant changes on the military, political, economic, and social spheres between 1945 and 1952. The most major changes to the Japanese government and society occurred during the first phase, which lasted from the conclusion of the war in 1945 through 1947 (Japan. Constitution of Japan. (1946). Article 9).

The Allies punished Japan for past territorial expansion and militarism by convening a war crimes trial in Tokyo. SCAP also ordered the dissolution of the Japanese military and prohibited veterans from holding political leadership positions in the new government. Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan stipulates that war is prohibited. Immediately after World War II, it came into force on May 3, 1947. In the body of the article, the Japanese government declared its formal renunciation of the use of force in international relations and its refusal to wage war as a matter of national sovereignty. According to the article, a strong army is not maintained (White and Yoneyama, 2001).

It is best to think of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution as having three distinct parts: (1) a clause banning the use of force (paragraph one); (2) a clause banning the maintenance of armed forces or "other war potential" (paragraph two, clause one); and (3) a clause denying the right to engage in belligerence. When considering how Article 9 functions and its effect, it is beneficial to keep these various components in mind. Since the Constitution's adoption, Japan has not employed force or been involved in armed conflict. This is because paragraph One, which forbids using force, has successfully limited Japanese foreign policy (Martin, 2008).

ABSTRACT

Tengku Nabila, International Relations 2016, President University

Thesis Title: *"How North Korea Affects Japan as a Pacifist Country"*

This thesis seeks to comprehend the relevance of Article 9 in regard to the military dynamics of Japan and its interactions with North Korea. The purpose of the study is to ascertain the justification for the existence of Article 9, the changes that have been made, and the effects of those changes on Article 9. The study is important because it looks at North Korea's actions and conduct and how they affect Japan and its adherence to Article 9 in that nation. The significance also examines North Korea's behavior and any actions that it takes that could influence Shinzo Abe's decision-making as Japan's minister at the time this research is being done. This study will cover any concerns brought up by North Korea while Shinzo Abe was prime minister as well as any decisions he made between 2012 and 2020. A qualitative research method was applied in this study. The time period for this study, from Shinzo Abe's second term in office in 2012 through Kim Jong Un's election as North Korea's president in 2020, is its main restriction. The study's conclusion is that North Korea's position on missile testing remains unchanged as a result of the modification to Article 9. The modification, however, has several advantages for Japan because it approves multiple military budget increases that help Japan develop its missile alert system. JSDF operations in other countries under the pretext of defending and aiding Japan's ally are also permitted by Japan.

Keywords: Japan, North Korea, Article 9, Pacifism, Threat Perception

ABSTRAK

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Tujuan dari tesis ini adalah untuk mendapatkan pemahaman tentang dinamika dan hubungan militer Jepang dengan pentingnya pasal-pasal yang berkaitan dengan Korea Utara. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa yang melatarbelakangi adanya Pasal 9 dan perubahan apa saja yang dilakukan serta apa akibat dari perubahan yang dilakukan pada Pasal 9. Korea Utara dan bagaimana pengaruhnya terhadap Jepang serta komitmennya terhadap Pasal 9 dalam negara yang pasifis juga menganalisis perilaku dan tindakan Korea Utara yang mempengaruhi keputusan Menteri Jepang Shinzo Abe saat penelitian ini dilakukan. Studi ini mengkaji isu-isu yang diangkat oleh Korea Utara selama masa jabatan Shinzo Abe, serta semua keputusan Shinzo Abe dari tahun 2012 hingga 2020. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Keterbatasan penelitian ini adalah kerangka waktu penelitian ini adalah masa jabatan kedua Shinzo Abe dari tahun 2012 hingga 2020 dan tahun Kim Jong-un disambut sebagai presiden Korea Utara. Kesimpulan studi tersebut adalah bahwa revisi Pasal 9 tidak akan mengubah sikap Korea Utara terhadap uji coba rudal. Namun, peninjauan tersebut sangat menguntungkan Jepang dengan menyetujui beberapa peningkatan anggaran militer yang membantu Jepang mengembangkan sistem peringatan misilnya sendiri, serta memungkinkan Jepang menggunakan JSDF sebagai dalih di luar negeri untuk melindungi dan membantu sekutu Jepang.

Kata Kunci: Japan, North Korea, Article 9, Pasifism, Threat Perception

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