

## **Solving the North Korean Puzzle**

### **What is the issue?**

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- North Korea's new Hwasong -15 missile can travel 15,000 Kms, which brings its principle adversary 'USA' within striking range.

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- Considering, the delicate situation, only a comprehensive diplomatic solution will work.

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### **What is the history of the conflict?**

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- North Korea withdrew from the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003.

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- This led to the Six-Party Talks (North Korea, South Korea, Japan, China, Russia & USA) to diffuse tensions in the Korean peninsula.

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- But all along the talks, the North Korean regime had outwitted the big powers and went on to conduct several nuclear tests, leaving the world perplexed.

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- As all options (from imposing sanctions to isolating North Korea) have currently been exhausted, none of the major powers have a solution thus far.

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### **What is the current political setting?**

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- North Korea is now in possession of nuclear capable intercontinental ballistic missiles and there are currently no workable military options to disarm it.

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- Lessons from the tragic end of Saddam Hussein and Qadhafi would weigh high on North Korean supreme leader Kim Jong-un's mind.
- This would certainly dissuade him from giving up his weapons at any cost.
- But Japan, South Korea, USA and the international community are yet to reconcile to this reality.

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### **What are the major stress points in the Korean neighbourhood?**

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- **Nuclear proliferation** - Kim sees Japan and South Korea as arch rivals.
- They are currently facing the heat in the backdrop of an increasingly unreliable security commitment from the Trump administration.
- This might forced to start developing nuclear arsenal of their own, which won't be difficult considering the technological capabilities that they have.
- This could have a domino effect for the region and the rest of the international system, thereby effectively ending the NPT regime.
- **China's case** - The risk of a lethal nuclear fallout in its neighbourhood and the potential rush of North Korean refugees into its territory worries China.
- But notably, at odds with the other powers, China is also uneasy about the possible reunification of Korea, which it believes would undercut its influence.

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### **Is there any rationality to Kim's actions?**

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- Kim has been branded 'mad' for his seemingly univocal provocations.
- But his strong hold over North Korea and clear focus on developing strategic arsenal is actually very rational politicking.
- **Kim's Politics** - Importantly, his policy is premised on the classical military

strategy of escalating to de-escalate.

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- This involves rising the costs of a possible conflict to unacceptable levels.
- The rationale is that as stakes get very high, the enemy would be dissuaded from taking to active confrontation.
- This would consequently force out some concessions from the adversary in difficult areas and thereby help in de-escalation.
- **The Objective** - Getting North Korea recognised as a nuclear weapon capable state and ensuring survival of his regime.
- The eventual removal of sanctions as a natural consequence of the former.
- Notably, with the Trump administration's indiscisiveness, Kim seems to be winning this gambit.

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### **How does the current global political framework look?**

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- The falling apart of the multilateral diplomacy even in a crisis situation like North Korea is an apt reflection of the contemporary world order.
- This has been mainly due to the arrival of Mr. Trump and the increased assertions of China and Russia in the international arena.
- Isolating states that "misbehave" has proved to be ineffective from experiences with Pakistan, Iran and North Korea's case.
- On the contrary, the P5+1 initiative (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, plus Germany) was successful in reaching a deal.
- Subsequently, the deal has also withstood harsh political storms and restrained Iran's nuclear quest (thus far), without damaging coercive action.

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### **What is the way forward?**

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- As the nuclear threshold has been crossed, international sanctions and the use of force against North Korea will not yield the desired results.

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- It will rather lead to immeasurable human suffering within North Korea and its neighbourhood.

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- While a diplomatic solution will work, the outcome is uncertain. The intent for such a solution is also not there among the great powers at this point.

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- Hence, the best way ahead is initiate talks by recognizing for now - the fact that North Korea has nuclear weapons and its delivery mechanisms.

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- Reviving the dormant Six Party Talks at the earliest and taking note of the historic grievance of North Korea would be paramount in this approach.

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**Source: The Hindu**

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