



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

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**Submitted as one of the requirements to obtain  
Sarjana Sosial**

**By:**

**Tengku Nabila Azhariyani Syahputri**

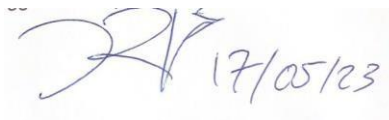
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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDY PROGRAM  
CIKARANG  
FEBRUARY, 2023**

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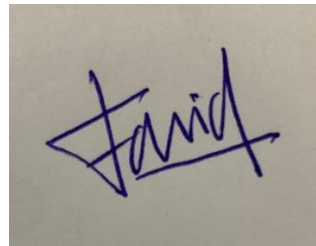
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The United States led the Allies in occupying and rebuilding Japan following its defeat in World War II. Under the direction of General Douglas A. MacArthur, American occupying forces inflicted significant changes on the military, political, economic, 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, he 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

**Tengku Nabila, International Relations 2016, President University**

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

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

## **Acknowledgement**

First and foremost, I would like to deliver my gratitude to the Almighty Allah SWT whose grace and blessings has brought me up to where the lights are when I was at my deepest moment and for His guidance throughout every step of my life.

I would also like to thank my incredible parents for their endless support and trust in me so long as my entire journey is filled with ups and downs. My loving mother whose words comfort me and my father whose struggles motivate me have gone all out of their ability to ensure my mental health returns to its normal state and for giving me reasons to continue on this college journey for it to not go in vain. The journey to reach this step, from taking several academic leaves, having challenges mentally and physically, until I finally managed to finish my thesis requires an abundance of patience and energy but my parents understand and walked along with me. Also to my little sister who has been the loyal joy-and-troublemaker in my life, thank you.

I have to deliver one of my biggest gratitude to my very kind advisor, Sir Anggara. Thanks to your guidance, patience, and understanding of my condition that I am able to reach this point in life, something I imagined will never come to me. I will forever remember your firm yet kind motivation.

I am also grateful to my partner for now and forevermore for lending his ears, time, and energy to be by my side with all things that have happened to me since last year. Last but not least, to my colleague and friends without whom my college life would not be this interesting and intriguing. I wish you all the best in life.

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