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The Grand Strategy of the Republic of Korea in the Chaotic Age

Tae Hyun Kim

The world today can better be called in the state of chaos, where elements of the state of war and those of the state of peace coexist. Despite the old maxim that the state of nature among states is the state of war, the world has long enjoyed a state of peace in the form of liberal world order. Then the old specter of the state of war has been resurgent. The U.S. and China are involved in a trade war, potentially a form of the Thucydides trap; the revisionist powers are increasing in numbers, and even presumably status quo powers such as the U.S., Japan, and the United Kingdom are behaving in revisionist fashions.

Given that South Korea's phenomenal rise to a global status has benefited from the liberal world order, it is a high time for ROK to reevaluate the current situation and come up with a grand strategy so as to sustain the liberal order on the one hand, and prepare for the worst on the other. Managing and resolving North Korea's nuclear challenge takes the highest priority, but its process and end results should be forged so as to pave a way to a unified, if de facto, Korean nation with (1) a military strategy and capability of non-offensive defense, (2) a foreign policy strategy toward a complex balance among states and regions, and (3) respectable diplomatic posture as a global middle power.

Keywords: The Chaotic Age, The State of War, The State of Peace, Grand Strategy, Korea, Diplomatic Posture, Middle Power Diplomacy

The Change of the Reform Policy of Corporate Management System under Kim Jong Un Government in North Korea:

Focusing the Bibliometric Analysis on the Papers of *Gyeongjeyeongu* from 1986 to 2018

Geechan Park

This paper is to comprehend the reform of corporate management system under Kim Jong Un government, through the bibliometric analysis on 455 papers in *Gyeongjeyeongu* for 33 years. This analysis utilizes “Context Color Analysis” which is designed to assess the Reform(Hue) index, the Authority(Lightness) index and Clearness(Chroma) index on each paper of *Gyeongjeyeongu*. The Reform(Hue) index is based on the sum of the values of Decentralization, Adoption of Market Principle and Performance Orientation on the papers.

The reform policy of corporate management system under Kim Jong Un government is construed as going into the completely new stage quantitatively and qualitatively in terms of Reform. The Reform index increased more than double than the previous 10 years’ index value, which resulted from the continuous and remarkable rises of the Decentralization value. It is also worth noticing the qualitative change of the corporate management policy, under which the relative business independence under independent profit system was newly institutionalized into the Socialist Corporate Management System.

This research could provide some important implications on the strategy of Inter-Korean economic cooperation as well as the prediction of the economic reform policy under Kim Jong Un government.

Keywords: Kim Jong Un Government, Corporate Management Policy, Reform Index, Context Color Analysis, Socialist Corporate Management System

Military Innovation, its Success and Failure: “Future of War” and “War of Future” of the Korean Peninsula

Seong-ho Sheen

The Korean military faces two fundamental changes; rapid changes in military affairs with new ‘war of future’ and changes in security threat and environment with new ‘future of war.’ The first is driven by new military technologies such as artificial intelligence, autonomous weapons, drone, 3D printing, robot, IoTs, and big data from the 4th industrial revolution. The second is caused by new security dynamics surrounding the Korean Peninsula including the inter-Korean dialogue, the DPRK-U.S. nuclear negotiations, amidst intensifying U.S.-China rivalry and power competition in Asia-Pacific region. In order to take best advantage of new technologies, South Korea needs to launch a far reaching reform in its military structure, organizations as well as operational concepts. At the same time, the efforts should be matched by new strategic vision for changing security environment, since both new and traditional military threats from North Korea and long term strategic uncertainty caused by military competitions against China and Japan will interact to create new opportunities as well as challenges.

Keywords: Military Innovation, Military Technology, Future of War, War of Future, 4th Industrial Revolution

Inter-Korean Agreements for the Peaceful Utilization of DMZ and its Task

Dae-Jin Jung

It is prerequisite to make inter-Korean agreements for the peaceful utilization of DMZ. In this regard, it is appropriate to apply neo-functionalism rather than functionalism when analyzing two Koreas' approach toward DMZ. Two Koreas have clinched several agreements for the peaceful utilization of DMZ. However, under the current political stalemate between two Koreas and pending sanctions against North Korea, there are a few constraints over the peaceful utilization of DMZ; i) geographical constraint when implementing the DMZ development program only in the South Korean jurisdiction, ii) requirement for the more concrete course of action between two Koreas including North Korea's consent, iii) the fundamental transformation of political and security environment including the establishment of Korean Peninsula Peace Regime etc.. At this point, it is required to continue parallel approach to design concepts and plan for the future task on DMZ while shaping conditions for the breakthrough of the stalled situation between two Koreas.

Keywords: DMZ Peaceful Utilization Inter-Korean Agreement Neo-functionalism

US-China Competition and the Trump Administration's South Asia Strategy: Focusing on India and Pakistan

Wondeuk Cho

The Trump administration announced 'a free and open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) strategy' as a new Asian strategy, emphasizing India's role in the US strategic initiative. More than anything, India's strategic importance is growing in recent years as US-China relations have intensified to the level of trade wars and China is expanding its military and diplomatic influence in the Indo-Pacific region. This article discusses the key contents and characteristics of the Trump administration's South Asia strategy, centered on India and Pakistan. Then, the US South Asian strategy will be evaluated with some policy implications.

During the Cold War, the United States repeatedly pursued a policy of engagement and disengagement in South Asia in terms of the hard balancing strategy against the Soviet Union. In particular, India's non-alignment principles have made Pakistan a security partner for the United States in South Asia, and has played an important role in the war on terrorism since the 9.11 terrorists' attack. Since the Trump administration, however, US policymakers have negatively evaluated Pakistan's role in the war on terrorism, while pursuing strategic cooperation with India at the global level through the soft balancing coalition to counter China's rise. Above all, the United States and India are promoting joint cooperation in a strategic space called the Indo-Pacific and US-India cooperation is likely to be strengthened in military and security aspects.

Therefore, South Korea needs to watch the US strategic moves in the Indian Ocean and South Asia to proactively respond to changes in international situations in the region.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific, Quad, Sanction Exemption, Soft Balancing Coalition, South Asia, Trump Administration