

**THE OFFENSIVE REACTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TOWARDS DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
NUCLEAR WEAPON PROGRAM UNDER DONALD TRUMP
ADMINISTRATION**

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The DPRK nuclear weapon program issue which has been becoming long term of conflict in Korean Peninsula reach the limit when it executed the biggest nuclear weapon in DPRK history and has power more than 100 kilotons and created fatal destruction to region of Korean Peninsula since it trigger massive earthquake. The United States of America, as a state which has big role in international society took it as a big issue which has to be end. Under Donald Trump Administration, United States took an approach which catagorize as offensive because the United States use military armament to has intervention towards DPRK nuclear weapon. The policy of Donald Trump claimed by international community as a situation of dependency action of the United States of America. Donald Trump also took International Organization approach such as United Nations in order to maximize the embargo and punishment.

Keyword :The United States, The DPRK, Nuclear Weapon, Korean Peninsula

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The offensive reaction of the United States towards DPRK parameter by uses a parameter of action in which use the military armament as the primary tool of diplomacy and also foreign policy in terms of forcing the state to follow the United States interest, or what actually suggested by the United States.

Under Barrack Obama administration, United States several times ask the international intervention in order to prevent armaments conflict by DPRK, one of the steps by conducting the Six-Party Talk which involved by Republic of Korea (ROK), Japan, Russia and China as the mediator. This task which produces to push DPRK once again to re-stabilize the situation by reflecting the principles of the Agreed Framework. Obama used this approach as a way to use diplomatic to approach DPRK. “Obama said the U.N. and members of the original “Six-Party Talks” would “vigorously implement” those resolutions and that there were “consequences” for DPRK’s actions” (Hamblin, 2017)

The administration shifting from Barrack Obama and Donald Trump make a big difference in the United States foreign policy. The doctrine of Donald Trump in his administration about the “America First” effect on how the United States conducted the foreign policy especially in the relationship with Europe and Asia. Donald Trump seems more focus to uphold the interest of United States and pull back the contribution of United States in global defense program but at the same time, he secures the United States interest in allies states by controlling the policy.

Since Kim Jong Un hailed as the successor and replacement of his father regime Kim Jong-il which ended in 2011 after his death, Kim Jong Un becomes the leader of DPRK leader which has a commitment to pursue the development of nuclear weapons program and the advance of DPRK missile program. Under his regime, Jong Un focusing on the advance of military system and the nuclear prolificacy as the main foreign policy as a tool gaining power in the international community. "Superiority in military technology is no longer monopolized by imperialists," he said, adding: "We have to make every effort to reinforce the people's armed forces." (Profile: North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, 2017).

Since the campaign period of Donald Trump before he was inaugurated as the president replacing Barrack Obama, Trump already stated many contradictory statements about DPRK and its policy related to nuclear weapon prolificacy and Pyongyang defense policy to use the nuclear missile into the central objective of defense mechanism policy. With his fewer experiences in the security sector, Donald Trump shows his contradict response to each announcement which Pyongyang release related to the DPRK defense mechanism. "DPRK just stated that it is in the final stages of developing a nuclear weapon capable of reaching parts of the U.S. It won't happen!" (Trump, 2017).

In September 2017 DPRK launched the biggest nuclear test in DPRK history as claimed in a form of the hydrogen bomb. This nuclear test resulting in an earthquake at the scale 6.3 magnitude which comes from Kilju County as the center of the magnitude.

"The device, which DPRK described as a hydrogen bomb capable of being placed on a ballistic missile, was the most powerful it has tested to date.

Original estimates had put its yield in the 100-kiloton range, but updated seismic data analyzed by experts this week put it closer to a whopping 250 kilotons, or nearly 17 times more powerful than the bomb that flattened Hiroshima” (Lee, 2017)

Regarding this nuclear weapon program, United Nation conducting resolution as a form of condemning of the nuclear weapon. “The United Nations Security Council has adopted eight major sanctions resolutions on DPRK in response to the country’s nuclear and missile activities since 2006 and All eight resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Security Council and all but Resolution 2087 (January 2013) contain references to acting under Chapter VII, Article 41 of the United Nations Charter” (Davenport, 2017)

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF DPRK NUCLEAR WEAPON PROGRAM

1. DPRK Nuclear Weapon Program History Record

As a state that has to rebuild its nation after the war, DPRK had to gain its power back as a restoration from the damage of Cold War. DPRK as one of the states which have nuclear facilities used it as the main tool to redevelop its power. To bargained its interest, DPRK claimed that nuclear would be beneficial in order to establish the nation as main supply of electricity and could be the catalyst for restoration. This statement brought many objections from international society because the power of nuclear will be dangerous for the security of international society. Therefore, in order to control nuclear capacity of DPRK, United States conducted several treaties related to the user of nuclear. However, as the treaties failed, DPRK turned to use nuclear as a weapon to increase military power, not for the importance of rebuild nation.

2. Initiation of DPRK's Nuclear Weapon Program

DPRK started its nuclear program in the mid-1950s. In December 1952, the government set up the Nuclear Vitality Exploration Foundation and the Institute of Sciences, however, the nuclear work just started to advance when North Korea set up helpful concurrences with the Soviet Association. DPRK marked the establishing contract of the Soviet Association's Joint Foundation for Nuclear Exploration in February 1956 and started to send researchers and experts to the USSR for preparing presently. In 1959, North Korea and the Soviet Association consented to an arrangement on the serene utilization of atomic vitality that incorporated an arrangement for Soviet help to build up an atomic research complex in Yongbyon, North Pyongan Territory.

During the period of 1980-2006, DPRK nuclear weapon program became the main attention from international communities. The DPRK nuclear program created international security crisis and feared to be a terror in East Asia. Indeed that the desire of DPRK to the established nuclear program could not be detained as a whole. However, during the period of 1980 until 2006, the development of nuclear program temporarily froze because of intervention from international regimes. DPRK forced to signed treaties related to the user of atomic nuclear material in order to maintain the stability of security for nuclear states user. Nevertheless, the nuclear weapon of DPRK had its rapid development started from the end of 2006 until the current time.

3. Contemporary Nuclear Development

On February 2013, DPRK initiated the third and largest nuclear test so far and attracting United Nations Security Council condemned and sanctions towards

DPRK. In 2016, North Korea also accelerated its nuclear testing program with two additional nuclear tests (the first was purportedly the initial test of a hydrogen weapon and the latter was purportedly the test of a nuclear warhead design) (Pollack, 2018). The data below is the range and power of DPRK nuclear weapon which could threaten the international community

Figure 2.1

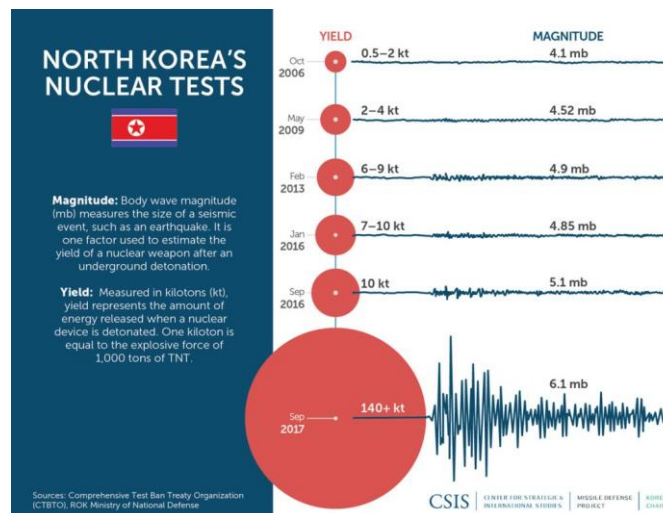
DPRK Nuclear Missile Range



Source: CSIS.(2017).*North Korea's Ballistic Missile*.Retrieved April 2018 from missile threat: <https://missilethreat.csis.org/country/dprk/>

Figure 2.2

DPRK Nuclear Missile Power



Source: CSIS.(2017).*North Korea's Ballistic Missile*. Retrieved April 2018 from missile threat: <https://missilethreat.csis.org/country/dprk/>

In early of 2017, Kim Jong Un sent messages to the United States by claimed DPRK had "...entered the final stage of preparation for the test launch of (an) intercontinental ballistic missile..." Kim reminded the world that his regime had "...achieved the status of a nuclear power...", and he went on to affirm that 3 the North would continue to build up its capabilities, "...the pivot of which is the nuclear forces, and the capability for preemptive strikes..." (Revere, 2017)

In 7 years of ruling administration of DPRK, Kim Jong Unpointed some arrangements related to nuclear weapon instruments of diplomacy. Military capabilities which Kim Jong Un pursue focusing to increase United States discouragement on controlling DPRK weapon of mass destruction and also delivering threat into the United States to act insecure. The Weapon of Mass Destruction itself undirectly made Kim Jong Un thirst for power and the development become uncontrollable. DPRK became states which already hard to negotiate regarding nuclear control.

4. International Response Towards DPRK Nuclear Weapon

i. International Regimes

In early 1980's, United States tried to negotiate with DPRK to involve with Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) in order to have good political involvement with international society and as a proof that DPRK has cooperative policies to create peace among states. Inside of negotiation United States offered to withdraw nuclear warheads in Korea Peninsula. However, DPRK has its own interest inside of the NPT related to a nuclear weapon.

a. Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) 1985-1992

DPRK signed this treaty convince international society to shows cooperative and safe control nuclear weapon. Even though DPRK agreed on the vision and targets of NPT to control nuclear energy, DPRK nuclear program did not observe well because it's rejection to sign the safeguard agreement. As the result, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) could not observed and controlled the nuclear facilities of DPRK. Until in 1992, DPRK was urged by NPT member states to sign the safeguard agreement. As a following signatory for safeguards agreements, the IAEA sent their inspector in order to maintain DPRK nuclear energy.

b. IAEA Inspections 1992-1994

On February 1993, regarding the inconsistency result, The Director General of IAEA requested for special inspections into two DPRK nuclear reactors site which the Agency believed that there was still a nuclear waste of safeguards which could be found. In response to that request, DPRK agreed to have further discussion about inconsistency of the report, but rejected the permission of the agency to have special inspections inside of two sites which requested because DPRK government claimed that the sites which the Agency requested to be non-nuclear sites nor military area, so the agency has not permission to access both sites.

Urged this rejection, on February 25, 1993, The Agency Board of Governor pushed DPRK to permit and have additional special information about DPRK waste nuclear site.

“On 25 February 1993, the Board of Governors adopted resolution GOV/2636 in which inter alia, it decided that access to the additional

information and locations was essential and urgent in order to resolve differences and to ensure verification and compliance with INFCI/403, and called upon the DPRK urgently to extend full cooperation to the Agency to enable it to fully discharge its responsibilities under the Safeguards Agreement.” (IAEA, 2011)

After the rejection on special inspection from the Agency, on March 12, 1993, DPRK notified the president of United Nations Security Council with the intention to withdraw from NPT and following 15 June in 1994, DPRK officially pulled out its membership from IAEA. However, as the director of Agency, USA stated that the withdrawal of DPRK from the agency was not affected by safeguards agreement and it remained a force.

c. Agreed Framework 1994-2003

During September 23 until October 21, 1994, negotiation about the emergence of a Nuclear weapon of DPRK between Delegations of United States of America and delegations of DPRK in Geneva happened and the resolution came up as an agreement which called Agreed Framework. The contains of Agreed Framework was an exchange of DPRK nuclear energy with alternative energy with non-nuclear. The United States assumed that the DPRK nuclear energy had to be a freeze in order to maintain the stability of political situation in Korean Peninsula.

“.....the DPRK will come into full compliance with its safeguards agreement with the IAEA (INFCIRC/403), including taking all steps that may be deemed necessary by the IAEA, following consultations with the Agency with regard to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the DPRK's initial report on all nuclear material in the DPRK.” (Framework, 1994)

Besides of annual heavy oil which became United States obligations as written in Agreed Framework, United States also has obligations to make sure DPRK got a supply of electricity by built two light water reactor which could create 1000 megawatts. In this obligations, United States delivered this mission to Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) which consists of 12 member states and delivered to Japan and Republic Of Korea as states in charge towards this project. The dismantled of DPRK nuclear program was signed by a delegation of United States Robert L Gallucci and delegation from DPRK Kang Sok Ju.

ii. Multilateral-Bilateral Response

a. Six-Party Talk 2003-2006

Six-Party Talk goal was to identify the action to bring stability and security inside of Korean Peninsula which consists of six member states includes United States, DPRK, China, Russia Federation, Republic of Korea, and Japan. The main issue was to discussed address DPRK nuclear weapon program. The talk begins in 2003, right after DPRK announced of its withdrawal decision from Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and after DPRK declared the reactivated of Yongbyon nuclear reactor after temporarily frozen under Agreed Framework. The Six-Party Talk located in Beijing China.

The process of the talks run dynamic and fluctuated because the result was not actually implemented. On September 19, 2004, DPRK signed “Statement of Principle’ whereby DPRK agreed to shut down all nuclear facility and return to NPT and safeguards agreement in an exchange with

United State light nuclear reactor but the implementation was delayed. On February 13, 2007, DPRK signed a treaty called “Action Plan” which based on 2005 Statement of Principle. Inside of the agreement, DPRK committed to shutting down Yongbyon nuclear facilities within 60 days, in exchange for 500.000 heavy fuel oil aid. Furthermore, based on the action plan, United States would send another 950.000 in form of heavy oil energy including for purposes of aids for the economy, humanitarian, and energy aid for DPRK.

b. ROK and Russia

Despite the DPRK nuclear weapon program in a dangerous parameter for states which surrounding Korean Peninsula, states which seriously took this crisis into dangerous parameter still the United States and ROK. For sure DPRK always makes the United States and allies as the main target, as stated by Ri Son Gwon, DPRK delegations for inter-Korean Talk. "North Korea's weapons are only aimed at the United States, not our brethren, China or Russia," (CNBC, 2018).

This policy considered as a first step to reach stability in Korea Peninsula. “On Tuesday, China's foreign ministry said it was happy to see talks between North and South Korea and welcomed all positive steps. Russia echoed the sentiment, with a Kremlin spokesman saying, "This is exactly the kind of dialogue that we said was necessary.” (CNBC, 2018)

As a preventive action, Rok also took and anticipation move to have military armaments in order to prevent worst case scenario with DPRK.

“Currently, Seoul remains dependent on U.S. early warning satellites, but allegedly plans to lease one from Israel or another country until it can place its own surveillance satellites into orbit sometime in the 2020s. The KMPR plan, on the other hand, is designed to annihilate Pyongyang and the source of any provocation with a barrage of missiles following a North Korean attack. While Seoul’s response demonstrates it may be capable of swift retribution, it does not indicate the capacity to preempt a strike.” (Work, 2017)

Russian President Vladimir Putin contends the need to look for elective arrangements and exchange with North Korea. “Russia’s strategy towards North Korea consists of opening contacts with that country and, at the same time, refusing to recognize North Korea as nuclear weapons state.” (Legucka, 2017)

DPRK nuclear weapon program brought many responses from the international community. This problem brought many multilateral-bilateral and international regimes approach to solve this problem and the United States as a primary actor who has observed and directly involved in the development has a critical role in it. United States foreign policy has a control of determiner on DPRK nuclear policy. And on United States doctrines from the presidents have big contributions on United States approach on DPRK to resolve this problem

THE UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARDS NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT

1. Characteristic of Barrack Obama Administration Towards DPRK Nuclear Weapon

Barrack Obama who has experienced on diplomatic affairs created influence on his characteristic when he became Presidents of United States. Barrack Obama started his political profession as an Illinois state congress, where he served 7 years from 1997 to 2004. He wound up known among Chicago political circles for utilizing hardball political strategies. A Chicago Tribune article detailed that he could get into the Illinois Senate by testing the veracity of naming petitions until the point that his rivals could never again legitimately be thought about applicants and were knocked off the tally (Clark, 2008).

Obama made his promotion career from the state senate to U.S. Representative for Illinois when he was chosen to Congress in 2004. From that point forward he has served on a few Senate boards of trustees: Foreign Relations; Health, Education, Labor and Pensions; Homeland Security and Government Affairs; Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations; Veterans' Affairs; Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services and International Security; and Subcommittee on State, Local and Private Sector Preparedness and Integration (Clark, 2008)

Furthermore, the decision of Barrack Obama also affected by how the value of Democrat Party which he represented for. Barrack Obama got the value of diplomatic which was implemented by Democrat Party before he became United States' President. As written in Democratic value principle, Democrat party believe that peace has to enhance first by making war as the last options. "We trust that while our military must be the most grounded on the planet, it should just be sent into battle when the terms of engagement are plainly introduced to the American individuals and our troops have what they have to

satisfy their central goal. We trust that war should dependably be the final resort, never the main decision.” (Editor, 2016)

On the other hand, Donald Trump started his profession not from political affairs but from the business especially real estate company. Trump moved his privately-run company's from private units in Brooklyn and Queens to impressive Manhattan ventures, changing the summary Commodore Hotel into the Grand Hyatt and raising the most well known Trump property, the 68-story Trump Tower on Fifth Avenue, different properties bearing the celebrated name took after - Trump Place, Trump World Tower, Trump International Hotel and Tower, et cetera. There are Trump Towers in Mumbai, Istanbul and the Philippines (BBC, 2017)

Contrast with Obama in the factor of political party influence, Trump also has a tendency to his political party which is Republican political party. The value of Republican party in the United States has an interest in military aggression and military influence as a tool of seeking peace.” As Americans and as Republicans we wish for peace — so we insist on strength. We will make America safe. We seek friendship with all peoples and all nations, but we recognize and are prepared to deal with evil in the world.” (Party, 2018).

In his presidential campaign, Trump often expressed his ambiguity statement which is classified as a provocative statement. Oftenly, he expressed about his plan on military spending budget and foreign policy in bias delivery. For instance about his plan to increase national military spending budget which references on how he acts to killing terror for the United States. “I've never been a

fan since, look, I am the most activist individual there is. I'm a major war fellow regarding I need to add up to the barrier. I need maybe an expansion in guard spending, OK? In any case, you don't assault the wrong nation." (Committee, 2015).

2. Obama Response on DPRK Nuclear Weapon

The background of Barack Obama become one of the supporting factors about his credibility in political affairs, in which he has potential in managing relationship multilaterally or bilaterally. Thus Barack Obama created positive atmosphere into Korean Peninsula since Barack Obama addressed to join involve of policy affairs for Korean which ROK and DPRK. Obama potential to change was led by the possibility to bring Korean Peninsula crisis into vis-a-vis with United States procedure and it actually brings DPRK hopes to shift the foreign policy regarding nuclear weapon program.

"A week before Obama's inauguration, the North Korean Foreign Ministry issued a statement urging the incoming U.S. administration to readjust its approach toward North Korea's nuclear weapons agenda. Pyongyang even appeared to call attention to how the DPRK, in the weeks prior to the Bush-Obama transition, had "refrained from its usual tirades against the United States." (Olsen, 2010)

First-time president Barack Obama stepped into the office, Obama has a wide vision of international affairs and the relationship of the United States and DPRK was an important subject to be addressed. Barack Obama first step to neglect DPRK nuclear weapon program was to enter Six-Part Talks which already began since Bush administration. Barack Obama tried to deliver the "soft power" of United States into negotiations with DPRK in order to decrease the tension which created by nuclear weapon program. "However because the breakdown of Six-Party Talks, Obama administration mostly adopt the "Strategic Patience" in

order to face DPRK in which, centered on the continued application of economic and diplomatic pressure on North Korea while articulating a conditional willingness to return to dialogue” (Daniel Wertz, 2015)

As a response to the provocation by DPRK, the United States and ROK held joint statement on military exercise in the region of ROK and claimed as the nature of a defense to preparedness. This joint statement which held between Pentagon and Rok Ministry of national defense intentionally to send a clear warning for DPRK to stop its aggressiveness behavior. Following this response, Barack Obama administration started took advance policy about countering the threat of DPRK by not only through diplomatic way but also deterrence procedure.

Both of these procedure address in joint military exercise between United States and ROK in the period, and also how Obama attempt his procedure inside ASEAN regional Forum 2011 in Bali. “In reaction to North Korea’s test of a nuclear device and then launch of deadly provocations against the South, the Obama administration unequivocally supported Seoul, pressured China strongly to rein in Pyongyang, and against China’s strong objections carried out naval exercises in the Yellow Sea to serve as a warning to North Korea.” (Lieberthal, 2011).

3. United States Different Policy Between Iran’s Nuclear and DPRK’s Nuclear

In his first discourse to the U.N. General Assembly in New York a week ago, President Donald Trump by and by undermined U.S. power and impact in his comments on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)— the 2015

worldwide assent that remove Iran's pathways to atomic weapons. Calling the understanding "a humiliation," the Trump organization undermined to decertify Iran's consistence. Reliable with Trump's battle talk, such a move would repudiate late evaluations by top U.S. military and insight authorities, the majority of America's nearest partners, and key universal associations. It will likewise detach the United States, which will be viewed as not keeping its oath on the worldwide stage.

A move to decertify Iran's consistence would begin the clock on a 60-day window in which the U.S. Congress could reimpose by a straightforward greater part vote atomic related U.S. sanctions against Iran. Promoters of this move contend that it would build U.S. use over Iran and in addition the perpetual individuals from the U.N. Security Council in addition to Germany (the P5+1) to open the way to renegotiating the Iran bargain. President Trump claims he will have the capacity to wring new and more stringent concessions from Iran in new talks. Truly, President Trump would be adequately hauling out of the JCPOA and disengage the United States globally. Neglecting to keep our statement on the Iran atomic assent would debilitate America's vital position far and wide and in addition in the Middle East and welcome another atomic emergency in the locale in the meantime the United States faces equipped clash with North Korea in regards to its ballistic rocket and atomic weapons programs.

DONALD TRUMP RESPONDS ON DPRK NUCLEAR WEAPON PROGRAM

Donald Trump who at the early campaign already stated about the crisis in North East Asia specifically in Korean Peninsula as a crisis which needs direct intervention and relying on United States military capability, Donald Trump expressed as a military-oriented crisis resolution president. “In many ways, Trump's foreign policy discourse is defined by his opposition to the grand strategy of international liberal order building and forward-leaning military posture in Europe and Asia that previous administrations have more or less consistently pursued since World War II” (Grevi, 2016).

These was reflecting on the early days of his administration. On March 2017, briefing of administration identified a number of areas where military posture was expanded. “Trump diverted a ‘powerful armada’, including a carrier battle group and a nuclear submarine, towards North East Asia and says he fears a “major, major conflict” with North Korea.” (Rogers, 2017). These options of pose military could be one of the effective options by Donald Trump. Ambitious of Trump to neglect DPRK nuclear threat created several options which could lead to military actions.

“The U.S. military has a wide array of prepositioned equipment, both at shore locations and afloat, that could be sent to South Korea or elsewhere within the region. Deploying additional ground troops to South Korea or elsewhere in the region is also an option. Redeploying U.S. tactical nuclear weapons onto the Korean Peninsula, as has been called for by the Liberty Korea Party, is another such option” (J. McInnis, et al., 2017)

The approach of the Trump administration seems still to be one of looking for considerably harder sanctions to change the strategies of the DPRK

administration. However, these will have a negligible impact without extreme endorses on DPRK capacity to import fuel.

Donald Trump procedure on approaching DPRK focused on preventing worst possibility by preparing armaments, and give economic sanctions in order to stop the main economy sources of DPRK by expecting DPRK would get fewer sources to develop more dangerous weapon and in this case Donald Trump sighted China collaboration to join his procedure since China hold as one state who has serious impact on DPRK economy and political affairs. "Since China is the dominant supplier, cooperation between Washington and Beijing has to be forthcoming but there are both generic and specific reasons why Beijing is not too sympathetic to putting further pressure on North Korea." (Rogers, 2017).

Trump decided to make a force on DPRK nuclear weapon considered as an aggressive action from the United States as a result of the uncooperating decision of DPRK. Trump firmly took on his activities during his early administration by literally increased United States armaments as his first precaution policy and approach states which have an intense relationship with DPRK such as China and Russia Federation to cooperate with the United States and cease the atomic weapon of DPRK as well.

1. The United States Military Acceleration

After approximately eight rounds of multilateral and United Nations sanctions to DPRK related to its atomic program, United States firmly starts an armaments approach on DPRK if it continues the threat of nuclear into United Staes and allies. trump claimed that indeed the DPRK nuclear weapon not only could endanger the United States, Japan, and Rok but also might be an entire

state. Trump told writers at his club in Bedminster, New Jersey that DPRK best not make any more dangers to the United States whether they will be met with flame and the wrath like the world has never observed (McCurry, 2017).

His commitment to ending Korean crisis possibility with military intervention also several times stated to the media, as he said to Fox News about his commitment. "In this way, here we're making a beeline for the utilization of a military choice. I am persuaded that the Chinese and North Koreans are starting to now wake up – this isn't President Bush, this isn't President Obama, this is President Trump and he's dead genuine about the potential utilization of a military alternative." (Barnes, 2017)

Serious preparation of United States in military motion really visible inside the military training area and the border of ROK. Massive deployment of United States troops inside of this area combine with capabilities of ROK armaments has launched.

"Korean powers are partitioned into three principle battle armed forces, with roughly 5,000 tanks and heavily clad battling vehicles, 6,000 gunnery pieces, and 450 flying machines, including F-15s, F-16s, and F-5s. Complexity, the present quality of United States Forces Korea (USFK), which summons all US troops in South Korea, is 37,500, included fundamentally of the Eighth Army, with its second Combat Aviation Brigade, Second Armored Brigade Combat Team, and the 210th Field Artillery Brigade; the Seventh Air Force, with around 100 F-16s and A-10s; and littler Navy, Marines, and Special Operations Forces segments." (Auslin, et al., 2017)

Even though United States claimed that this deployment not necessary for threat DPRK, but for DPRK perspective, this action as a form of trigger to have Korean Peninsula security crisis. As a result, the counteraction also prepared by DPRK surround Korean Peninsula border between ROK and DPRK. Also, the

North is presumed to have up to 100,000 exceptional activities powers, who might be released to wreak devastation inside South Korea; countering them with united unique tasks powers and ground troops would likely involve huge military assets, in this manner lessening the number of associated powers ready to counter customary North Korean powers (Auslin, et al., 2017).

One of the Donald Trump plans to accelerate military capabilities of the United States was to increase military spending budget which will use for military armament and deployment. When Donald Trump stated about his plan to have additional military budget, the congress of United States directly had a research and plannary action the cut economic budget of the United States into military spending armaments.

Table 4.1

Department of Defense Budget

\$ in billions	FY 2016	FY2017 Request	FY2018 Request	FY2017-FY2018
Base	521.3	521.8	574.5	+52.8
OCO	58.9	65.0	64.6	-0.4
Total	580.3	586.7	639.1	+52.4

Source: United States Department of Defense(2017).*Defense Budget*

Overview. Retrieved April 2018 from United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year:http://comptroller.defense.gov/Portals/45/Documents/defbudget/fy2018/fy2018_Budget_Request_Overview_Book.pdf

From the data above, the fiscal year of The United States request between early during 2016 until 2018 increased around 52 billions US dollar. The increase of military spending budget proposal shows the commitment of Donald Trump to increase the United States military capability related to the amount of troops and

resources. The U.S. has approximately 28,000 troopers positioned on the Korean promontory, as per the Pentagon. U.S. powers have bolstered South Korea since the Korean War, however Trump in the past has griped that Washington isn't appropriately adjusted for the cost of looking after them.

2. Approaches of United States to UNSC Members for Solving DPRK Nuclear Weapon

i. The United States Approaches to Russia .

The situation that DPRK is a closed country that has low ability to maintain a relationship, in which a small missile launch to DPRK could detonate a disaster for Korean Peninsula. According to Putin, DPRK feels threatened by Washington with United States armaments, and for self-defense action, there is no other way besides developing the mass destruction weapon. Russia seems to direct United States to keep maintain bilateral approach with DPRK and assume that there is no necessary to pull out the trigger of conflict when there are still chances to use the soft procedure.

However, Trump did not feel satisfied with what Putin actually did on the reality. Dissatisfaction of Donald Trump to Putin was addressed inside the oval office of Washington, Trump said that Russia is not actually helping even just a little bit. "I don't know that discussions will prompt anything significant. They've talked for a long time and they've exploited our leaders, of our past presidents," he said. (Reuters, Trump accuses Russia of violating sanctions to aid North Korea, 2018)

ii. The United States Approaches to China

China believes that the only way to change DPRK perception on a nuclear weapon is the changing of the regime and make sure the current regime off from

the table of administration. Likewise how China sees the nuclear weapon program of DPRK. China believes that the existence of nuclear weapon inside of DPRK is not necessary a big problem to be discussed, the primary options are to build long-term disarmament strategy as Tong Zhao, a fellow from Nuclear Policy Program at Carniage Tsinghua Center said. "For the Chinese, we believe we can endure an atomic furnished North Korea within a reasonable time-frame while we work out the long haul demilitarization technique," (Calamur, 2017)

Furthermore, China believes that the critical situation does not relate to kind of sanctions which DPRK receive. Even though an embargo could threaten the capability of survival of DPRK and make the country lack resources, the real issue will come out on how DPRK face the emergency and desperate situation. Since the beginning of the conflict, on the desperate situation, DPRK tend to choose a provocative action and an action which can escalate the risk of war.

China commitment to support the sanctions on DPRK still addressed by Xi Jin Ping and make sure China will support the control of DPRK nuclear program by international regimes in terms of security. One of the resolutions from China was "freeze-to-freeze" policy. According to China, DPRK enhances its development on the nuclear weapon because of the threatening atmosphere which the United States established in Korean Peninsula, and there is no other way to counter powerful states like the United States besides creating a weapon of mass destruction. One of the options to reduce the tension is by freeze United States military inside Korean Peninsula in exchange for a freeze of DPRK nuclear weapon.

“ Its intended to determine the emergency is the supposed "Freeze-to freeze" proposition, in which North Korea would end its rocket and atomic projects in return for the United States and South Korea suspending their joint military activities—a nonstarter for Washington, which wants to expand weight on North Korea while holding open the offer of exchange.” (Calamur, 2017)

State Department Spokeswoman for United States Heather Nauert, represent Donald Trump Dissatisfaction with Beijing decision to keep bargaining with DPRK in “calm” procedure. "We expect, we trust that China will accomplish more since we know they can accomplish more as far as sticking to U.N. Security Council resolutions," (Reuters, U.S., China reaffirm commitment to pressure North Korea: State Department, 2018).

CONCLUSION

The connection between the United States and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has been fluctuating for quite a long time. Numerous thought processes turn into the viewpoints which influence the relationship to here and there and the majority of them identified with the belief system of liberal and furthermore human right infringement issues. For instance the instances of human right misuse which occurred in DPRK under Kim's administration. The issues of human right in DPRK a few turns into the target focus of United States to spread the liberal idea of states to have flexibility for its kin on the grounds that these issue has related each other

Each time when there is a moving of government, remote strategies likewise turns took after by the sort of regulation which the following government executes amid times of organization. Early circumstances of government moving turn into the basic minute when there was a difference in remote strategy with respect to universal issues. Amid the season of Barack Obama retirement and took after by substitution by Donald Trump, huge changes of United States outside approach felt in high strain particularly in identified with military and security remote arrangement

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