

**FORMER GERMAN AND FUTURE KOREA :
UNIFICATION**

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I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own investigations, except where otherwise stated. Other resources are acknowledged by footnotes giving explicit references and reference is appended.

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APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that I have supervised and read this study and that in my opinion it confirms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate one both in form and substance, as an Master's Project Paper for the Master of Science (*Strategic Studies*)

Assoc. Prof Dr. Jan Stark
Supervisor
Master's Project Paper

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menganalisis mengenai penyatuan sejarah negara Jerman dan mengaplikasikan analisis tersebut terhadap negara Korea pada masa kini. Pertama, analisis sejarah negara Jerman dan bagaimana negara Jerman terbahagi kepada dua bahagian dan sejarah Berlin Wall. Bahagian kedua melihat pula sejarah negara Korea, dimana sejarah Perang Korea dan pembahagian dua blok di Korea. Bahagian Ketiga menganalisis perbezaan dan persamaan yang ada pada negara Korea dan negara Jerman; dan menganalisis sistem ekonomi diantara Korea Utara dan Korea Selatan. Bahagian akhir ialah menganalisis kemungkinan yang ada samada Korea dapat disatukan atau tidak.

Salah satu sumber yang digunakan sebagai rujukan adalah Roy Richard Grinker, (2000), bertajuk *Korea and Its Futures: Unification and the Unfinished War* dan *Judging the Past in Unified Germany* oleh A. James McAdams. Selain itu juga pelbagai data diambil dari pelbagai buku dan jurnal yang diambil dari sumber internet.

Kajian ini mendapati bahawa teori authoritarianism memang memberi kesan kepada negara ketiga seperti Korea Utara, mereka lebih baik dibawah kerajaan authoritarian dalam bentuk pembangunan ekonomi, kerana sistem tersebut lebih baik dalam menguruskan penghadan ekonomi mereka. Selain itu juga teori regionalism dapat dikaji dalam kajian ini, dimana kebangkitan regionalism berlaku ketika terdapat perbezaan halangan ideologi diantara parti-parti semakin besar, dan kebangkitan pihak progresif dimana politik Korea dapat dibangunkan sama dengan ideologi yang terbentuk di negara barat.

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes about history of unification of Germany and application it to Korea today. It is divided for five parts. At first, looked to history of divided of Germany and history of Berlin Wall. Second part, history of Korean peninsula, started with Korean War then divided of Korea. Third part, analyzes about similarities and differences between Korea and Germany: and analyzes system economy between North Korea and South Korea. At last part, answer the question either Korean can reunification or not.

One of the books used as references is the book written by Roy Richard Grinker, (2000), entitled *Korea and Its Futures: Unification and the Unfinished War* and *Judging the Past in Unified Germany* by A. James McAdams, (2001). Other information or data got from other books and journal from internet.

This study found that the authoritarianism theory indeed has a significant impact to third world countries like North Korea, need better under authoritarian governments in terms of economic developments, because authoritarian systems are better able to manage and marshal the limited resources in those countries. Regionalism theory another theory that been used, Regionalism will weaken when the ideological gap between parties is widened and progressive parties emerge so that Korean politics develops a modern conservative versus progressive ideological cleavage similar to that found in the West.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Introduction of the topic

A scenario of a unification of two countries can be imaged, with the unification happening either at the beginning or at the end, as result of the integration process. The suddenness of Germany's collapse suggests that the rapid economic and social developments forced politics to be reactive, rather than assuming a proactive role.

Nowadays, the possibility of a collapse of the North Korean government cannot be figured as a main reason, as it was for Germany's unification. Somebody thinks that both the Koreas should follow Germany's footsteps to resolve the problems between them, and that they should estimate the validity of unification as the last resort to solve those problems.

Germany was separated into two separate divisions: the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, also called West Germany and East Germany. Both Korea and Germany are reflections of a post-war ideology. As far as the issue of a North-South Korea's unification is concerned, a vision for a unified Korea that is durable over the long-term is possible only if the way of unification is paved with the context of a mutual understanding among these great powers. This also coincides with the vantage point of providential history.

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