

## ONE KOREA: POSSIBILITY AND BENEFITS

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**Abstract.** This paper analyze the possibility of the unification of South and North Korea and outcome of that process. In order to study the topic analysis of different journals and research papers was used. As a result of that, there is no any progress in the process of unification of two Koreas. Even though there are constant actions towards and both countries dream to have country as One, to see South and North Korea together, the world need to wait for decades. Experts explain it by too different views on the unification process and by which scenario One Korea should develop further.

The fact of different forms of government and mindset of population do not make process of unification easier. It also seems that possible unification will not be welcomed by major actors of international relations because they have their own priorities and plans in the region. That is why, the world community does not need to worry about geo-political changes in the map in the near future due to minimization of chances of the unification of South and North Korea.

**Key words:** 38<sup>th</sup> parallel, division, unification, summit, channels of connection, democracy, communism, capitalism, Moon Jae In, Kim Chen In.

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## ЕДИНАЯ КОРЕЯ: ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ И ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье анализируются возможности объединения Южной и Северной Кореи и результаты этого процесса. Для изучения темы был использован анализ различных журналов и научных статей. В результате выяснилось, что в процессе объединения двух Корей пока нет прогресса. Несмотря на то, что предпринимаются постоянные действия, и обе страны мечтают о том, чтобы страна была единым целым, чтобы увидеть Южную и Северную Корею вместе, миру нужно ждать десятилетия. Эксперты объясняют это слишком разными взглядами на процесс объединения и разными сценариями развития «Единой Кореи». Наличие разных форм правления и разных мировоззрений не облегчает процесс объединения. Также кажется, что возможное объединение не будет приветствоваться основными игроками международных отношений, потому что у них есть свои приоритеты и планы в регионе. Поэтому мировому сообществу не стоит беспокоиться о геополитических изменениях на карте в ближайшем будущем из-за минимизации шансов на объединение Южной и Северной Кореи.

**Ключевые слова:** 38-я параллель, разделение, объединение, саммит, каналы связи, демократия, коммунизм, капитализм, Мун Чжэ Ин, Ким Чен Ын.

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## БІРІККЕН КОРЕЯ: МҮМКІНДІКТЕР МЕН АРТЫҚШЫЛЫҚТАР

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**Түйіндеме.** Бұл мақалада Оңтүстік және Солтүстік Кореяның бірігу мүмкіндігі және осы үдерістің нәтижелері талданады. Тақырыпты зерттеу үшін әр түрлі журналдар мен ғылыми мақалалар талдауы қолданылды. Нәтижесінде екі Кореяны біріктіру процесінде алға жылжу жоқ екені белгілі болды. Жүргізіліп жатқан іс-шараларға және екі ел де бір ел болуды армандауына қарамастан, Оңтүстік пен Солтүстік Кореяны бірге көру үшін әлем оншақты жыл күтуіне тура келеді. Сарапшылар мұны біріктіру үрдісі мен «Біріккен Корея» даму тәртібіне қатысты әртүрлі көзқарастармен түсіндіреді. Басқарудың әртүрлі формалары мен әртүрлі дүниетанымдардың болуы бірігу процесін жеңілдетпейді. Сондай-ақ халықаралық қатынастардың негізгі ойыншыларының аймақтағы өзіндік басымдықтары мен жоспарлары болғандықтан, олар ықтимал бірігуді құптамайтыны анық. Оңтүстік және Солтүстік Кореяның бірігу мүмкіндігін барынша төмендетуіне байланысты әлемдік қоғамдастық жақын арада картадағы геосаяси өзгерістер туралы аландамауына болады.

**Кілт сөздер:** 38-параллель, бөліну, бірігу, саммит, байланыс арналары, демократия, коммунизм, капитализм, Мун Чжэ Ин, Ким Чен Ын.

**Introduction.** North Korea and South Korea are the single example of division of the country where it happened not because of the presence of different nationalities or religions or beliefs but it is an actual division of the nation. Unique history of divided nation take the attention of a lot of politicians and experts. And the fact that both sides is not against the unification but just have different views of how unification should progress and how the final united country look like make this topic interesting to analyze and observe.

Relationship between South Korea and North Korea is focus of the world community and developed countries especially the USA and China. It is important to mention that tension on Korean peninsula is ongoing event. Even though there is no actual war situation it is obvious there is no peace regulation either.

Pandemic did not make dispute between two Koreas less serious and dangerous. There were several situations during this year relating to refugees from both sides and other tensions with the involvement of military weapons. It is a tradition of both sides to demonstrate their military advance every year to show their readiness to the real war. These actions do not lead to the peaceful settlement.

These days population of the Republic of Korea does not only negative about any unification with North side but also does not see any benefits for South-Korean side which is something researchers cannot deny. Development level, social and economic fields and political structure difference are probable reasons why some people see the concept of One Korea as something impossible.

However, South Korean Government aims to develop relations with North Korea. The main reason is the issue of joint holding of the Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2024. Even though majority of South Koreans gave up on the idea of One Korea Moon Jae In's political views are still focused on the problem of North Korea. Covid-19 situation also shows that South Korea is ready to provide medical and humanitarian aids while North Korea seems to ignore help.

Unification of Korea may actually change the scenario of development of international relations. That is why this particular topic might be relevant till both sides agree or disagree to be united. These days positions of either South Korea and North Korea seems unclear. If North Korean side seems to have not clear view on unification, South Koreans' view on it changes depending on who is in the power.

**Sources and research methodology.** Studying each cases of South and North Korea was indicator of the possibility of unification. Knowing what countries went through before unification and how they become two complete opposite states broader explained why concept of One Korea far from realization. In this case second sources like articles of reputable news websites (e.g., the Diplomat) that lighten up changes in Asia-Pacific region and news websites' updates (e.g., BBC, Thomson REUTERS) on relations between South Korea and North Korea covered information on the current situation in Korean peninsula. In order to show the process of division and what caused that process article written by Russian reporter D. Okunev and information from campaign's official website that initiative peaceful unification between two Koreas were rationally used. In addition, the main source database was papers of researchers (Park Young Ho and Han Sung Joo) that interested and covered problems and outcomes of possible unification.

In order to identify the possibility of unification firstly history of Korea and what led to division were analyzed. Method of analyzing works like open sources and articles on history of division were used to create the full picture of the situation. In the case of possible unification by forecasting method some predictions were made. It was possible due to analyzing differences of two countries and making some conclusions based on it.

Using comparative method of analysis it was efficient way to explain impossibility of unification of two Koreas. By comparing form of government and way of development of each South and North Korea it was possible to identify the chances and levels of lost and achievement of both side. In addition to it, analyzing news around events towards unification gave full understanding of which side more active in this particular case. So in the general method that was used is qualitative method of using mostly second sources of information and based on them opinion on the topic were made.

**Discussion/Results.** Possibility of unification of South Korea and North Korea started to be covered by other researchers after Moon Jae In's active policy who is a current president of the Republic of Korea. Even though unification dream announced earlier, in 2018-2019 the process had some results and positive outcome. News articles of international, regional and local focus covered the possibility of unification and tries to give updates on relationship between two Korea. That can be considered as an increase of interest on One Korea phenomena.

Nevertheless, because unification of two Koreas is not a new discussion and this problem brought up by previous South Korean presidents some point of view on the topic were presented. There is know much work on this topic by Kazakhstanese researchers but members of Association of Koreans like Roman Kim who is also a President of this Association share their positive opinion on possible unification. While Russian researchers made some important contributions.

By studying historical context it is more accurate to predict significant changes that unification of two Koreas bring up and which way is better to be implemented so the process will be smoother. That is why unification possibility covered by Khamutaeva S.V. who published a several articles on issue of One Korea like "The problem of Korean unification in South Korean historiography" and "The problem of Korean unification in US historiography" were one of the significant works. Another more recent work were presented by Smirnova N.S. who talked on problems of Korean unification at the present stage.

However Koreans themselves like Park Young Ho are and were interested in the issue of unification. Campaigns in South Korea (One Dream, One Korea) give further information on how one nation divided and update on what activities was done to get them closer. Mario Arturo Ruiz Estrada and Donghyun Park in 2007 also brought up outcomes of unification in their research paper.

Concept of One Korea is an interesting topic to study and discuss for not only Korean researchers but for foreign researchers too. It is due the fact that it will not touch only two Koreas but the whole international community. Even though possibility of unification very low interest of researchers inform on readiness of the world on that big change.

***Is it possible to see One Korea in the future?***

Unification of Korea is a political goal of the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. It means that the final goal that should be reached by them is creation of one united country on Korean peninsula. It also can be considered as movement that even has its own flag used in some events organized by two Koreas.



This is a flag symbolizing unification of Korea

According to the political goal of unification of Korea it must happen using one of the three concepts. The first one is when North Korea absorbs South Korea which seems not acceptable by South Korea and world community due to the fact that North Korea first of all is a communist country with nuclear weapons (Park, 2014:8).

The second one is opposite of the first concept which is absorbing North Korea by South Korea which is supported by right politicians. And the last concept that is supported by left party politicians of South Korea and United Nations Organization, a number of governments and heads of states and bodies of the European Union, the United States of America, the CIA, OECD, APEC and some other associations and organizations is a creation of confederation and step by step movement toward complete unification of South and North Korea (Park, 2014:9-10).

The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung presented his own project of unification in 1980 during the VI Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. The name was taken from the early feudal Korean state of Koryo (X-XIV). It was assumed that a formally united country would have a common foreign policy and other representation in the international arena, but different parts of Korea would retain their own political and economic structure (Park, 2014:10). There were also cultural events like concert "One dream, One Korea" with famous South Korean artists, and such events where South Korean idol girl-group Red Velvet and other artists performed in front of the leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his wife.

Current president of the Republic of Korea Moon Jae In, who was elected in 2017, also considers as one of his policy goals making closer relationships with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and even possible reunification with them. Due to his position toward relationships with North Korea he was praised and criticized as well. However he made some progress in 2018 when Inter-Korean Summit took place. That period of time was a possible start of close relationships between two Koreas (Sean, 2020).

In 2018 there were three summits during each of them important steps were taken place. The first one took place on April in Panmunjom village which is next to the demarcation line. This event was also part of a history as a first time when North Korean leader set a foot on South Korean land. During this summit there was also an event of planting a tree using soils from both South Korea and North Korea. It had a symbolic sign that meant further tight relationships between two Koreas.

The main document that was signed was a joint declaration in which they announced the beginning of an era of peace and promised to work to rid the Korean peninsula of nuclear weapons. Sides also agreed to create and build a joint partnership office in Kaesong (Shin, 2018).

Second meeting during Inter-Korean Summit was organized on May, 2018. It took place in the same location as the first one. This one was not announced previously and was organized mainly to discuss some parts of peace declaration.

The third Inter-Korean Summit in 2018 can be considered as one of the most important meetings between South Korea and North Korea. This one took place in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang. September meeting had the same goals as the first two (Shin, 2018).

During the summit, a joint document on efforts to rid the Korean Peninsula of nuclear weapons and the threat of war was signed. Seoul and Pyongyang agreed to end large-scale artillery exercises and military flights near the demilitarized zone to prevent incidents, withdraw the military and disarm personnel of the Panmunjom border crossing point, create

an 80-kilometer zone in the border regions of the Yellow and Japan Seas where no military exercises will be conducted, and begin reunification of the trans-Korean railway. The countries have decided to submit a joint bid to host the 2032 Olympics and send a single team to the upcoming Tokyo 2020 Games. At the invitation of President Moon, Kim Jong Un promised to visit Seoul for the first time in history (Shin, 2018).

Those events became a part of history as a real progress in creating safe space for both Koreas and maybe possibility for more joint activities. However unfortunately relationship between South Korea and North Korea got stuck due to some disagreements between the USA president Donald Trump and Kim Chen In, the Chairman of the State Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kazakhstan was one of the places where Koreans were deported in 1937. Joint resolution of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) No. 1428-326 "On the eviction of the Korean population from the border regions of the Far Eastern Territory", signed by Stalin and Molotov, stated to evict 172 thousand ethnic Koreans from the border regions of the Far East to uninhabited and uninhabited regions of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Koreans in our country seems to be very positive about unification. Deputy of the Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and President of the Association of Koreans of Kazakhstan, Roman Kim thinks that constant aggression from North Korean side that do not give any hope for unification is just a try of small country to defend itself from the world which is against North Koreans (Kim, 2020).

Another action that could be considered as a proof of relationship between two Koreas getting better was a building office in Kaesong, which is a city in the south of North Korea and a border of which is close to South Korea. In 2018 initiative of building office in the city was presented by South Korean side in order to renew inter-Korean relationships. Investment to this idea was considered as a very big step of getting close in the process of unification of two Koreas.

Idea of creation of the building in Kaesong was announced on July and the process of building it was finished on September. The ceremony of opening the office was visited by Minister of Unification of the Republic of Korea Cho Myung Kyun and Head of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Homeland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Li Song Gwon, and also over hundred people from both countries. It was a highly significant step of relationship between two Koreas for further rapprochement and increase of mutual understanding between South and North Korea (Kiryanov, 2018).

During function of the office there was another big achievement by two Koreas which is connection of rail and car ways of South and North Korea. This step was also considered as another approach of two countries to make two Koreas one again. However it stayed as symbolic action because the USA and China had the actual last word in making this action not only symbolic. American and Chinese politicians still did not achieve any positive outcomes from negotiations about nuclear disarmament. Also the fact that the USA declared that sanctions for North Korea will still be strict and strong did not give a hope that these very important steps will have any power.

After a year of functioning of the office there were announcement of North Korean side about leaving the office in Kaesong by its employees mainly because dialogue about making sanctions for North Korea more softer between Washington and Seoul did not make any progress. After couple days however North Korea declared that it will stay in the office and joint work will continue.

Even though the process of joint actions started to give actual results later the Democratic People's Republic of Korea officially stated to close the office in Kaesong. The main reason was a flyer launch by South Korean activists in to the North Korean territory. It was considered as an intention of South Korea to stop joint peaceful actions towards unification. Because of this incident that North Korea saw as offensive one, it was announced once more that not only North Korean employees will not work in the office but the whole office in Kaesong will be shot downed (BBC News, 2020).

North Korea did not only close the office but on June 16 2020 it decided to blow up the Kaesong inter-Korean office building that was initially built on South Korean money. Pyongyang also announced that it will re-introduce the military into the Kaesong area and the vicinity of the Kumgangsan mountains on the border with South Korea. Those actions



were an evidence of worsening relationships between two Koreas (BBC News, 2020).

Seoul was expecting really active actions by Pyongyang in order to make relationship between two countries full of tension again. However after numerous of insults of South Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's leader Kim Chen In announced to give another chance to South Korea.

It is important to state that all the channels of connection between South and Korea was stopped by the initiative of the second except military one that was reconnected on August of this year. This alignment of affairs is not very good for the policy of current president of South Korea Moon Jae In who tries to renew relationship with Pyongyang since he was elected for the presidency.

The main reason of such very uncertain actions of North Korea might be because Seoul most of the time in order to take any actions for improving inter-Korean relationship depends on Washington and its view on the situation. Because North Korea does not see South Korean one-headed action of not relying on American opinion it is really hard to observe any improvement of tension in relationship of two Koreas.

Even though North Korea sometimes acts very unpredictable and even cut the channels of connection between countries, South Korea is always ready to provide humanitarian aid. It was plenty help by South Korea during COVID-19 pandemic and during flood that took place this summer in North Korea. The intention of South Korea however did not show progress because North Korean side refuses to receive any help from its neighbor.

Because of absence of any progress between two Koreas The Ministry of Unification Affairs of the Republic of Korea decided to significantly reduce the budget and staff of the inter-Korean communications center in Kaesong, the building of which in June this year was undermined by the DPRK. The 2021 budget will be only 310 million won (\$ 271.5 thousand). This is 1/20 of the funds allocated for the current year - 6 billion 410 million dollars (5 million 410 thousand dollars). The number of employees has been reduced to the minimum level necessary to maintain contacts with the North Korean side - from 29 to 15 people (Union News, 2020).

Reduction of staff in Kaesong does not mean that South Korea stopped its initiative to make relationship between two Koreas better and continue its unification actions. On November South Korea has officially invited the DPRK to jointly host the upcoming international youth sports competition. The authorities of Gangwon province, where the Winter Youth Olympic Games are to be held in 2024, announced that they would send in August this year letters to Pyongyang to take participation in upcoming competition and host it together. There has been no reaction from North Korea so far but South Korean side believe that this joint action will help to renew relationship between countries and soften the tension in Korean peninsula.

It seems like South Korea will continue its policy of improving relations with its north neighbor. While North Korea will act very carefully towards this action. Because South Korea most of the time depends on the USA actions like the rest of the world actually it is hard to discuss more improvement than joint office in Kaesong. The whole unification process might stay just a dream for few decades because it is hard to tell when North Korea will blow up and when South Korea will simply stop its humanitarian help for the North because its intentions were refused a few times already.

#### ***Which side will benefit from unification?***

Even though possibility of reunification of South Korean and North Korea is very low if there are any chance of unification it is important to know which side will get more benefits than another or vice versa, which side will have benefits. In order to figure this out it is noticeable to know the differences between two sides and what caused those differences.

The main reason why the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are so different from one another is due to Korean War that took place in 1950 and lasted till 1953. Korean peninsula was under Japanese control until Japan lost in the World War II after which it was decided to give independence. But it was also agreed that North part of Korean peninsula would be influenced by the USSR, while South part under the USA. It was a beginning of division of Korea by the 38th parallel into the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Index Mundi, 2020).

Division of Korean peninsula did not stop intention of them to take over one another and spread the ideas on the whole peninsula. Many experts and researchers on the topic of

Korean War states that start of Korean War was unavoidable and both sides was morally prepared for that.

Russian-Norwegian Korean scholar Vladimir Tikhonov, in his History of Korea, co-authored with Kan Mangil, identifies the following causes of the war in external factors: Japanese colonial rule and the separate occupation of the Korean Peninsula by the US and Soviet forces. While main internal factor is different ideologies that two Koreas had (Okunev, 2020).

Allies of South Korea and North Korea constantly tried to unite Korean peninsula by interfering to their internal affairs. When the Soviet Union, China and North Korea finally formed stable union the start of war was not so far away. So on June 25, 1950 there was an official start of Korean War. There are still different views on which side start the war. If South Korea states that it was started by North-Korean side, North Korea says that it was South Korea that provoked the war (Okunev, 2020).

The whole process of war can be described as constant change of winning sides. After long-lasting war it was decided to divide Korean peninsula by the 38th parallel named as the demarked zone. The Korean war was very for both Koreas with lost of a lot of population and clash of economy.

Korean War also shows ambitions and disagreement of two Koreas on how One Korea should develop. That is why the possibility of unification is difficult to be discussed. But after the war South Korea was developing based on capitalistic view while North Korea chose communistic way of development.

In order to understand which part will benefit from unification it fair to analyze how different those two countries are. First of all North Korea considered one of the poorest countries in the world. While South Korea is 11th developed country with strong economy aimed to develop technology and electronic sphere. Thanks to reforms and hard work mentality of population South Korea make a revolution in development and become one of the Asian tigers that was a literal miracle.

North Korea can be considered as a closed country with very complicated relations with other international actors. Sanctions towards country from others something that North Korea is used to. Because of the closed policy country does not have trade policy with others and country basically is a producer and a consumer. Also, no access to modern technology is not good for agriculture that provides needs for the North Korean population.

South Korea in this case is very developed. As it mentioned country's electronic devices that it produces are well-known around the world. Such companies like LG and Samsung is something that South Koreans can be proud of. Products of automotive industry by KIA, Hyundai, Daewoo are also considered qualitative. Open and peace relationship with others is a beneficial for South Korean economy and its image among world community.

And the main difference that might be a reason why unification is impossible is the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a militarized state with a political system as closed and tough as possible, whose economy is oriented towards the military industry. While South Korea is presidential republic with market relations that make the country one of the developed countries in the world (Global Campaign, 2020).

If the unification is possible those countries will face a lot challenges and difficulties along the way. Even though it will be possibility of unification by third scenario which is a creation of confederation and step by step movement toward complete unification of South and North Korea there is no way that one side will admit another one's regime. So, the only way will be the one side's admiration of another (Ku, Lee, Woo, 2018).

In the case of win of South Korean side, the North will consider itself as democratic state with the presidential form of governing. There are might be some discrimination toward North Korean politicians who want to get elected because South Korean government and citizens will not believe that North Korea know how democracy works. They also might doubt competence and knowledge of North Korean people about democratic system because they had never seen election of other presidents in their country while there is tendency of change of presidents all the time after the election.

There is also can be discrimination of One Korea if the president is from North Korea by world community even though technically there is no such division anymore. To conclude, it seems like North Korean will face some separation from all around which may be cruel for someone who only started to assimilate. This kind of discrimination may continue for several decades.

Even though, population of North Korea will deal with discrimination issues, economy of North side of One Korea may enjoy progress and development. Because agriculture of North Korea is an important sphere after possible unification, it might improve for thousand time. Technological advance of South Korea has might boost that sphere and take it to the next level. Economy of One Korea thanks to South Korean influence might face more pons than cons. However, in the first stages it will be quite difficult financially but because South Korea already showed how it deals with difficulties during 80s it seems like an achievable goal. General conditions of North Koreans might get better and they will enjoy advantages of capitalism.

The side that mostly will disadvantage and suffer might be South Korean one. In the case of win of North Korean regime South Korean population on the contrary might forget everything good that capitalism gave to them and be ready for communistic life style. Infrastructure and transportation may slow its development as economy too. Maybe for One Korea where North Korean side leads military development will be a priority and the whole life style of South Koreans might change.

In the case of North Korean side being main in One Korea it is hard to identify advantages or any positive achievements for South Korea. Because South Korea is so used to enjoy capitalism there might be a lot of demonstrations against new alignment of affairs. Because the population of South Korea is bigger two times and advanced more in general it might be no case of North Korean regime winning. And, the fact that North Korea has nuclear weapons may not stop South Korean side from taking lead because Seoul has good amount of allies in world community.

Unification of two Koreas too far away from becoming a reality but reaction to that is can be investigated. It is more important to see the reaction of the population of two countries on that change. It is hard to say reaction of North Koreans on that because there is no resources where it can be studied. In the case of South Korea it seems that Koreans more negative than positive. Recent researches state more than half of South Koreans do not want to unite with the North in the near future. South Korean society is less and less interested in North Korea and the unification of the Korean nation as a whole. Koreans living in the DPRK are increasingly perceived simply as citizens of another, sometimes very hostile country towards the South (Ku, Lee, Woo, 2018).

There were times when South Koreans saw more positive sides of unifications due to the fact that a lot of families were separated from each other and unification of the country in that case is very important. Nevertheless, the very uncertain and not very understandable actions of North Korea changed the way how population of the South see its very close, not only geographically, neighbor.

World community reaction on unification of two Koreas more negative than positive. In reality it come to terms on how is it more impossible than possible to see One Korea in the future. The USA and China do not see unification of Korea as something beneficial for their external policy.

For China their things that it loses and achieve at the same time. In the case of unification China will lose the presence in North Korea which will be an impulse to the U.S. to place its army in Northeast Asia. The fact that South Korea more likely to lead further development of North Korea, China might lose its status as economic foothold for North Korean. Another reason why Chinese government more negative about unification is uncertainties contained in issues of alliance relationship in a unified Korea and which country's army will stay there (Sung Joo, 2020).

Even though China may not accept unification of Korea there are couple of benefits that China may have. First of all, the main source of relieve from hostilities and confrontations on the peninsula between North and South Korea. Also, there will be no need for further assistance of North Korea by China and Chinese government will focus on development of economic relations in North part of united Korea.

Because the American army is placed in South Korea, issue of unification will also touch the USA policy. In the case of unification it seems that army of the USA will be proposed to live. If there is no more tension between the South and the North there is no need for presence of the American soldiers. It may mean that the USA will partly lose its positions as a leader in the world arena. It is also can be a threat that China or Russia will take a lead and influence the world development. However, if the USA will focus on economic support of One



Korea, it may face more positive chances. There is also will be less investments on military in general which was former president Donald Trump's main policy (Sung Joo, 2020).

Views on unification of Korea for the world community seem uncertain and complex the same as the whole process of unification. Other countries do not only see such change as something good but mostly do not believe on the actual unification and fairly do not care if it will happen or not. Also, observing current situation on Korean peninsula, there is no place for worries because unification of two Koreas is still too dreamy and too far from being a real thing.

**Conclusion.** Relationship between South and North Korea showed tendency to change the way it progress unexpectedly through the history. The fact that one nation with the same ancestors divided into two completely different states fascinates a lot researchers. South Korea with its developed economy and reputation of peaceful and technologically advanced country has a positive image. That image influences significant changes in its development and attracts eyes of million people. On other side, North Korea with its focus on building nuclear weapon and staying sometimes in the level of poor countries alerts other international actors. The fact of isolation of the country creates sad picture for others. A lot of experts try to guess how the situation in the country is going on, while North Korea is not quick to tell its current alignment of affairs. Information from North Korea itself is the only source that allows political experts and ordinary people to guess how the development process is progressed in that country.

The unification of two Koreas is something that only those two Koreas care and seriously think about. Government of the countries try to find peaceful way of achieving it while the world does not only see the possibility in the near future but also will not benefit from it. These days' leaders of economy even afraid to lose their status if the unification process will have positive turn out.

The fact that one nation was divided because of other countries' intention is another difference from other international conflicts. Even if the case is very similar to German unification, Korean unification seems more complex due to the long last of separation and too different ways of development that each countries chose. Countries developed and formed in such different ways that possible unification of them can be seen as something surreal.

Another question that arise because unification issue is which side really care and which will country's policy lead and guide their joint development. Actions of South Korea or most likely current presidential government state that Seoul is still not giving up on the idea of unification or at least creating more peaceful relationship between the South and the North. South Korean government is constantly providing humanitarian aid and supporting North Korea as way as possible or as way as the USA let them do. Even though Moon Jae In tried to refuse to listen to advices from the American considering North Korean issue, Seoul still depends on Washington and its army presence. Until South Korea finally shows North Korea that it does not depend on the USA and its military North Korea will continue to keep tension on Korean peninsula.

Furthermore, population of South Korea seems to separate themselves from North Koreans. Because these days there are spread of idea that North Koreans another separate nations it seems that even though government will show positive results on unification, South Koreans might refuse it and even be against of it. For near future for South Korean side will be better to not put "pressure" on North Korea and continue its own history development because there are more problems within the country. It is a time for South Korean government to accept the reality where the South and the North of Korean peninsula are separate countries and set aside the idea of unification.

Even if unification is highly impossible it is interesting to imagine what will happen if that became a part of our reality. Moreover, it is interesting to analyze the process of separation of one nation and rethink the fact that that one nation nowadays is two totally different countries. What if separation of the Korean peninsula did not happen or it reunited way early like the example of Germany will it be another way how the world history revolve are other significant questions that are interesting to think and study about.

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ДІНИ ЖАҒДАЙДЫ РЕТТЕУДЕГІ БАТЫС ЕУРОПА МЕМЛЕКЕТТЕРІНІҢ ИСЛАМ ДІНІН ҚОҒАМҒА БЕЙІМДЕУ ҮЛГІЛЕРІ ЖАЙЛЫ ДИСКУРСЫҢ ОРНЫ МЕН ЫҚПАЛЫ

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**Түйіндеме.** Мақалада Батыс Еуропа елдерінің өз қоғамдарындағы ислам дінінің жағдайын, дәрежесін, иммигрант мұсылмандардың қоғамдағы орнын, олардың жергілікті халықпен қарым-қатынасын, қоғамға бейімделуін не кірігуін қандай парадигмаларға сай реттеп, жүзеге асырып отырғандығы сипатталады. Батыс Еуропа елдеріндегі саяси-әлеуметтік үрдістердің негізгі даму бағыттары, сипаттары көрсетіліп, солардың аясындағы ислам діні мен мұсылмандардың өмір сүру салтындағы өзгерістер, бейімделу мен түсініспеушілік жағдайлары айқындалады. Мұсылмандар қауымының әлеуметтік жағдайы, оның төмен болу себептері, бұл қауым өкілдеріне қатысты бөліп-жару жағдайлары келтіріліп, мемлекеттік биліктің осы мәселенің шешімін табу бағытындағы іс-шаралары көрсетіледі. Интеграция және ассимиляция үдерістерінің дұрыс қырлары мен кемшілік ретінде қарастыруға болатын тұстары сарапталып, «бөтенсіну» ұстанымы емес, «қабылдау» саясаты басшылыққа алыну керектігі айтылады. Өркениеттер қақтығысы деген түсініктің қолдан жасалып, екі тарап бір-бірі жайлы толыққанды білім мен түсінікке ие болмағандықтан пайда болып, маңыздылыққа ие болып отырғандығы, бұл мәселенің шешу жолдары сипатталады. Ғылыми-зерттеу әдістерін қолдану арқылы жинақталған мәліметтер жүйеге келтіріліп, «мультимәдениет» ұғымын шынайылыққа