Recently, violence and violent protests such as the political revolution in the Middle East and Africa, anti-social resistance in Europe, and the occupation of Wall Street in the US have been heating up and spreading due to the global economic downturn and the heat of liberalization. Many countries, including the US, UK, and Spain, are experiencing homegrown terrorism, and Korea is also warned of the possibility of homegrown terrorism. In addition, the types of terrorism are changing in various ways due to the rapid development of science and technology. Biochemical weapons, high-performance bombs, and cyber terrorism, which can kill a large number of lives, are possible, and the development of information and communication technology (ICT) enables close links among terrorist organizations, further strengthening the formation of an international terrorist network. Also, recent terrorism has been indiscriminately perpetrated against an unspecified number of citizens in various ways.

In this context, the police’s anti-terrorism mission to protect citizens’ lives and property in the closest place to the people has emerged as an important task. In order for the police to carry out this mission, they must be trained as the first responders at the scene of terrorism, and it is important that they gather information effectively and cooperate with various counterterrorism agencies.

In addition, efforts are needed to prevent crimes in advance by patrolling areas where foreigners are concentrated and maintaining proper security. This is because the increase in crime by foreigners could serve as a factor that further destabilizes their status in Korean society. This will be useful not only for the prevention of crime but also for that of terrorism.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the ability to respond to international sex crimes, a joint investigation is essential, including the rapid exchange of information among related agencies and the expansion of information collection. All organizations related to countering international sex crimes, including the police, immigration authorities, the National Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Employment and Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, foreign diplomatic offices in Korea, and the Small and Medium Business Administration, should establish a close cooperation system to deal with them.

As there are cases of fleeing to foreign countries immediately after committing international sex crimes, the government should maintain a system of rapid investigation cooperation with police stations in charge of checkpoints, airports, and ports to prevent culprits from escaping to foreign countries. As terrorism is a transnational crime that transcends borders, it is essential to exchange information with foreign intelligence and investigation agencies in terms of prevention and response.

Finally, it is necessary to establish a social safety net. Securing a safety net to support the lives of the socially disadvantaged and easing inequality through structural reforms are key tasks that Korean society is faced with. Disasters like COVID-19, which has plagued the world, cause more pain for the weak. Disaster is never equal and is harsher for the poor. We need to secure a safety net to support the lives of those at stake and improve inequality. Even if the COVID-19 crisis is overcome well, it is likely to deepen the economic polarization and social inequality between the rich and the poor in the future. The distribution of welfare benefits for the vulnerable and the establishment of a new type of governance involving the government, businesses, and labor unions all to cope with the new era are required. This is also a countermeasure against indiscriminate terrorism.

[Keywords] Terrorism, Indiscriminate Terrorism, Homegrown Terrorism, Social Safety Net, National Security
1. Introduction

Globally, 1,533 terrorist attacks occurred in 55 countries in 2016, killing 8,356 people and costing an estimated 84 billion dollars (about 92 trillion won). The number of countries in which at least one person has killed by terrorism since 2000 is 106 in 2016. From the simple numerical data, we can see that the problem of terrorism is becoming more serious as the years go by [1].

The explosion of a homemade bomb at Seoul Station and Gangnam Express Bus Terminal on May 12, 2011 is an important incident that has symbolic significance for the copycat crime of terrorism. That a non-professional collected materials related to homemade bomb manufacturing on the Internet and easily made homemade bombs in about an hour at a low cost of about 200,000 won is an event that indicates the possibility of various types of homegrown terrorists in the future. In addition, as the gap between public expectations, according to the national development, and the level of satisfaction widens, there is a possibility that people with a sense of relative deprivation may commit premeditated terrorist crimes as a lone wolf or by forming an organization. Although they do not have a political motive, the damage and fear from them can be great. Low growth, high unemployment rate, and polarization are environmental factors that enable the occurrence of homegrown terrorism. Recently, violence and violent protests such as the political revolution in the Middle East and Africa, anti-social resistance in Europe, and the occupation of Wall Street in the US have been heating up and spreading due to the global economic downturn and the heat of liberalization. Many countries, including the US, UK, and Spain, are experiencing homegrown terrorism, and Korea is also warned of the possibility of homegrown terrorism by experts.

There have been no terrorist incidents in Korea by international terrorist groups or followers of radical ideas, but there have been continuous signs of risk of fleeing overseas terrorists and raising terrorist funds in areas such as industrial complexes in the Seoul metropolitan areas including Ansan and Incheon, Gyeonggi Province, the risk of homegrown terrorism by Muslim naturalized citizens (1,400 people), 2nd generation immigrants (1,300 people), and political and social discontent forces is also increasing.

In the overseas cases, 28 terrorist damage and danger incidents occurred in 6 countries, including Afghanistan and Iraq, which is a slight increase from 21 in 2010, with a total of 22 cases occurring at the PRT base (15 cases) in Afghanistan, the oil field development site in Iraq, the construction site of a Philippine power plant, and the oil pipeline in Yemen. The rest were 6 cases of pirate attacks (including the cases of escaping the kidnap attempts).

Specifically, there was a threat of terrorism in July 2008, including the illegal activities by Taliban-linked forces in Korea, as well as violent anti-U.S. protests and one from an Islamic state inciting jihad.

In addition, during the serial terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India, in November 2008, Korean diplomatic officials and businessmen were temporarily detained in hotels and escaped. In the Gulf of Aden near Somalia, ships carrying Korean sailors were kidnapped by pirates three times. There were also terrorist threats against Korean companies operating in Lebanon, the Philippines, and Afghanistan. Also, there have been a series of attacks and kidnappings by local militants targeting construction sites of Korean companies operating in terrorism-prone areas such as Afghanistan, Yemen, and Nigeria, and the Taliban’s rocket attacks targeting the Bagram base where the PRT was temporarily staying.

The types of terrorism are changing in various ways due to the rapid development of science and technology. Biochemical weapons, high-performance bombs, and cyber terrorism, which can kill a large number of lives, are possible, and the development of information and commu-
unication technology (ICT) enables close links among terrorist organizations, further strengthening the formation of an international terrorist network. Also, recent terrorism has been indiscriminately perpetrated against an unspecified number of citizens in various ways[2].

Also, with the recent outbreak and spread of COVID-19, various types of terrorism are at large with their own strategies. Terrorists and criminal organizations that took advantage of loopholes with the government busy responding to the COVID-19 pandemic are also moving to strengthen their presence. In addition, there is a bleak prospect that COVID-19 will encourage biochemical terrorism, and there is a prospect that workers who have lost their jobs due to the universalization of non-face-to-face contact will terrorize online workers[3].

In this study, we would like to analyze the characteristics of recent terrorism, predict possible types of terrorism in Korea, and suggest countermeasures. To this end, the researchers used a descriptive approach using secondary data such as various booklets, related research papers, and Internet data.

2. Analysis of Characteristics of Recent Terrorism and Indiscriminate Terrorism

With the rapid development of science and technology today leading to fundamental changes in the types and aspects of terrorism, wars against more than 1,000 large and small terrorist and criminal groups around the world have already begun. Terrorism in the past has been common to engage in negotiations with hostile politicians as part of a political struggle to achieve their political goals, assassinating or hostage-taking. Since the late 1980s, however, there has been a phenomenon of indiscriminate and brutal terrorist attacks against unspecified people without special demands or justification. The sacrifice is not only massive in scale, but can occur anywhere in the world at the discretion of the terrorist organization. This kind of indiscriminate, large-scale, and unspecified attack is a new breed of terrorism, called New Terrorism.

In New Terrorism, extremists carry out terrorism for abstract reasons such as hostility to the West, especially against the U.S., opposition to "large Satan culture," and against regional hegemony, which have made it more difficult to ferret out or eradicate so-called "faceless terrorism," which has neither presented demands nor identified themselves, to protect themselves and their protective forces[4].

Looking at the current economic situation in Korea, there are signs of slowing economic growth, income polarization, and high unemployment. Korea’s growth rate, which averaged 8% in the late 1980s, dropped to 3% in 2017 and is still stuck in a low-growth swamp.

Currently, half of those who reported various incomes such as earned income, business income, rental income, investment income, and interest income in Korea are found to earn around 1.72 million won per month. Income polarization is deepening day by day, with the income of the top 10% reaching 72 times that of the bottom 10%[5]. The polarization of income leads to the polarization of culture, health, and education, and the collapse of the household economy leads to an increase in divorce and suicide rates and accelerates family disintegration, leading to the crime rate, one of the indicators of social crisis.

In addition, the inflow of foreigners into Korea has been increasing rapidly since the 1990s, and according to the June 2018 Statistics Monthly of Foreign Policy published by the Ministry of Justice on June 30, 2018, the number of foreigners staying in Korea was tallied at 2,291,653 people. About 330,000 illegal aliens are not included in the current number of foreign residents.
The number of foreigners staying illegally has more than tripled for the last 10 years, meaning there is a possibility that crimes and terrorism by foreigners may increase.

At the same time, it is noteworthy that a multicultural society is being formed due to the migration of foreign workers and marriage immigrants.

Although multicultural society is an inevitable phenomenon in Korean society, it is a serious problem that violent crimes committed by foreigners such as the occurrence of domestic violence in multicultural families, the increase in the potential criminal nature of multicultural society, the formation of organized crime groups, and murder or rape cases are continuing.

3. Types of Terrorism That Can Occur in Korea

For the past half-century, North Korea has constantly engaged in terrorism against the South. The beginning of full-fledged terrorism against the South could include the invasion of the South on June 25, 1950. After the invasion, North Korea chose terrorism as one of the means for reunification. It can be concluded that North Korea's terrorism is state terrorism in which state agencies take charge of and execute terrorism[6].

In fact, North Korea has consistently carried out terrorism, including the surprise attack on the Blue House by Kim Shin-jo on January 21, 1968, the bombing of Aungsan Mountain in Myanmar on October 9, 1983, and the bombing of Korean Air 858 by Kim Hyun-hee in 1987. Since the emergence of Kim Jong-il, North Korea has been stepping up its overseas terrorist activities, especially with the Unification Front Department, the Liaison Department, the Investigation Department, and the Foreign Intelligence Department under the leadership of the Secretary of State for South Korea under the Workers' Party.

As such, North Korea has continued to adhere to and develop terrorism to achieve its goals because, first, guerrilla-style infiltration attacks through the heavily guarded military demarcation line or the creation of chaos in South Korean society through armed air defense have become almost impossible in light of current international sentiment, and it is easy to continue low-risk terrorism politically, economically, and militarily. Second, the terrorism policy has the advantage of not being easily revealed, and third, by continuing to carry out terrorism against the South, the North can achieve its goal of isolating the South from the international community by imprinting an image around the world that the South is more dangerous than any other country or region in the world. Finally, the North believes that terrorism against the South will plunge South Korean society into instability and confusion and that they can use terrorists and rebellious left-wing forces to manipulate some workers and students to lead them into a society of violence and chaos, paving the way for the unification under communism.

If North Korea commits terrorism, the type is likely to be terrorism using its own special agents, terrorism linked to international terrorist organizations, and terrorism using domestic left-wing forces. It is also likely to utilize biochemical terrorism, nuclear-related terrorism, and cyber terrorism as a way to implement terrorism. In fact, during the second half of 2000, North Korea exported remarkable ballistic missile-related equipment, parts and components, and specialized technology to countries designated as rogue states by the U.S. State Department, including Egypt, Pakistan, Iran, and Syria. And from 1987 to 1996, North Korea exported about 370 missiles to Middle Eastern countries, seeking profits of nearly 1 billion dollars. It also has
the capacity to produce large amounts of chemical and biological weapons, with chemical and munitions resources estimated to be about 1,000 to 5,000 tons. Under biological weapon programs, they produced various kinds of biological and chemical weapons, anthrax, and various infectious diseases as biological and chemical weapons. Currently, more than 10 organizations are believed to be capable of making such biological and chemical weapons in North Korea, some of which are disguised as electrical engineering companies. In addition, they trained hacking specialists for cyber terrorism, currently have 500 to 600 active agents, and prepare them for cyber terrorism in China and other foreign countries since 2001.

Also, today's terrorism landscape shows that the use of drones is increasing and emerging as a new threat around the world. The drones were first designed in 1918 to carry bombs on a wooden body shaped like an airplane made by American inventor Charles Kettering, which were not active in World War I, but later in the 1980s, drone technology developed in accordance with computer advances and were used as a real-time transmission of enemy movements during the 1982 Lebanon War, and the operation of Afghanistan and Osama bin Laden in the 2000s since the first flight in the mid-1990s. The future development of the drone-based terrorist environment is expected to lead to a mass airstrike, rather than a single drone operating alone.

4. Conclusion: Countermeasures against Indiscriminate Terrorism in Korea

At a time when various forms of discontent and anti-social forces have been expanding their scope in recent years, it is almost certain that they will be able to use simple forms of homemade bombs or weapons to strongly express their will as a means of choice. A start is a simple form of terrorist weapons, but if linked with organized terrorist groups, the possibility of uncontrollable terrorism cannot be ignored, and various measures should be taken against the possibility of terrorism by homegrown terrorists to achieve their own political or other purposes.

In view of modern terrorism, terrorism is rapidly directed at ordinary citizens who are unspecified, rather than at specific key figures.

In this context, the police's anti-terrorism mission to protect citizens' lives and property in the closest place to the people has emerged as an important task. In order for the police to carry out this mission, they must be trained as the first responders at the scene of terrorism, and it is important that they gather information effectively and cooperate with various counterterrorism agencies.

In order to strengthen the police's capacity to counter terrorism, it is important to enhance the ability to collect terrorist information by strengthening intelligence activities.

In addition, efforts are needed to prevent crimes in advance by patrolling areas where foreigners are concentrated and maintaining proper security. This is because the increase in crime by foreigners could serve as a factor that further destabilizes their status in Korean society. This will be useful not only for the prevention of crime but also for that of terrorism.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the ability to respond to international sex crimes, a joint investigation is essential, including the rapid exchange of information among related agencies and the expansion of information collection. All organizations related to countering international sex crimes, including the police, immigration authorities, the National Intelligence Service,
the Ministry of Employment and Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, foreign diplomatic offices in Korea, and the Small and Medium Business Administration, should establish a close cooperation system to deal with them. As there are cases of fleeing to foreign countries immediately after committing international sex crimes, the government should maintain a system of rapid investigation cooperation with police stations in charge of checkpoints, airports, and ports to prevent culprits from escaping to foreign countries. As terrorism is a transnational crime that transcends borders, it is essential to exchange information with foreign intelligence and investigation agencies in terms of prevention and response. The number of potential terrorist figures caught and forced out of the country is increasing from 7 in 2016 to 17 in 2017, 21 in 2018, and 26 as of October 2019, representing 7 countries[7].

Finally, it is necessary to establish a social safety net. Securing a safety net to support the lives of the socially disadvantaged and easing inequality through structural reforms are key tasks that Korean society is faced with. Disasters like COVID-19, which has plagued the world, cause more pain for the weak. Disaster is never equal and is harsher for the poor. We need to secure a safety net to support the lives of those at stake and improve inequality. Even if the COVID-19 crisis is overcome well, it is likely to deepen the economic polarization and social inequality between the rich and the poor in the future. The distribution of welfare benefits for the vulnerable and the establishment of a new type of governance involving the government, businesses, and labor unions all to cope with the new era are required. This is also a countermeasure against indiscriminate terrorism.

5. References

5.1. Thesis degree


5.2. Books


5.3. Conference proceedings


5.4. Additional references

6. Contribution

6.1. Authors contribution

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