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NORTH KOREA MISSILE: Past, Present and Future

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Abstract

North Korea has launched a number of missile tests and developed different kinds of missiles. As you know, a ballistic missile can be used as a means for Weapons of Mass Destruction(WMD) by flying most of the flight time outside the atmosphere at high speeds. Due to its flight characteristic, it is difficult to estimate and predict the trajectory of the end-stage flight. In addition, there are technical difficulties in terms of defense. These ballistic missile threats are continuing to be developed since more than 25 countries are in possession of ballistic missiles, such as silos, transportable chemicals, biological or nuclear weapons. After the end of the Cold War, Third World states started to possess some forms of ballistic missiles. That has created a serious security threat, and in particular, the development of North Korean nuclear capabilities and WMD which are threats to Northeast Asian security. Moreover, the participation of Third World states in missile development and technology has been significantly increased. For instance, North Korea's rocket technology is reached at a certain level. And, in December 2012, the satellites of Taepodong-3, a 10,000-km-class ICBM rocket, were orbited. As a result, these threats have now become a global security threat, including to the United States and out of Northeast Asia. Through its experience in developing ballistic missiles over the last three decades, it is true that North Korea has technological limitations, such as reentry technology and miniaturization of nuclear warheads. North Korea conducted the fourth nuclear test with "test hydrogen" in January 2016 and conducted the sixth nuclear test with the "hydrogen bomb for intercontinental ballistic missile(ICBM)" in September 2017. In his 2018 New Year's Speech, Kim Jong Un announced the "historic accomplishment of completing our nuclear capabilities." In July and November of the same year, he "successfully" fired the ICBM tests. After all, Kim Jong Un declared "the achievement of the historical cause of the nation's nuclear armed forces and the achievement of the rocket-powered nation" to the world. In the context of this situation, we should analyze North Korea's ballistic missiles technological level and prospect in near future. Especially, since North Korea had tried to accomplish nuclear experiment and SLBM/ICBM launch, it is very important to evaluate North Korea's missiles technology and limitations and prospect North Korea's next action. In order to complement technological problems, North Korea has secured continuous technology both domestically and internationally. I will make an effort to analyze North Korean technological problems. Lastly, we prospect that North Korea will cease all nuclear and ICBM testing and open to dialogue with the modes of negotiation. However, at the same time, there are some contradictions that prospect it will continue to pursue nuclear and missile capabilities by buying more time. In this context, my report will briefly assess North Korea's military behavior.

[Keywords] Missile Technology, North Korea, Ballistic Missiles, Reentry Technology, Nuclear Warhead

1. Introduction

The security situation on the Korean Peninsula has changed rapidly after 2018 Pyeongchang

Winter Olympics. One the one hand, after a successful Olympics, more than a symbol of peace, two historical summits, the Inter-Korean summit and Trump-Kim summit, had taken placed. On the other side, there still are continued security

issues in Asia. For example, China has committed military modernization, deployed many DF missiles and strengthened space capability. And in Russia, Putin has declared nuclear missile test. Japan also has tried to become a military strong nation. Lastly, President Trump has demonstrated U.S. superpower in the world. In these situation, North Korean leader Kim Jong Un accomplished Inter-Korean meeting twice and also Trump-Kim meeting. For this report, I will describe development of North Korean missiles and technology. For instance, North Korea has launched missiles over years that could reach to the continental U.S. North Korea test-launched a Taepodong-1 in 1998 and Taepodong-2 missiles in 2006, 2009, in April and December 2012, and in February 2016 and 2017. Beginning 2012, North Korea released footages showing the ICBM-class KN-08 on three occasions and KN-14 on one occasion[1].

Figure 1. North Korea's missile-building facilities.



2. History of North Korea's Missiles Development

Such North Korean ballistic missiles development has long history of more than 30 years, beginning with the retrograde design of the Soviet-B of the former Soviet Union introduced by Egypt in 1981. The Taepodong-based long-range rocket has also been developed over the last 20 years despite its economic difficulties. In the 1990s, North Korea had acquired not only economic value, but also Western technology through technology connections that exported missiles and related parts to Third World states such as Iran, Pakistan and Syria.

However, since the pressures of the international community have centered on the United Nations in the mid-2000s, direct exports of finished products and parts have become difficult. Also, small-scales of indirect technical connections were being made through knowledge-based activities such as technical consultation. North Korea's ballistic missiles technology has developed through these activities at the stage where the most technologies are mature, with the exception of some technologies related to the 10,000 km class ICBM. Most of the components except for some parts were developed and used independently.

In this chapter, I will analyze on North Korean Missile Technology. North Korea has more than 800 ballistic missiles, including 600 Scud missiles that can be deployed throughout the country, and 200 working missiles. Additionally, North Korea has more than 150 solid-propelled short-range missiles KN-02 and FROG non-oil rockets. By possessing 100-120km of KN-02, North Korea can attack Osan and Pyeongtaek's USFK bases. And it has 600 Scud missiles that can be deployed throughout Korean Peninsula and most of Japan. It also can produce 7 to 9 Scud missiles and 1 to 3 working missiles per month. For KN-02, a solid-propelled short-range missile, and FROG non-oil rocket, North Korea has more than 150[2].

In particular, the indigene short range of 70 km in the Soviet Union shows the propulsion of the SS-21 Scarab or OTR-21 "Tochka," which is a short-range, road-mobile, solid propellant, and single warhead ballistic missile designed for battlefield deployment.

It was designed as a replacement for the Free Rocket Over Ground(FROG) missile series. Many reports suggest that it can be launched in either a ballistic or cruise missile mode. The ballistic mode provides an increased range and speed, but the cruise mode allows for stealth and higher accuracy. Two versions are confirmed to develop the 'Scarab A' and the 'Scarab B'(Tochka U).

After the beginning of ballistic missiles developments in the 1970s, North Korea produced and fielded Scud-B and C with ranges of 300km and 500km, respectively, in the mid-1980s. In the late 1990s, North Korea fielded the Nodong missile with a range of 1,300km, and later the

Scud-ER, which extended the range of scud missiles. In 2007, North Korea fielded the Musudan missiles with a minimum range of 3,000km without a test-launch. Through these successive additions to its missile inventory, North Korea had gained direct strike capabilities against ROK and the surrounding countries of the Korean Peninsula. As a part of efforts to develop a long-range ballistic missile capable of threatening the continental U.S., North Korea test-launched a Taepodong-1 in 1998, and Taepodong-2 missiles.

From 2012 North Korea released footages showing the ICBM-class KN-08 on three occasions and KN-14 on one occasion. To flaunt its various delivery capabilities, North Korea released images of various tests conducted since March 2016, including a simulated test of its warhead re-entry technology, solid-fuel rocket engine test, and a ground test of an ICBM engine. Between April and October 2016, North Korea conducted eight test-launches of Musudan missiles, of which only one was estimated to have been partially successful. North Korea is continuing with its development of SLBMs, releasing footages of test launches four times between May 2015 and August 2016. North Korea is expected to heavily invest in SLBMs at the regime level to prepare for additional test-launches and build submarine operation capabilities. The types of ballistic missiles currently in North Korea's inventory are shown in <Figure 2>.

Figure 2. North Korea's history of missile development.

	Scud-B	Scud-C	Nodong-A	Nodong-B
propellant	• Fuel TM-185 • Oxidizer AK271	• Fuel UDMH • Oxidizer IRFNA	• Fuel TM-185 • Oxidizer AK271	• Fuel UDMH • Oxidizer IRFNA
Clustering			4x Scud-B	
Guidance				
Separate stage			Separate Warhead	Separate Warhead
Range	Copy 280-300km Advanced 320-340km	500km	1,000-1,300km	3,000-4,000km
Reentry			Reentry Vehicle	Reentry Vehicle
Warhead	WMD head up On processing Nuclear	WMD head up On processing Nuclear	WMD head up On processing	WMD head up On processing
	Scud-B	Scud-C	Nodong-A	Nodong-B
propellant	• Fuel TM-185 • Oxidizer AK271	• Fuel UDMH • Oxidizer IRFNA	• Fuel TM-185 • Oxidizer AK271	• Fuel UDMH • Oxidizer IRFNA
Clustering			4x Scud-B	

What Explains North Korea's Solid Propellant Rocket Technology?[3] The structure of a solid propellant rocket is much simpler than that of a liquid propellant rocket, but the complexity of

the design grows exponentially with its size, requiring extensive testing and design iterations for development. It is entirely possible that Pyongyang has been working on solid propellant technology for more than a decade while simultaneously developing the indigenous Musudan liquid propellant engine. It is also possible that Pyongyang is concurrently developing the solid propellant Pukguksong-2 IRBM and solid propellant Pukguksong-3 ICBM. As such, it would not be surprising if the North also decides initially to pursue concurrent development of both solid and liquid propellant ICBMs <Figure 3>.

Figure 3. Projected evolution of solid propellant Pukguksong-2 IRBM.

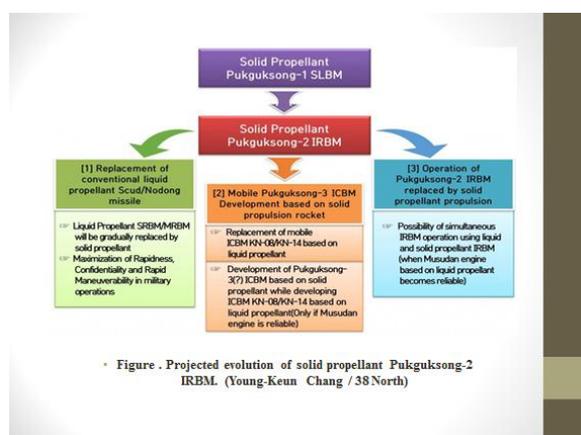
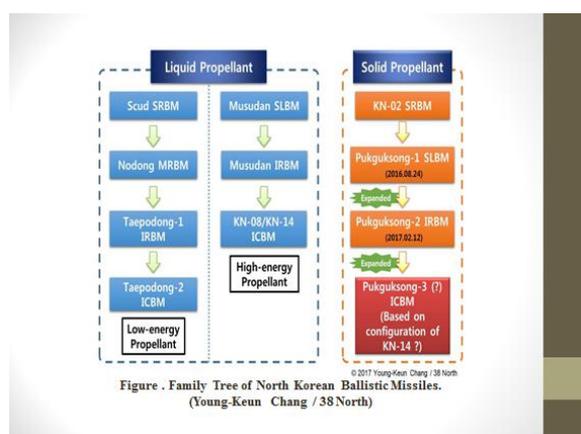


Figure 4. Family tree of North Korean ballistic missiles.



3. Limitations of North Korea Missile Technology and Prospect

However, the problems to be solved in order to weaponize the long range rocket of 10,000km class ICBM in the range are resumption of development and nuclear warhead miniaturization.

In the early 1990s with the assistance of Soviet Union, North Korea has secured high-grade aluminum alloys used in composite materials and fuselage, which have excellent heat-shielding ability, such as ceramic shielding, to prevent burning during re-entry.

With an analysis of the 1,000 to 1,300km of the working missiles, the 3,000 to 4,000km range of missiles(labor-B), and the long-range multi-stage launch of the rocket, it seems that technology has made considerable technological progress. Between 1990 and 1992, 30 to 50 experts from Russia and the Eastern bloc have visited North Korea in order to provide technological support for steric heat-resistant materials[4].

However, it is considered that complete re-solidification technology in the ICBM operating environment where high heat of 6,000 ~ 7,000° C is expected when re-entering the atmosphere with high speed is not yet secured[1]. Nuclear warhead miniaturization has also carried out two nuclear tests in 2006 and 2009 and is preparing for a more powerful 20-50kt third nuclear test. However, as it is known, if the explosive force is 6 to 7kt, a small warhead capable of being mounted on a ballistic missile has not yet been created.

North Korea has also not tested a nuclear warhead from a missile, either because it is simply not yet capable of doing so, or because of the uncertainties and dangers about the potential implications of such a test.

None of these advances means that North Korea has achieved its aspirational goals of a nuclear-armed missile to reach the United States. Both President Trump and President Moon Jae-in were not appeared to view this as a red line[6]. Though many Americans believe the missiles are intended principally to threaten and attack the United States, Kim's primary audiences are much closer to home. In order to do so, he must convince his elites and mass populace.

However, North Korea has yet to prove definitively that it possesses an intercontinental capability. Despite all of its missile tests and the obvious advancement of its nuclear weaponry, crucial tasks pertaining to the operational testing are far from completion. There is no evidence that North Korea has ever "mated" a warhead to a missile, and simulations and ground tests offer insufficient proof. As matters stand, additional missile tests will be required to demonstrate that North Korea has a reliable delivery vehicle with a prototype warhead able to survive reentry.

4. Conclusion

Since two Inter-Korean summits and Trump-Kim summit held successfully, it seems that they brought peaceful and diplomatic solution to the Korean Peninsula problem. In order to last peace, the South and North Korea leaders should produce successful results and show cooperative posture in a sincere way. In addition, North Korea must eventually accomplish CVID that stands for "Complete, Verifiable and Irreversible Dismantlement."

North Korea has announced to halt their missiles and nuclear tests with a broad international welcome. The surprise announcement, relayed by North Korea's KCNA news agency, also said a test site would be shut down. In his statement, Kim Jong Un said it was no longer necessary to conduct missile tests because "nuclear weaponization" had been achieved. This echoes a previous statement made during a New Year address in which Mr. Kim declared his nuclear and ballistic missile programmes completed. The decision to halt missile tests is also aimed at pursuing economic growth, according to KCNA. Mr. Kim reportedly pledged to "concentrate all efforts" on developing a socialist economy.

President Trump has described this move as "good news" for the world, and President Moon also agreed saying it is a meaningful and peaceful progress. The EU said it was "positive", but called for complete denuclearization[5].

However, although Pyongyang said it would abolish its nuclear test sites, there is no indica-

tion it is planning to get rid of its existing weapons. With that in mind, we should continue to build peace and stable security situation on the Korean Peninsula, and further denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

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A Study on Factors Influencing the TERRORIST Damage -Focusing on the Mediating Effect of Ripple Effect-

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Abstract

This study attempted to analyze the main causes of terrorist incidents. The purpose of this study is to see how it affects terrorist attacks. In particular, this study focused on Ripple Effect. The factors that can be identified before the terrorist attacks were classified as One Ripple Effect as it can detect the phenomenon before the terrorist attacks. These processes would be able to respond in a precise way to reduce terrorist damage.

The result of analysis showed that ideology and poverty of the country were not the factors that raised the level of terror damage. Thus, it was confirmed that the damage was increased in the case of Ripple Effect. This was a natural consequence. However, this study could suggest that the variables constructed to identify the ripple effect were measured as identifiable factors before the terrorist attacks, so that prompt and precise responses were required under the same circumstances.

This study used Global Terrorism Data(GTD) for research analysis. Data was analyzed from 2014 to 2016, and the raw data was used. In order to measure the independent variables that this study wanted to check, variables were transformed and used in analysis. The independent variables used for this analysis were Ideology, Ripple Effect, and Money Demand. In addition, the dependent variable was used as a damage that combines the wounded and Kills(including terrorists) in the event of terrorism. In the final model, the Money Demand variable was not regularized and was excluded. It is the limit of this study that the poverty of the country is to be confirmed through Money Demand. However, it is clear from the point of view that the demand for money is a proof of poverty, and that the research has proceeded.

In conclusion, even in the case of terrorism based on ideology and national poverty, there should be a more precise response to the reduction of damage in the situation where Ripple Effect is predicted. The variables that make up the Ripple Effect include political objectives, message delivery, and terrorist targets. Therefore, even though we did not control many variables, it can be based on the fact that concrete action should be prepared in a situation where there is a concern about ripple effect.

[Keywords] *Terrorism, Ripple Effect, Poverty, Ideology, Terrorist Damage*

1. Introduction

Terrorism is at a very serious level internationally. This is because the severity arises at a highly organized terrorist group and national level. In this study, we will focus on the ripple effect among the causes of terrorism. The types of terrorism in the international community are largely classified into Ripple Effect, Poverty, and Ideology.

These types are ultimately responsible for raising the level of terrorist damage. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the major causes of the terrorist attacks. Especially, I will focus on the ripple effect as a factor to raise the level of terror damage.

Ideology and national poverty can play a very important role in the formation of terrorism. But what is important in the international community in the end is the

response to terrorism. Therefore, the response procedure is very important when terrorism is done. Nevertheless, there is a problem that it is difficult to deal with terrorism closely because it cannot predict the ripple effect in the international community.

In this study, Ripple Effect was composed of factors that can be confirmed before the occurrence such as message delivery, terrorist object, and political purpose. By attempting such an analysis, we will be able to identify the precursor. The purpose of this study is to provide a preliminary requirement to reduce the damage caused by ideological and national poverty.

2. Factors Affecting Terrorism

2.1. Ripple effect

Terrorism is very appropriate as a means to appeal fear or their beliefs regardless of success. This appeal can be seen as a ripple effect. Ripple Effect is the biggest goal of the terrorist group and serves to heighten public anxiety[1]. The reason for this anxiety amplification is that terrorism is the most extreme terrorism method with the premise of the death of the party of the year[2]. If the Ripple Effect is a terrorist attack that has occurred for a primary purpose, the target or target will be clear.

Once a terrorist is selected, he or she must perform the mission[3]. In the past, the appearance of terrorism has increased due to the development of media today, and terrorist organizations are strategically choosing terrorism[4]. That is, instead of expecting only a ripple effect, it uses a variety of methods to increase the ripple effect. Message delivery is an example, and terrorism is emerging in a way that is anticipated through media recently. Thus, existing terrorism involves processes to increase the ripple effect, although it is caused by economic problems and ideologies.

2.2. Poverty and Terrorism

Terrorism is largely driven by deprivation from economic inequalities and experiences

psychological experiences such as hatred or vengeance[5]. These feelings of deprivation are seen to be formed in the process of individual comparisons or comparisons within groups[6]. Therefore, many studies claim that terrorism is the cause of national poverty. For example, a Pakistani terrorist organization bought a suicide terrorist for £ 30,000, and in doing so, it is also used to alleviate financial difficulties in the execution of suicide terrorism[7].

In this study, we try to identify the deprivation caused by economic reasons through the demand for money in the act of terrorism. Research has focused on academia for the past 20 years, and in particular, terrorist groups using suicide terrorism as a tactic have faced economic difficulties[8]. In other words, it can be assumed that the financial pressure and deprivation is the cause of the terrorist organization's joining and suicide terrorism, and that the purpose of terrorism is closely related to the financial demand.

2.3. Ideology

It is assumed that terror caused by religion and belief is one of the extreme manifestations of religious altruism[9][10]. If so, the question of whether the individual or organization's ideology of terrorism actually influences terrorist choice is an important research topic. Moreover, some terrorism, except Islam, is due to terrorism not related to religion and beliefs.

In a study conducted in Istanbul, Turkey, it points out that ideology is an important factor in terrorism[11]. On the other hand, it is argued that terrorist attacks should pay attention not to ideology but to individual potential factors[12]. We can see that it is very rare that violent behavior occurs in generalized religions or certain beliefs. Therefore, ideology will not be the main cause of terrorism.

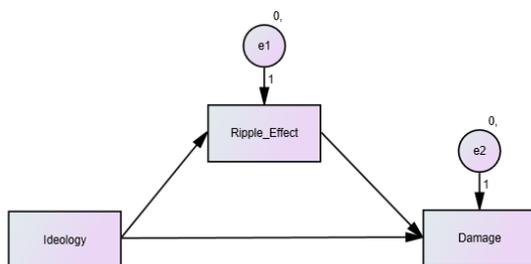
For this discussion, this study seeks to identify the factors that actually affect terrorist damage. Recent research on the causes of terrorism has been argued to be a combination of various factors, not just ideological causes[13]. In other words,

suicide terrorism is determined by multiple factors[14][15][16].

3. Research Method

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate empirically that the main cause of terrorism is going towards the ripple effect rather than the poverty and ideology of the state. This analysis is related to recent trends in terrorism to increase the ripple effect. Ultimately, the cause of the increase in terrorist damage was assumed to be the Ripple Effect. The Ripple Effect measured in this study is message delivery, political purpose, and terrorist target. Factors included in the Ripple Effect are variables that can be identified before or at the time of the terrorist attacks. Therefore, it includes policy proposals to respond specifically to the terrorist attacks that are aimed at ripple effects. We used data from 2014 to 2016 for analysis, and 40,559 samples were used for analysis. The structural equation model was used to identify the mediating effects of the ripple effect. Prior to the analysis, we checked the regularity and collinearity through descriptive statistics and VIF coefficients. The analysis model is shown in <Figure 1>.

Figure 1. Mediated effect of the Ripple Effect(SEM).



4. Results

As a result of checking the skewness and the kurtosis, we could confirm the normality with an absolute value of 2 or less. The contents are shown in <Table 1>. In addition, the VIF coefficients were checked and confirmed that

there was no problem in collinearity. The contents are shown in <Table 2>.

Table 1. Regularity verification.

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Standard error	Statistic	Standard error
Ripple effect	40,559	1.452	.012	1.123	.024
Ideology	40,559	1.193	.012	.314	.024
Damage	40,559	.083	.012	-1.494	.024

Table 2. Confirm covariance.

	Standardization factor	t	Probability of Significance	Collinearity statistic	
				Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)		318.929	.000		
Ripple effect	.032	6.452	.000	.977	1.024
Ideology	-.022	-4.402	.000	.977	1.024

Note: Dependent variable: damage.

As a result of analysis of the model fit of the structural equation model, CFI = 1 and RMSEA were less than 1. Therefore, we confirmed that the model is suitable. The contents are shown in <Table 3>.

The result of the analysis was not really the cause of the terrorist damage. Rather, it was found to have a statistically significant effect on the reduction of terrorist damage. We checked the results of the mediating effect of Ripple Effect. As a result, the ideology was the cause of the increase in the ripple effect, and the ripple effect had a statistically significant effect on the increase in the terror damage.

This analysis shows that the ideology that has been treated as a major cause of terrorism so far does not affect the increase in actual terrorist damage, but rather the increase in the ripple effect. Finally, it was confirmed that the increase in terror damage was affected by the ripple effect. The contents are as shown in <Table 4>.

Table 3. Mediated effect of the Ripple Effect(SEM) model fit.

CMIN	DF	P	CMIN/DF	CFI	RMSEA
1008.739	3	.000	336.246	1.000	.091

Table 4. Mediated effect of the Ripple Effect(SEM) results.

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Ripple Effect <- ideology	.148	.005	31.089	***
Damage <- ripple effect	.078	.012	6.452	***
Damage <- ideology	-.052	.012	-4.402	***

Note:***<0.001.

5. Conclusion

This study identified two important facts. First, ideology actually affected the reduction of terrorist damage. Second, the ideology is the factor that increases the ripple effect, and the ripple effect affects the increase of the terror damage. Thus, the ideology that has been discussed so far may actually affect the occurrence of terrorism, but it does not affect the increase in damage. Indeed, the variable that affects the increase in terrorist damage is the Ripple Effect, and the factor that increases the Ripple Effect is ideology. In the end, the ideological terrorist group is more likely to prefer the spill, and the damage to terrorism will also increase.

We will make various policy suggestions through the results of the study. First of all, if the components of the Ripple Effect, such as terrorism purposes, terrorist targets, and message delivery, are captured in the early stages of terrorism, they must anticipate and respond to the threat of terrorism. We also need to determine if terrorists have an ideological orientation. We have confirmed that there is room for a Ripple Effect in organizations or countries that are engaged in international ideological terrorism. Therefore, measures should be taken not to increase the ripple effect for terrorist groups with ideological tendencies. National poverty in the emergence of terrorism is the cause of

the involvement of young children in terrorist organizations, particularly the suicide bombardment, which can increase the effectiveness of the Ripple Effect. Therefore, while the international community strongly regulates and condemns terrorism, it should try a bypassing approach to find solutions to poverty in that country.

In this study, it is not clear why the ideology affects the increase of the ripple effect. We also have not been able to see how the Ripple Effect specifically affects the increase in terrorist damage. Limitations of this need to be studied further. In spite of many limitations, this study confirmed the possibility that terrorist groups with ideological tendencies could attempt terrorism for the purpose of spreading. Also, it is confirmed that ideology is not a cause of increasing terror damage, and that terror damage is increased through ripple effect. These results can be taken for granted. But the factors involved in Ripple Effect can be identified early in the terrorist attacks. Therefore, it can be said that the countermeasure strategy can be effectively applied when the factor is captured.

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A Study on the Evolution of TERRORISM Groups in the Middle East

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Abstract

The dominant religion in the Middle East is Islam. Since the 6th century, Islam was born in the Middle East and spread far into Western Europe, North Africa, and Southeast Asia. The pre-Islamic Middle East was a tribal society, not a centralized political system. Muhammad promoted the integration of the Arab nation, abolished polytheism, such as totemism and propagated monotheism. Islam has been regarded as the first principle to govern the politics and society of other peoples except the Jewish people in the Middle East.

Muslims in the Middle East began to perceive threats to existing order destruction, as the expansion of Islam and the golden age declined, clashes with Christian civilization, and Western colonization of the Middle East. In particular, the peoples of this region tried to overcome the confusion of the Islamic community by experiencing the invasion of Western powers and colonial rule since the modern era. In addition, since the modern era, the birth of ethnocentric independent nations has been achieved in this region. Four nations built different national states, and in the course of the process, there was a conflict between the nations. In particular, the clash between Zionism and Arab nationalism has lasted for 70 years, and there is a general war, local conflict, and terrorism.

Most Muslims want peace and social stability, but radicals called "Jihadists" are using indiscriminate and brutal means of terrorism to realize their idealistic society. The Jihadism they claim is different from the Jihadism, which most peaceful Muslims say. On the other hand, the extremist group does not disappear completely, and when the forces begin to weaken, new derivative organizations were created. In recent years, IS(ISIS), which has occupied Syrian and Iraq territories and declared the state, has become more and more disintegrated, but the potential threat of terrorism is taken seriously as its members disperse to other regions.

[Keywords] Middle East, Jihad, Nationalism, IS, Salafist Terrorism

1. Introduction

The Middle East is still a blast. Since the modern era, the formation of an independent states has been formed since the colonization of the Western powers. In this process, conflicts between nations and regions have developed into wars. For more than a century, the conflict has not been resolved, and the relationship between the parties to the dispute has become more complex. Conflicts within the region are not simply for Power struggle. In other words, it is not an attempt by some countries to take control of hegemony in the region, but rather a

combination of external political and military intervention and foreign policy toward the region.

There are various perspectives explaining the conflicts and confusion in the Middle East, such as conflict between Islamic civilization and Christian civilization, policies to take the lead in securing resources such as oil, sectarian conflicts in Shiites and Sunnis, and fragmented Arab nationalism. None of these can be fully explained. The fundamental problem is that peaceful efforts, whether internal or external, have not been emphasized.

In this situation, a group of terrorists who denominate Islamism and Jihadism are increasingly confused. In recent years, there has been a time when IS, an al-Qaeda sect, has taken over some parts of the Middle East and declared a state. Although the allied attacks have been disrupted, IS disruption cannot be said to completely shut down the dispute. If the elements of the conflict are raised again, there is a possibility that a new group of variants will be launched that will indiscriminately attack opposition forces, advocating the construction of an 'ideal Islamic community'.

2. The Emergence of Nationalism and Division in the Middle East

2.1. Coexistence of four nationalism

Four different nationalisms occurred in the Middle East around the First World War. Jewish nationalism, Persian nationalism, Turkic nationalism, and Arab nationalism. The Jewish and Arab peoples confronted each other in all aspects including territories, religions, and communities. The Arab and Persian peoples shared sectarian confrontations between Shia and Sunni while Muslims were sharing. Turks and Arabs shared Sunni Muslims, which was divided by the power struggle of the domination[1].

Jewish nationalism, called Zionism, began in Central Europe in the late nineteenth century as a nationalist movement aimed at building a Jewish nation in the Palestinian territories. In 1948, Israel was built in the center of Jerusalem, Zion, and after the foundation of the nation, it is in a conflict with Arab nationalism.

Persian nationalism is a nationalism that existed in the Iranian-centered Persian nation, the Aryans. Opposition to Sunni domination of the orthodox Khalifa system.

Islamic Sunnis and Ottoman Turks at the end of the nineteenth century, Turkic nationalism occurred. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia have become independent, strengthening links between these countries.

2.2. Conflict between Arab nationalism and Zionism

Four different nationalisms occurred in the Middle East around the First World War. Jewish nationalism, Persian nationalism, Turkic nationalism.

Arab nationalism has opposed the colonial policies of the Ottoman Empire and the Western Powers, aiming at orthodox Sunni Muslims, mainly Arabs, who occupy most of the Middle East. Arab nationalism is classified as Arab nationalism and Pan Arabism. Arab nationalism is a moderate way of continuing the Arabization of the existing Arab states while maintaining their independence and eventually forming a coalition. On the other hand, Pan-Arabism can be radicalized in its methodology by advocating the formation of a single state from the beginning[2].

It was because of the conflict between the founding of Israel and the two Arabs and Israelis. Arab nationalism formed the Arab League in 1943, in which all 22 Arab states were participating. In 1948, Israel pre-empted its declaration of independence. There were three wars after that, but it ended in failure. There were also attempts to integrate Arabic countries, but they failed due to economic and geographical disparities. Since then, the Arab countries have not been able to advance their discussions on Arab integration(Umma) into their respective political and economic contexts, and conflicts have arisen in the interests of individual countries.

Conflicts in the Middle East caused terrorism. Since the First World War, when Zionists began to move to Palestine, terrorism was frequent in both the Arab and Jewish communities. The Jews organized a militia called Hagana and carried out terrorist acts such as raiding, arson and expulsion of Arabs living in Palestine by a preliminary suspension for the establishment of Israel. After the establishment of Israel, Arabs organized a militant group and applied indiscriminate terrorism to Jews. Israel has responded to this and has been in a military response. There has been dialogue and compromise between two parties, but conflicts still exist and compromise seems to be a matter of Palestinian territory.

The Arabs of the Arab-Israeli war broke out three times and the Palestinian Arabs attempted suicide bombings. In October 1983, the first suicide bombing in Hezbollah crashed into a truck loaded with explosives at the US Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut. Since then, a vicious cycle of terrorism and military retaliation has been repeated between the two sides, and the threat of terrorism has persisted throughout the Middle East.

3. Islam, Islamism and Jihad

3.1. Islam and Islamism

It was in the Arabian Peninsula that it was religiously overcome in the confused era of “Jahiliya”(the age of ignorance), the competition between idolatry and clans, and retaliation in the sixth and seventh centuries. Islamic communities have been formed by political and religious leaders, Muhammad, his post-mortals community has spread, and Islam has spread to Eastern Europe, Central Asia, North Africa and Southeast Asia, and a quarter of the world’s population is estimated to be Muslim.

Islamism refers to various forms of social and political activism that argue that public and political life must be guided by Islamic principles, and more specifically, to movements that demand the full fulfillment of Shari’a. Albrecht Metzger defined Islam as a Muslim movement against contemporary Western political and economic order and secularism. Explain that the term ‘Islamic fundamentalism’ is a term made from a western-centered perspective[3].

3.2. Perspectives of Jihad

The origin of jihad is the Arabic verb jahada. It means to strive for goals that are valuable for individuals and communities. Beliefs or religiously devoted efforts to walk the fi sabil Allah, fight against idols or evil, strive for Islam and ummah(Islamic community), convert unbelievers And to try to realize the moral values of Islamic society. The way of Allah means to devote to the maintenance and application of Quran, the revelation of Allah, and Sunnah, the teaching of Muhammad and his companions[4].

The ideology of the Jihadism is summed up in three ways. The first is the recognition that hakimiyyah, the sovereignty of Allah, dominates politics, society and economy. Second, we must return the present state of our return to the jahiliyah period to a normal Muslim community. Third, it is Muslim duty to carry out defensive jihad against any enemy invading Muslim territory. Each ideology is a modern interpretation of Abul Ala Mawdudi, Sayyid Qutb, and Abdullah Azzam[5].

Islamic scholars and some Western scholars divide jihad into large jihad and small jihad. Rudolph Peters divides Jihad by the sword, army, and war into Jihad in the heart by peaceful means to fight against Satan[6][7].

The interpretation of jihad is very diverse due to the differences in perspective. In particular, Western scholars have approached jihad in an extremely tangential way.

Aggressive jihad and defensive jihad. Bernard Lewis and Douglas Stausand, who emphasize the violent nature of jihad, are representative. They analyze the content of Kuran and Hardy's, explaining that Jihad is a violent war and a force. On the other hand, scholars who emphasize defensive jihad emphasize that jihad is important for stabilization and purification of Islamic society. Carl W. Ernst and Diane Morgan explain that the main purpose of Jihad was to create a religious and ethical ideal Islamic society and that the military forces based on physical force are secondary[5][8].

Many Muslim scholars have argued that Islam is a religion of peace, as the meaning of the temple is derived from the meaning associated with the crusade of the Middle Ages in Christianity, has nothing to do with the origin of the original Jihad and interprets Jihad as a wholly human struggle[9].

4. Jihad Terrorism

4.1. ‘Muslim Brotherhood’ and derivation of extremist groups

‘Muslim Brotherhood’, organized in Egypt in 1928, was a social movement aimed at moderate social reform in accordance with the

Islamic spirit and gradual reform through democracy. However, in 1952 the Nasser government began to derail extremist groups from the Muslim Brotherhood(al-Ikwhan al-Muslimun). It is Sayyid Qutb's "Mile Stones"(Ma'ālim fīat-Tarīq, 1964) that presented ideological grounds for the derivation of radical groups[5].

Al Qaeda is a global terrorist organization formed when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and fought as an Islamic militia. In response to the US 'presence in Saudi Arabia in the Gulf War, the Sudanese government continued to terrorize the United States while globalizing its organization. Abdullah Azzam was influenced by Zawahiri's 'aggressive jihad' idea and founded Al Qaeda in 1988, Afghanistan and other countries. Since the early 1990s, the United States has consistently launched offensive against the bombing of Somalia, including terrorism, targeting the United States[1].

4.2. 'Muslim Brotherhood' and derivation of extremist groups

IS was organized based on Salafism, the national ideology of the Salafism Jihadists[10]. IS (Islam State) is an English version of Arabic 'Daesh'. Daesh means a nation that governs both the public and private spheres based on sharia[11].

IS began as a subordinate organization of al Qaeda in bin Laden and was proclaimed by Al Bagdadi in 2014. As a result of the 2003 invasion of Iraq and the outbreak of the Syrian civil war, it has occupied a considerable size of territory and has begun recruiting "reserve warriors" residing outside the major Islamic regions as well as Sunni Muslims in order to grow their forces.

Al-Qaeda and other existing Islamic-based extremist movements were all "their own" seclusion group by secret society, but IS has the ultimate community Ummah in the form of "state" in this land FTFs have been assembled by young people who have come together from all over the world[12].

The recruitment of the IS warriors was guided by two books[13]. They are Abu Bakr Al Naji's The management of Sabagery(2004) and

Mustafa Set Mariam Nasar(Named Abu Mus'ab al-Suri)'s, The Call to Global Islamic Resistance(1991).

Nasar was an assistant to Osama bin Laden before his arrest in November 2005, and his call to his 1,604-page book, Global Islamic Resistance (GI), has often been compared to a statement, sometimes referred to as "My Struggle"[14].

Terrorism in the Middle East in the 20th century was a combination of nationalism and religion, and it is different in the 21st century. IS promoted global Islamism and nurtured young people all over the world, and the opposing forces showed bold attack and punishment by anyone. IS global Islamism is also different from their predecessor, Al Qaeda's strategy.

5. Conclusion

Currently, the United States and its allies are actively investing financial and human resources in Countering Violent Extremism(CVE). The CVE is a step in the increasing interest of extremist forces among Muslims as part of the domestic and international efforts of US counterterrorism[15].

IS has reached its extinction level with the attacks of counterterrorism nations, but the emergence of a new terrorist group that stands for jihad is not cut off. New terrorism will occur at unpredictable times and in many places.

Just as existing terrorist groups are transformed into IS, new varieties will be created, which may arise from areas of uncertainty, social disturbances, and vulnerable central powers, or movement of existing terrorist groups. Already the movement of IS survivors has been captured, and in the case of individual movements, it is returning to the country before the IS fighter. The threat of terrorism is getting bigger with their return and homegrown terrorism is occurring.

To prevent the spread of terrorism, major countries in the Middle East need active cooperation to eliminate the incidents and activities of violent extremist groups. However, the possibility of cooperation is getting thinner

due to the recent conflicts among major Middle Eastern countries, such as Saudi Arabia and neighboring countries' crossing with Qatar. On the other hand, countries are nervous about the potential threat of terrorism due to the return of IS fighters to their motherland.

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