Abstract

Security martial arts have become essential subjects for ‘personnel for detailed security response’ in curriculum of Security Science, and is one of important educational subjects included in education/training programs for the Office of the Presidential Security, Police security organizations, and private security companies.

This study was intended to examine current status and implications of security martial arts and discuss the significance of study on security martial arts which need to be spread globally in the period ahead. Research materials related to security martial arts were analyzed by using the KCI(Korea Citation Index) of NRF(National Research Foundation of Korea) and the RISS(Research Information Sharing Service) of KERIS(Korea Education and Research Information Service), along with study of Korean literatures.

The results of this study showed that publication of books on security science began to be expanded from mid-1990s. Currently, 49 articles on security martial arts have been published in KCI and related studies have been carried out steadily to date since 2002. The study on security martial arts were divided into major categories such as 22 articles on Social Science, 20 articles on Art & Physical Education, 5 articles on Engineering, 1 article on Natural Science, and 1 article on interdisciplinary science. In relation to the field of academic study covered by the published articles, there were 21 articles related to the science of public administration among social science, the highest proportion, followed by 10 articles on the martial art science among physical administration. As articles are also published in the fields of engineering, natural science, and interdisciplinary science, it can be found that studies on security martial arts are being conducted across academic fields. According to the data published by KCI, the number of registered organizations stand at 8,495 which publish 5,038 journals in all, out of which studies on security martial arts are published in 13 academic journals. Among others, the studies on security martial arts have been carried out mainly by the Korean Security Science Association and Korean Alliance of Martial Arts.

The results of this study suggest that studies on security martial arts are being conducted continuously due to the importance and value of security martial arts in Korea and are attracting much attention from scholars. However, it is deemed necessary to promote in-depth studies on security martial arts, along with both quantitative and qualitative increase in such studies, when the studies on security martial arts are compared to other studies in overall academic fields. Moreover, it is considered necessary to build a key academic area with strong focus on research into security martial arts and to complement the development task presented by preceding studies.

[Keywords] Martial Arts, Security Martial Arts, National Research Foundation of Korea(NRF), Korea Citation Index(KCI), Research Information Sharing Service(RISS)

1. Introduction

The simultaneous terrorists attacked in performance hall, soccer stadium, restaurants, etc., in Paris, France on November 13,
2015, left many people injured or dead and sent people around the globe in an overwhelming panic.

The U.S. Wall Street Journal reports that hundreds of lives were saved thanks to the security checks by security personnel in the stadium prior to terrorist attack. French President Francois Hollande also evacuated from the stadium right after the terrorist attack[1]. In an well-known terrorist attack(1981.3.30.13:30), a security personnel named Timothy McCarthy who was holding the door of VIP vehicle immediately turned himself towards the line of fire to protect President Ronald Reagan from bullets when John Hinkley emptied 6 bullets in his gun in rapid succession in his assassination attempt, and was immediately helped by Agent Manager Parr and Team Leader Shaddick who shoved the President into the vehicle that then sped away from the scene quickly[2]. Security martial art is a form of martial art technique used instantly by security guards or security agents to protect the lives of security subjects and citizens under dangerous situations.

Security martial arts are closely related to the lives of the public in contemporary society fraught with the threats of various terrorist attacks and crimes, and particularly, represent essential requirement for security personnel making response to various types of threats at the site of security service. In Korea, Department of Security Science has been launched in universities since mid 1990s, and significant academic development has been achieved. Security martial arts have become essential subjects for 'personnel for detailed security response' in curriculum of Security Science, and is one of important educational subjects included in education/training programs for the Office of the Presidential Security, Police security organizations, and private security companies. Moreover, security science circles have conducted studies related to such security martial arts.

Thus, the objectives of this study were to examine current researches that had been carried out in Korea with respect to security martial arts and their implications and explore and discuss the meaning of study on security martial arts that would need to be expanded worldwide in the period ahead. Research materials related to security martial arts were analyzed by using the KCI(Korea Citation Index) of NRF(National Research Foundation of Korea) and the RISS(Research Information Sharing Service) of KERIS(Korea Education and Research Information Service), along with study of Korean literatures.

2. Concept of Security Martial Arts & Major Preceding Studies

Security martial arts represent martial art functions for overpowering the aggressors immediately and coping with subsequent situations, depending on environment in which response is made to contingencies and characteristics thereof, in the event that the need for security protection arises[3]. Such security martial arts are distinguished from general martial arts in terms of characteristics. Lee S(1998) stated that security martial arts did not have any defined rules, unlike general martial arts, and involved situations where identity and number of aggressors remain unknown, and would require instant response at the first attempt of attack, not allowing any second attempt, and furthermore, would be characterized by the fact that objectives of training focused on defending security subjects and overpowering the aggressors, in addition to the need for making response to illegal weapons[4].

The study by Kim T & Lee S(2011) shows that the preceding studies related to security martial arts covered education on security martial arts, development of security martial arts, use of general martial arts as security martial arts, principle associated with structure of security martial arts, study on sports dynamics of security martial arts, etc[5]. In a study on security martial arts which was closely related to this study, Shin S & Kim T(2014) explained the results of study on security martial arts based on different categories, i.e., book form and academic articles. Using the RISS data, they examined the research status of 61 articles with headings that included the words ‘security martial arts’[6].
Jeang I(2015) classified the research trends of security martial arts into 9 academic areas such as philosophy, history, pedagogy, sociology, psychology, biology, training science, sports dynamics, and field practice of security. He explained that the types of security martial arts, such as karate, Taekwondo, Judo, Hapkido, Yongmudo, Kendo, Special Forces Martial Arts, etc(Cheonmugeuk, security martial arts), have been investigated[7]. This study was intended to look into concerned implications based on literature study and reference to KCI data.

3. Current Status and Implications of Study on Security Martial Arts in Korea

The studies on security science have been recently conducted. Some books containing descriptions of practical security works were published, like the books written in the form of autobiography by United States Secret Service agents around in 1970s. Although studies on security science began to be accumulated from 1980s, related studies were not conducted vigorously[2][8].

By searching for the key words, ‘security martial arts’, into RISS[9] data system operated by KERIS[10], the search results show 92 dissertations related to security martial art, 178 articles in domestic academic journals, and 76 articles in book form.

The Department of Security Science has been launched in about 40 universities across the country, as of 2015, since the first Department of Security Science of Korea opened in Yongin University from mid 1990s(1996). In conjunction with that, books on security science have been published continuously. Among those books are included the Introduction of Security Science(1995)[11], Law of Security Act(1996)(authored by Kim, D.)(12), Security Driving(1996)(co-authored by Kim D & Chung T)[13], Introduction of World Security Science(1995)[14], Theory of Security Guard Organization Management(1997)[15], World Security Science Field Practice(1999)(authored by Yeom J)[16], Security Methodology(1998)(authored by Lee S)[4], and Field Practice of Security(authored by Jang M)[17], etc. Although many books have been published on general martial arts such as Taekwondo, Judo, Hapkido, Kendo(Japanese fencing), etc., in relation to security martial arts, it is considered that 「Security Martial Arts」, written by Lee, S. et al(2004) and professors of Yongin University, provides systematic and elaborate description.

“The study of teaching method on martial arts by protection techniques” written by Lee, S(1997) and published in the first issue, Volume 8 of the Journal of Martial Arts of Yongin University, is the first study of Korea that included the term ‘security martial arts’ in the title of academic research paper. This study describes the countermeasures for each security situation based on characteristics of martial arts, precautions for instruction/guidance on security martial arts, and method for instruction/guidance on security martial arts[18].

Currently, 49 articles can be found(searched on November 8, 2015) from KCI data system[19], which is a database of academic journals published in Korea, information of articles(origin), and references and analyzes quotation relations among articles, for the period between 2002 and 2015. By year, the number of published article(s) stands at 3 in 2002, 1 in 2003, 1 in 2004, 2 in 2005, 2 in 2007, 3 in 2008, 8 in 2009, 9 in 2010, 3 in 2011, 7 in 2012, 1 in 2013, 6 in 2014, and 3 as of October in 2015.
National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) has the Research Field Classification System built on vertical structure that divides the research areas into 8 major categories which are then subdivided into medium category, minor category, and subgroup. Major category consists of 8 categories such as Humanities, Social Science, Natural Science, Engineering, Medicine & Pharmacology, Agriculture Fisheries Oceanography, Art & Physical Education, and Interdisciplinary Science [20].

The study on security martial arts were divided into major categories such as 22 articles on Social Science, 20 articles on Art & Physical Education, 5 articles on Engineering, 1 article on Natural Science, and 1 article on Interdisciplinary science. This major category was subdivided into medium category. In Social Science, there were 21 articles on the Science of Public Administration (17 cases on Science of Public Administration and 4 cases on the Science of Police Public Administration administration), and 1 article on Business Administration. In the art and physical education sectors, there were 19 articles on Physical Education (10 articles on Martial Arts Studies, 8 articles on Physical Education, and 1 article on other types of physical education) and 1 other article on other arts and Physical education. In the engineering field, there were 5 articles on general engineering (5 articles on other ordinary engineering). In natural science field, there was 1 article on general natural science (1 article on other general natural science). In the interdisciplinary science, there was 1 interdisciplinary study.


4. Conclusion
Security martial art is one of the most important elements in carrying out security duties. Security is said to be a matter of split-second. That reflects the fact that security personnel evacuate security subjects and confronts the aggressors by using security martial arts in case of emergency.

The results of this study showed that publication of books on security science began to be expanded from mid 1990s and that 「Security Martial Arts」written by Lee S et al.(2004) was the first article that provided systematic and detailed description of security martial arts. In addition, “The study of teaching method on martial arts by protection techniques” written by Lee S(1997) was the first academic article of its kind. Currently, 49 articles on security martial arts have been published in KCI and related studies have been carried out steadily to date since 2002.

In relation to the field of academic study covered by the published articles, there were 21 articles related to the science of public administration among social science, the highest proportion, followed by 10 articles on the martial art science among physical administration. As articles are also published in the fields of engineering, natural science, and interdisciplinary science, it can be found that studies on security martial arts are being conducted across academic fields. According to the data published by KCI, the number of registered organizations stand at 8,495 which publish 5,038 journals in all, out of which studies on security martial arts are published in 13 academic journals. Among others, the studies on security martial arts have been carried out mainly by the Korean Security Science Association and Korean Alliance of Martial Arts.

The results of this study suggest that studies on security martial arts are being conducted continuously due to the importance and value of security martial arts in Korea and are attracting much attention from scholars. There might be security martial arts unique to each country worldwide, and efforts need to be made to develop traditional martial arts and security martial arts of respective countries.

5. References

5.1. Journal articles

5.2. Books

5.3. Additional references
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