Abstract

The study was conducted with the aim of exploring the motives of college Taekwondo poomsae athletes for participating in the poomsae competitions. To achieve the goal of the study, closed and open type surveys were conducted on 136 college athletes registered with the Korea Taekwondo Association across the country, and the results of analyzing the data collected through the survey are as follows. First, the first time college Taekwondo poomsae athletes participated in a poomsae competition was, 41.91% when they were in high school, 24.26% in middle school, 20.59% in elementary school, and 13.24% in college. Second, they have participated in poomsae competitions 30 or more times(30.88%), 20 or more times(19.12%), 10 or more times(13.24%), 25 or more(11.76%), five or more times(10.29%), 3 or more times(7.35%). Third, the motivational factors for college Taekwondo poomsae athletes to participate in the poomsae competitions were structured into 36 areas, which are grouped into 8 general areas: personal achievements(196), performance improvement(118), personal growth(100), fun(75), recommendation/environment(72), psychological enhancement(69), ability/relationship(52), and no-particular motives(10). Of the 8 general areas, personal achievements were shown at the highest rate. Based on the results of the research so far, I would like to suggest follow-up research as follows. First, the motivation for university taekwondo poomsae athletes to participate in the competition was only expected to be natural, but there were more factors than winning. If we understand these diverse motivations well, we will be able to conduct strategic research to promote the competition. Second, although the study was conducted only on university poomsae players, it is believed that comparative analysis of the motivation for participation in competitions between ages would be possible if the study was conducted on taekwondo fighters and other age groups. In particular, meaningful research could be done because the sport of poomsae has the special characteristics of athletes of all ages, from college students to those in their 60s or older. Third, if research is done to find ways to solve difficulties and difficulties in participating in the competition, rather than the motivation for college taekwondo poomsae athletes, an effective alternative to mid-life or retirement could be made.

[Keywords] Martial Arts, Taekwondo, Poomsae Competition, Motives for Participation, College Taekwondo Poomsae Athletes

1. Introduction

Taekwondo is largely divided into sparring, poomsae, and breaking. In 1962, the Korea Taesooodo Association(the former entity of the Korea Taekwondo Association) joined the Korea Olympic Committee. Since then, Taekwondo sparring competition has been adopted as a demonstration sport at the 43rd National Sports Festival, as an official event at the 44th National Sports Festival, as a demonstration sport at the 1988 Seoul Olympics and the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, and as an official sport from the 2000 Sydney Olympics through the 1994 general meeting of International Olympic Committee(IOC)[1]. Since then, it continues to the 2004...
Athens Olympics, the 2008 Beijing Olympics, the 2012 London Olympics, the 2016 Rio Olympics, and the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. The Taekwondo poomsae competitions have recently become as active as the sparring competitions.

Taekwondo is a form of martial arts training that involves a series of attacks and defensive moves with various purposes. Since its start at the Taekwondo Hanmadang competition in 1992, a number of domestic poomsae competitions have been held, including at college and federation levels. Unlike the sparring competitions, the poomsae competitions are judged for accuracy and expression based on different rules from those of the sparring competitions.

As the poomsae competition rules were established in January 2006, Taekwondo practitioners from all over the world began to pay attention to poomsae. In addition, the World Taekwondo Federation held the 2nd World Taekwondo poomsae Championship in Incheon in 2007, the 3rd in Turkey in 2008, and the 4th in Egypt in 2009, and it was adopted as an official sport at the 25th Summer universiade in 2009 and in the 19th Asian Taekwondo Championship and the 11th World University Championship in 2010. Since then, the World Taekwondo poomsae Championships have been held every year, and in 2018, the poomsae competition was adopted as an official sport at the Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games. In particular, the Asian Taekwondo Federation developed new poomsaes through the "Poomsae Globalization Project" from 2016 to 2018 and applied them to the Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games[5]. It is also expected to be included as a demonstration sport for the 101st National Sports Festival in Gyeongbuk province in 2020[6].

As such, the poomsae competition is developing into one that is recognized both domestically and internationally. The reason for the rapid development of the competition is that it does not involve direct hits as in the sparring competitions and is not classified into weight classes, but into age categories. Such a style of competition has been a driving force for the poomsae competition to develop into one where men and women and the elderly can participate as the participants can compete based on their training regardless of age or weight class.

The Korea Taekwondo Association hosts the poomsae competition with divisions of elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, colleges, Geumgang, Taebaek, Jitae, Cheongwon, Hansoo divisions, while the World Taekwondo Federation has the lower youth(12 - 14 years old), upper youth(15 - 17 years old), under 30 years old, under 40 years old, under 60 years old, under 65 years old, and over 65 years old divisions. As mentioned earlier, the poomsae competition is open to all age groups from elementary school students to those in their 60s. While the biggest reason for the participants of all age groups would be to win the competition, but there are also differences in their motives by age groups.

Motivation occurs to satisfy the state of wanting something and the individual’s needs. The general motive for participating in sports competitions would be to win, but there are differences by sports and age of participants. Jeong Yong-gak and Oh Seong-gi began to ask questions about why runners run, explored the factors behind their motives for participation, and found out the factors of fitness, mood, stress relief, sense of accomplishment, social motives, and no-particular motives. Yoo Byeong-yel and Shim Gyu-seong[12] found that the cyclists’ motives were physical and mental health, social networking, recommendation from others, and leisure. Choi Jae-won[13] found out the reasons for teenagers’ participation in leisure and sports: achievement/approval, psychological benefit, health/fitness, friendship, fun/pleasure, physical conditioning, and good use of leisure.

Several studies on the motivation have also been conducted in the case of Taekwondo, most of which have been conducted in quantitative analyses that reveal the relation between the participating motives and other factors. On the other hand, Kim Jong-soo and Choi Gwang-geun[19] found that through qualitative analysis rather than a study on the
relation among the factors, the reason why college poomsae athletes are participating in the competition (World Taekwondo Hanmadang) were to improve their team status, personal growth, the distinct characteristics of the competition, fun, and other factors. As such, considering the results of preceding studies on the motives for participation, there would also be differences among athletes participating in numerous Taekwondo competitions. In particular, there would certainly be differences in motives for participating in the poomsae competition, in which all age groups participate. There is a need to look at the motives behind the participation of college athletes (the largest number of the Taekwondo poomsae athletes) before finding out the differences by the age groups.

Therefore, the study aims to find out what factors make college Taekwondo poomsae athletes participate in the poomsae competitions. Based on the results of exploring and analyzing the motives behind the participation of college poomsae athletes participating in the Taekwondo poomsae competition, it will be a foundational material that will guide the direction in which the Taekwondo poomsae competition should move forward.

2. Research Method

2.1. Research subjects

Participants in the study are college poomsae athletes competing in poomsae competitions selected as "purposive quota sampling" at colleges across Korea. They are registered as athletes with the Korea Taekwondo Association, and among them, 136 were selected and closed and open surveys were conducted. The general characteristics of the study participants are shown in <Table 1>.

Table 1. The general characteristics of the study participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>College poomsae athletes(persons)</th>
<th>Percentage(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>21.29±1.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of career</td>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 ~ 2(less)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 ~ 3(less)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 ~ 4(less)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 ~ 5(less)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 5 years</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2. Date collection

The study conducted an open survey of college athletes on what caused them to participate in the poomsae competition. Open questionnaires are an effective way to identify subjective opinions from the participants[20][21]. They also collected data by conducting closed surveys on characteristics related to the poomsae competitions. In the process of collecting, analyzing, and producing results, a meeting of experts was held to minimize the biased subjective interpretation of the researchers because their experience in qualitative research would directly affect the topic. Based on the preceding research of open questionnaire[19][22][23], the questionnaire was produced and conducted as shown in <Table 2>.
Table 2. Questionnaire structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed type</td>
<td>Sex – age - career</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The first participation – Elementary/middle/high school, college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of participation in national level poomsae competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participating poomsae event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open type</td>
<td>Motives/factors for the participation in the competitions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3. Research procedure

The study conducted a closed and open survey of college poomsae athletes to explore factors for participating in the poomsae competitions. Among the data collected from the survey, the closed-type survey was technical statistics and frequency analyses, while the open-type survey divided the contents of the responded raw materials into similar areas. In addition, the data were categorized through inductive content analysis, which accumulated the frequency of duplicate contents. To prevent the bias of researchers in the inductive content analysis process, the team has secured reliability and validity through triangulation through a meeting of related experts from Taekwondo, sports psychology, Taekwondo poomsae, qualitative research, and the researchers of this study. Based on the results of the inductive content analysis, we explored the meaning of the factors of participation in the Taekwondo poomsae competitions and generated data to materialize it. The research procedure is shown in <Figure 1>.

Figure 1. Research procedure.

2.4. Data analysis

In this study, data collected through closed and open surveys were compiled and analyzed through the SPSS 23.0 and Hangeul 2014 program. The data on closed questionnaires were processed by the SPSS program for technical statistics and frequency analysis, and the data on open questionnaires were repeatedly read and inductive contents analysis was conducted, which was divided and organized according to a similar meaning of the content. In the process of inductive content analysis, the raw material was classified into detailed areas and the detailed areas into general areas, and the frequency and percentage of the contents were calculated and specified.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Time and number of times to participate in taekwondo poomsae competitions

3.1.1. Time to participate in taekwondo poomsae competitions
The results of the analysis of the responses from college Taekwondo poomsae athletes to start the sport and participate in the competition for the first time since the registration with the Korea Taekwondo Association are as shown in Table 3. According to the analysis, it shows 41.91% for high school, 24.26% for middle school, 20.59% for elementary school and 13.24% for college. According to the results of the analysis, a lot of college Taekwondo poomsae athletes were registered as athletes and participated in a poomsae competition for the first time when they were in high school. And the percentage of first participating as a college athlete was the lowest. The result is the same as the beginning of the Taekwondo poomsae competition, and the result of the study[24] shows that many high school students began the career as a poomsae athlete to enter college when they were in high school.

**Table 3.** Time of the first participation in poomsae competition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Percentage(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary school</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>41.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>136</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2.** Time of the first participation in poomsae competition.

3.1.2. Time to participate in taekwondo poomsae competitions

The results of the analysis of the number of times college Taekwondo poomsae athletes started Taekwondo and participated in the poomsae competition after registering as a member of the Korea Taekwondo Association are as shown in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Number of participation in poomsae competitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Percentage(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the analysis, the highest number is 30 or more times (30.88%). It was followed by 20 or more (19.12%) and 10 or more (13.24%) and 25 or more (11.76%) and 5 or more (10.29%) and 3 or more (7.35%). The result shows that one can participate more than 20 times as the number of competition approved by the Korea Taekwondo Association is more than 20 a year. It suggests that more than 30 participation times may not be a large number if one participates in competitions during high school annually. It is also the result of confirming that there are so many competitions.

Figure 3. Number of participation in poomsae competitions.

3.2. Percentage of events to participate in poomsae competitions

The results of analyzing the responses of college poomsae athletes to the events they participated in are as shown in Table 5. The analysis shows, for the Compulsory poomsae event, 32.97% for individual, 23.91% for team, and 21.01% for pair, and for the free-style poomsae event, 11.96% for individual, 11.96% for team, and 7.61% for pair event. These results show that winning in the individual event is most prioritized. However, the higher proportion of team event than pair event can be interpreted as the choice of the coaches and athletes who want to win more prizes for college entrance.

Table 5. Percentage of events to participate in poomsae competitions.
3.3. College poomsae athletes' motives to participate in the competitions

A total of 692 cases of raw materials were collected after an open survey of 136 college Taekwondo poomsae athletes to explore their motives to participate in the poomsae competitions. Inductive content analysis was conducted to classify the collected data according to a similar meaning, and the results of the inductive analysis through the expert meeting are shown in <Table 6>.

Table 6. Inductive categorization result for motives of participation in taekwondo poomsae competitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed areas(36)</th>
<th>Frequency at the raw data</th>
<th>General areas (frequency/ratio)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Award record</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Personal achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College entrance</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>(196) 28.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected in the national team</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Performance improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future preparation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(118) 17.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieving goals</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>personal growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victory/honor</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(100) 14.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal ability improvement</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal ability evaluation</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>(75) 10.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of outstanding athletes</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showing personal ability</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>(14) 10.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checking the atmosphere of the competition</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Friendship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal-growth</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>(10) 9.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenge to one's limit</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Improvement of coaching skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-reflection</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(6) 10.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience as an athlete</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sports conversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of coaching skills</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobby</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation from the coach</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental factors</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation from the team</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4. Percentage of events to participate in poomsae competitions.
Motivational factors for participating in the competition for college poomsae athletes were structured into 36 detailed areas, while 36 detailed areas were grouped into 8 general areas: personal achievement(196), performance improvement(118), personal growth(100), fun(75), recommendation/environment(72), psychological enhancement(69), ability/relationship(52), and no-particular motives(10). Among the 8 general areas, personal achievement(28.32%) was at the highest rate, followed by performance improvement(17.05%), personal growth(14.45%), fun(10.84%), recommendation/environment(10.40%), psychological enhancement(9.97%), ability/relationship(7.51%) and no-particular motives(1.45%).

In the general areas, the detailed areas of the individual achievement factor were award records(63), college entrance(52), the selection as a member of the national team(36), the preparation for the future(20), the accomplishment of a goal(15), and victory/honor(10). The individual achievement factors are ones that illustrate the characteristics of competitive sports events, and although poomsae has yet to be approved as an official event for the Olympics, it is held as the official event of the Universiade and the Asian Games. In 2020, corporate poomsae teams are expected to be form as with Sparring teams as it will be held as a demonstration event at the 101st National Sports Festival in Gyeongbuk province. In a way, it is natural that the biggest motives for college Taekwondo poomsae athletes to compete in the competitions is to win the competition, build their career, prepare for the future as a player for the national team, and individual honor.

The details of the factors for improving performance were personal improvement(43), personal performance evaluation(34), analysis of outstanding players(19), individual performance(12), and determination of the atmosphere of the competition(10). Competitiveness is the athletic ability to perform best in the competition. In order to improve their performance, university athletes are expected to improve their skills, evaluate their training skills, and learn and train from the analysis of the outstanding athletes who participated in the competition to display their skills.

The detailed areas of the personal growth factor were personal growth(32), challenge to one’s limit(22), personal reflection(19), experience as an athlete(16), improvement of leadership(6), and conversion of sports(5). The results support those of Kim Jong-soo and Choi Gwang-gyun that the college demonstration team is participating in the Taekwondo Hanmadang competition for personal growth and gaining experience. College poomsae athletes can challenge their limits, reflect on themselves, and have opportunities to improve their performance by moving from sparring or demonstration to poomsae event through their participation experiences, and the results of Lee Won-mi and Lee Jung-yeong’s study of achieving performance excellence through movement from rhythmic gymnastics to aerobics supports this approach.
And many athletes are participating in the competitions thinking that the experience in participating in the competition could improve his leadership skills when they later become Taekwondo coaches. The details of the fun factor were shown in the order of enjoyment(33), hobby(18), interest(14), and friendship(10). In the field of psychology, it was not long before the research was conducted with interest in the issue of fun[30].

Many happiness-related studies have been conducted in Korea, but there is still a lack of researches on the theme of fun[31]. But clearly, athletes need to have fun to participate in sports and competitions. The study by Choi Jae-won[13] and Yoo Byeong-yeol and Shim Gyu-seong[12] showed that young people participate in sports and bicycle athletes participate in competitions because they feel fun, and this research also shows that hobby, interest, and meeting with friends are factors that make athletes participate in the poomsae competitions.

The details of the recommendation/environmental factors were shown in the following order: recommendation from coaches, environmental conditions(20), recommendation from the team(15), recommendations from family members and friends(7), and the importance of the competition(5). Recommendations and environmental factors refer to the participation in the competition on the recommendation of coaches, team, family members, and friends in the process of starting Taekwondo and participating in the competition. These results are consistent with the results of the preceding study, which analyzed the factors of the motives of the golf participants[32], senior participants[33], dance majors[34], and Taekwondo demonstration team members[19], and showed that it is a common motive for most sports. Also, it showed that some of the athletes just naturally participated in the competition just because they practiced Taekwondo, without specific reason. This suggests that environmental conditions, such as the location of Taekwondo gym nearby, also affect participation in the competition to some extent.

The details of psychological reinforcement factors were shown in the following order: confidence improvement(20), overcoming tension(17), focus improvement(14), willpower enhancement(13), and self-management(5). The psychological reinforcement factor is directly related to the improvement of performance, but in this study, the content was categorized differently. During the content analysis process, it was shown that the meaning of psychological training to improve personal psychological factors[35] was more important than the meaning of psychological training to improve competition performance. The athletes were participating in the competition as an opportunity to overcome the tension and increase one’s confidence and focus. It is also thought to be using it as a trigger to endure tough times ahead of the competition, build up willpower, and manage one’s body[36].

The details of the ability/relationship factors were shown in the order of self-contentment(22), sense of achievement(13), sense of obligation(10), and sense of belonging(7). The ability/relationship factors were categorized for the desire to connect to others and to be recognized for one’s ability[37][38]. The results confirmed that college Taekwondo poomsae athletes are participating in the competitions for self-contentment, sense of achievement/obligation/belonging, and to confirm the value of their existence. This means that while the meaning of participating in the competition is important, it eventually implies a desire to confirm that one exists and is alive[39][40][41].

And there was also "no-particular motives" factor(10) with those participating in the competition without any specific reason or purpose. It is a state that one acts without any self-determination[42][43][44]. This is a result of showing that some of the college poomsae athletes participate in the competition just for the participation-sake without much meaning or purpose, regardless of their decision-making.
4. Contribution and Suggestions

The study was conducted with the aim of exploring the motives of college Taekwondo poomsae athletes for participating in the poomsae competitions. To achieve the goal of the study, closed and open type surveys were conducted on 136 college athletes registered with the Korea Taekwondo Association across the country, and the results of analyzing the data collected through the survey are as follows.

First, the first time college Taekwondo poomsae athletes participated in a poomsae competition was, 41.91% when they were in high school, 24.26% in middle school, 20.59% in elementary school, and 13.24% in college.

Second, they have participated in poomsae competitions 30 or more times(30.88%), 20 or more times(19.12%), 10 or more times(13.24%), 25 or more(11.76%), five or more times(10.29%), 3 or more times(7.35%).

Third, the motivational factors for college Taekwondo poomsae athletes to participate in the poomsae competitions were structured into 36 areas, which are grouped into 8 general areas: personal achievements(196), performance improvement(118), personal growth(100), fun(75), recommendation/environment(72), psychological enhancement(69), ability/relationship(52), and no-particular motives(10). Of the 8 general areas, personal achievements were shown at the highest rate.

Based on the contents of the research results so far, the following suggestions are made for follow-up research.

First, the motives for college Taekwondo poomsae athletes to participate in the competitions were expected only to win the competition, but more diverse factors were found. If we understood these diverse factors, strategic research will be possible to revitalize the poomsae competitions.

Second, the study was conducted on only college athletes, but it is believed that a comparative analysis of the motives for participating in poomsae competitions between ages would be possible if the study was conducted on different age groups of the athletes. In particular, meaningful research could be done as athletes of all ages, from college students to those in their 60s and older, participate in the competition.

Third, if a study is made to explore the difficulties and problems in participating in the poomsae competitions, and not just the motives, effective alternatives for the dropout or retired poomsae athletes could be created.

5. References

5.1. Journal articles


5.2. Thesis degree


5.3. Books

5.4. Additional references

6. Contribution
6.1. Authors contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial name</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead Author</td>
<td>☑ Set of concepts ☑ Design ☑ Getting results ☑ Analysis ☑ Make a significant contribution to collection ☑ Final approval of the paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding Author*</td>
<td>☑ Corresponding ☑ Play a decisive role in modification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Corresponding Author
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- Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers ☑  
- Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper ☑