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In Times of Crisis: Exploring the Utilization of JUDO Techniques by the KOREAN Youth

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Abstract

Historically speaking, Judo in Korea has been a largely popular sport as gold medals were won at all Olympic games. Conferring an honorary doctorate degree in Judo to the then Russian prime minister Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin in 2010, Korea is such a powerful Judo nation, followed by awarding an honorary 7th dan in Judo from the Korea Judo Association.

In Korea, training Judo helps people to achieve a positive mental and physical attitude while building respect for others and forming an awareness of order in society. In addition, they learn about how to defend themselves and keep their body safe while pursuing physical development.

Furthermore, through the offensive and defensive training, people grow their athletic capabilities such as agility, flexibility, coordination, responsiveness, and endurance, while achieving spiritual development such as cooperation, calmness, and discipline. In addition, through practice games, they could develop such a positive attitude as for judgment and compliance.

In recent years, however, crimes have turned increasingly violent, strategic, and brutal compared to the past, and crimes involving physical harms are operating as more intelligent, thereby making it very difficult to apprehend criminals. It is also a most serious threat to security, which makes the fear of crime far much more realistically perceived than other crimes.

Therefore, the purpose of Judo training to defend themselves by the Korean youth has become prominent, and as a result of exploring which Judo techniques may be utilized in times of crisis such as crimes in this research, the "connection techniques" and "reciprocal techniques" would be most useful.

[Keywords] *Martial Art, Judo, Crisis, Connection Techniques, Reciprocal Techniques*

1. Introduction

1.1. Need for research

The history of the Korean martial arts began with the ancestors' self-defensive instinct to prevent the intrusion of foreign forces and for self-sustaining lives as per the principle of survival of the fittest, and incrementally turned into different forms according to geography, ideology, and culture by each region. The Korean Judo has developed into the martial art it is today by Jigoro Kano's combining philosophical ideologies with the techniques of the Japanese martial art called Ju-Jitsu

which grew from regional, cultural, historical, and ideological factors of Japan[1].

Today, Judo is one of the most popular martial arts sports that has garnered a lot of Judo population around the world to the extent it has been designated as an official Olympic sport, and in Korea, it has achieved such a high performance results in the Olympic games, and offers additional points in the recruitment of civil servants such as police, and in the police administration department across all Korean colleges and universities, it is a mandatory to train Judo.

This is so because the mental training is carried out by training the body through offense and defense in Judo training. In other words, through the offense and defense, the body is harnessed and strong will is formed. In addition, it is also believed that Judo training helps to form social attitude and habits.

Recently, however, the purpose of Judo training of the Korean youth is to acquire self-defense techniques and protect themselves against crimes.

Therefore, this research has explored and discussed the current status of Judo training

institutions for the Korean youth, the system of dan promotion, and the utilization of Judo techniques in times of crisis.

1.2. Previous researches

Research on the utilization of defensive techniques of Judo has not yet been conducted to this point in time, and no direct research has been conducted either. Therefore, this research is distinct for exploring the defensive techniques of Judo. The following <Table 1> summarizes the utilization of Judo's defensive techniques.

Table 1. Previous researches.

Researcher	Major details
Jin (2010)	Provides objective data which could help create value for Judo as a security martial art for the performance of a perfect security duty and enhance Judo's value as a security martial art[2].
Cho (2009)	Recognizes Judo's value as a security martial art for systematizing Judo's techniques based on Judo's spirit and principles and its training methods and presents strengths of Judo by developing such techniques[3].
Cho (2008)	Corrects and supplements weaknesses of Judo and provides data for raising the impact of gaining points during games for Judo players as well as providing instructions for Judo techniques[4].

2. Judo Training Institutions in Korea

Currently, as for the Judo training institutions in Korea, there are Judo training institutes across the nation, middle and high schools, and colleges and universities operating Judo related departments.

The current status of the certified Judo training institutes is as follows: 72 in Seoul,

40 in Busan, 20 in Daegu, 16 in Incheon, 7 in Gwangju, 13 in Daejeon, 8 in Ulsan, 88 in Gyeonggi, 13 in Gangwon, 19 in Chungnam, 6 in Chungbuk, 31 in Gyeongnam, 50 in Gyeongbuk, 14 in Jeonnam, 24 in Jeonbuk, and 10 in Jeju. In addition, the status of the team of elementary, middle, and high schools in Korea, which are registered as Judo teams with the Korea Judo Association, has been summarized as follows in <Table 2>[5].

Table 2. Status of youth judo teams in Korea.

Classification	Status
Elementary school division	7 in Seoul, 3 in Busan, 5 in Daegu, 8 in Incheon, 2 in Gwangju, 3 in Daejeon, 3 in Ulsan, 15 in Gyeonggi, 15 in Gangwon, 6 in Chungnam, 6 in Chungbuk, 9 in Jeonbuk, 4 Jeonnam, 8 in Gyeongbuk, 7 in Gyeongnam, and 8 in Jeju.
Middle school division	10 in Seoul, 8 in Busan, 5 in Daegu, 5 in Incheon, 2 in Gwangju, 4 in Daejeon, 4 in Ulsan, 17 in Gyeonggi, 11 in Gangwon, 10 in Chungnam, 5 in Chungbuk, 4 in Jeonbuk, 6 Jeonnam, 15 in Gyeongbuk, 10 in Gyeongnam, and 14 in Jeju.

High school division	7 in Seoul, 3 in Busan, 4 in Daegu, 3 in Incheon, 1 in Gwangju, 3 in Daejeon, 3 in Ulsan, 7 in Gyeonggi, 7 in Gangwon, 7 in Chungnam, 2 in Chungbuk, 5 in Jeonbuk, 4 Jeonnam, 8 in Gyeongbuk, 4 in Gyeongnam, and 4 in Jeju.
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As such, Judo instructions and training are offered at elementary, middle, and high schools across the nation. In addition, universities are also taking the lead in Judo training with a more systematic system for nurturing

Judo professionals, and the number of universities operating Judo related departments is approximately 22. The following <Table 3> demonstrates those with Judo related departments by region.

Table 3. Status of colleges and universities operating judo department nationwide.

Classification	Status
Seoul (2)	Korea National Sport University, Hanyang University
Busan (3)	Dong-A University, Dong Eui University, Youngsan University
Daegu (2)	Keimyung University, Taegu Science University
Incheon (1)	Inha University
Daejeon (1)	Mokwon University
Gyeonggi (3)	Kyonggi University, Yong In University, Yeosu Institute of Technology
Gangwon (1)	Hanzhong University
Chungbuk (1)	Cheongju University
Chungnam (1)	Sun Moon University
Jeonbuk (1)	Wonkwang University
Jeonnam (1)	Sehan University
Gyeongbuk (3)	Kyungwoon University, Daegu Arts University, Yeungnam University
Gyeongnam (2)	Masan University, International University of Korea

As such, in Korea, not only Judo training institutes but elementary, middle and high schools are providing Judo training, and there are universities across the nation operating a rather more specialized and distinct training system.

The dan promotion process in the Korean Judo can be performed by Judo training institutes for the 1st dan and 2nd dan, including the dan application and review, whereas for 3rd and 4th dan, promotion application is taken from the Judo training institutes, followed by the dan promotion review at the regional Judo associations.

3. The System of Judo Dan Promotion in Korea

The dan promotion review starting with 5th dan is applied through the Korea Judo Association, and the review is held February, May, August, and November of each year.

Meanwhile, Judo dan holders are entitled to additional points and enjoy a special recruitment opportunities for civil servant positions, and most representatively, the National Police Agency recruits approximately 50 Taekwondo, Judo, and Kendo specialists, demonstrating such a high public confidence in the training of martial arts.

The special recruitment of applicants with martial arts background are said to have the strength to raise the stature of police and enhance field operation capabilities according to the recruitment specialists at the National Police Agency.

4. Research Results: Defensive Utilization Capability of Judo Techniques

4.1. Connection techniques of judo

Until now, Korea has faced many crimes, and even very recently, the crimes are threatening the social safety directly and indirectly. In addition, the tension in the northeast Asia has such a special characteristic that terrorism can arise to Koreans of important positions. Therefore, among the Korean youth, the “connection technique” is said to be most appropriate for overcoming a crisis situation among the Judo techniques, and the most representative opinions are as follows.

“Connection techniques play the role of a further upgrade to Judo techniques.” (20170610_BDH_W)

“When you could not dominate your opponent at once, they are highly utilized as application techniques.” (20170717_KH_M)

“They are useful in that you can use them to suit in a variety of situations such as pushing and pulling your opponent.” (20170410_KMR_M)

“You can completely dominate your opponent by throwing your opponent by utilizing the connection techniques.” (20170426_KSH_M)

The rapidly evolving northeast Asian situation has formed a new sense of value in a new era, and Korea has implemented various se-

curity policies. In the midst of these, the Korean youth said that the connection techniques are most likely to succeed among the Judo techniques in times of crisis at the crime scenes.

4.2. Reciprocal techniques of judo

While Korea has achieved democratization through the rapid political and economic growth since the 1980s, the expansion of group behaviors and excessive political participation by the civil society have confused discipline and order, and consequently, created concerns and threatened the foundation of the social community.

In addition, Korea is now faced with the possession of a variety of illegal weapons, which is causing social problems. Therefore, the Korean youth said that the “reciprocal techniques” are most likely to succeed among the Judo techniques in times of crisis as the second highest opinion, and the most representative opinions are as follows.

“Reciprocal techniques are a very important part of learning and using defensive techniques.” (20170501_KSG_M)

“If your opponent is attacking you first, you can use reciprocal techniques to use your opponent’s force to dominate your opponent.” (20160419_JHH_M)

Since its liberation from Japan in 1945, Korea has experienced terrorism such as Alsam, which mainly took place during the times of political confusion on the Korean Peninsula. For instance, in 1945, Song, Jin Woo, president of Dong-A Daily, was assassinated in his residence, and in 1947, Yeo, Woon Hyeong was attacked in 1947. In 1949, Kim Goo was assassinated, and in 1971, former president Kim, Dae-jung’s car was hit by a dump truck. In 1987, Molotov cocktails were thrown at presidential candidates Roh, Tae Woo and Kim, Young Sam, and in 1991, eggs and flour were thrown at acting prime minister Jung, Won Shik. In 1999, paint and eggs were thrown at former president Kim, Young Sam, and in 2002, eggs were thrown at former president Roh, Moo Hyun. IN 2006, former president Park, Geun Hye was attacked in the front of Hyundai Department Store in Seoul.

5. Conclusion

In Korea, president is the head of state, and is the supreme ruler representing the state against foreign countries, has the duties of protecting the independence and territorial integrity of the state, maintaining the state and the constitution, and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In addition, under the democracy in Korea, political party and electoral system are operating as key factors, and the electoral system has the essential task of securing policy decisions for the benefit of the people by fully guaranteeing the political participation of the people with sovereign right, and reflecting the political will of the people in the composition of the state agencies. For political parties, elections are the only legitimate means of acquiring political power.

To discuss the current circumstances in the northeast Asia, the United States has placed such a highly intense economic sanctions against North Korea in 2017, as it released the atomic bomb over Hiroshima in Japan in 1945 after placing economic sanctions against Japan, further to raising military options.

In this respect, the attempts of assassination of major Korean individuals and the threat of social security may be said to be very important.

Judo is a martial art through which you use your bare hands to wrestle with your opponent utilizing offensive and defensive techniques, and you train your body by practicing throwing, pressing, squeezing, and breaking techniques, thereby training your mind.

It is also an economic and reasonable utilization technique of force which you can use to scientifically systemize the guiding principle and adapt to the force of your opponent while using your opponent's force to dominate your opponent.

Through this research, I have investigated as to which are the most useful techniques to protect the Korean youth by Judo training under crisis situations in facing the political crisis of the northeast Asia and crimes within Korea, and consequently, the "connection

techniques" and "reciprocal techniques" are most found to be most useful.

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Research field

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