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Problems and Improvement Plan for Security against KOREAN Politician TERRORISM

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Abstract

It is a very big problem in our society to cause anxiety to the people because of the terrorism against politicians. In this respect, it is necessary to prepare new measures against the terrorist attacks on politicians. Despite the many security measures that have been carried out so far, there is a need for a new improvement plan due to the change of the age, new security equipment, and various new terrorist attacks taken place. Therefore, this study aims to identify the current problems of security for the politician and to propose a new improvement plan.

This study is a case study analyzing terrorist incidents targeting politicians, after analyzing the causes of security failures based on the cases of terrorist attacks on politicians in Korea, it suggested the following improvement plan.

First, in order to improve the crisis management response and the ability of security performance in the event of the terrorist attack against politicians, it is required for the security personnel to have excellent professional knowledge on politician security and excellent practical ability. When it comes to having these qualifications required, it is necessary to study the professional knowledge at university first, along with having excellent practical skills.

Second, in order to improve the problems of inspection and preliminary detection that can be found through cases of terrorist attacks against politicians, it is vital to increase security personnel for politicians to develop the ability to detect in the field, to increase the number of inspection manpower before and during the security service for frequent inspections, and to improve the efficiency of the inspection through the dedicated area inspection.

[Keywords] Korea Crisis, Political Security, Politician Terror, Security Guard, Korean Politician

1. Introduction

There are various types of terrorism against politicians occurred not only in Korea but also around the world. Terrorism against politicians is not a recent phenomenon, but various forms of terrorism have occurred in the past as well. When the terrorist attack against politicians occurs, we can be informed the news through mass media.

Terrorism has become a key factor of social unrest in the 21st century as a new order of world society has been formed. And such terrorist acts are now becoming more serious as

a global problem. With the anxiety against the global problem of terrorism, people are witnessing the numerous of events that offer a variety of hazards to politicians who are politically active on behalf of the nation or the people.

This international problem of terrorism has led to terrorist attacks against politicians representing the country and the people, which could result in the lives of ordinary people full of anxiety. It is a very big problem in our society to cause anxiety to the people because of terrorism against politicians. Therefore, a

new improvement plan against terrorist attacks against politicians is needed.

We do not know about when, where, how the terrorist attacks take place and who will be the victim of them and cannot anticipate the scale of terrorist acts to occur and the types of terrorism, either. Thus, politicians have to live and work in dangerous environments due to the risk of terrorism.

Since the terrorist attack is beginning to occur from the moment when the victim is exposed to the outside, the security against the victims can be said to be the beginning of the security before the moment when terrorism is possible to occur. We need to prepare terrorism for the safety of these politicians. Despite the many security measures that have been carried out so far, however, there is a need for a new improvement plan due to the change of the age, new security equipment, and various new terrorist attacks taken place. Therefore, this study aims to identify the current problems of security for the politician and to propose a new improvement plan.

2. The Scope and Method of Research

2.1. Research scope

This study focused on both theoretical consideration of the concept and characteristics of terrorism, the concept and necessity of security and politician security and analyzing the status of Korean politicians' security and the cases of terrorist attacks on Korean politicians in order to perform a new improvement plan for the politician security.

In addition, this study analyzed the cases of terrorisms against Korean politicians after liberation in terms of time and studied political terrorism cases reported in the media in terms of space to achieve the generalization of the study.

2.2. Research method

This study is a case study analyzing terrorist incidents against politicians and analyzed the causes of failures of security guards based on cases of terrorist attacks against Korean politicians.

It referred to domestic and foreign books and research papers on terror and terrorism, including domestic and foreign books and research papers on various security theories and theoretical considerations of politician security.

3. Literature Review

3.1. Terror and terrorism

It is very difficult to make a clear definition of terrorism because it differs depending on the viewpoint of scholars and experts on terrorism. Kang Young-suk(2016) also said, "It is very difficult to know the nature or general definition of terrorism because there are too many complicated elements tangled"[1].

Terror is a natural psychological phenomenon, referring as "It is the source of the extreme fear that all humans will feel perplexed by threat or terror"[2].

The following <Table 1> are the definitions of terrorism[3].

Table 1. Definition of terrorism.

Scholar / institution	Definition of terrorism
Lee Jae-eun	Behaviors to cause anxiety and fear to members of the national society by using violent means or non-violent means to achieve economic, social, and religious ideological purposes as well as political purposes.
US Department of defense	To pressure and intimidate the government and society to achieve political, religious, and ideological goals and threaten the unlawful use or use of force or violence against individuals or property.

Walter laquer	It is a violent act against minorities or religions against the leadership, as a phenomenon that transforms a system of a nation into a new system, it should not be confused with other forms of political violence, such as rebellion, coup d'etat, guerrilla activity.
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3.2. Politician security

The term of politics is often used in international politics and a political sphere within civil society, including not only in the institutions and administrations of the nation but also in the struggle for power among the individual nations and in the decisions of the various groups within the country. Such a key reason for the broad use of the term of politics is because all groups and societies have the function to make unified decisions that bind all of their members, and the term 'political' or 'politics' is used to describe such a function or the various phenomena that arise from it[4]. Given the dictionary meaning of security, it is defined as "guarding and protecting". In other words, it means protecting the person from abrupt intrusion or from various incidents[5].

The security refers to all activities that are carried out to eliminate the direct and indirect hazards for the protectees. Direct hazard is the harm directly applied to the body of the protectee, such as an injury or murder, and indirect hazard refers to the harm affected indirectly to interfere with the normal life of an individual by directing the situation of defamation or embarrassment to destroy dignity or honor and by kidnapping of a family to cause the psychological pressure[6].

4. Cases and Problems of Korean Politician Terrorism

The following <Table 2> shows examples of terrorism in Korea and its problems.

Table 2. Terrorism cases and problems.

When	Case name	Target of terrorism	Contents	Problems
August 1974	Assassination attempt	Former president Park Chung-hee	At the ceremony of the 29th anniversary of Korea's liberation day, while President Park Chung-hee was reading the memorial, Mun Sek-kwang, a second-generation Korean Japanese, failed to assassinate President Park and shot the right head of Mrs. Yuk Young-su instead.	Inspection security performance ability
October 1983	Aung san mausoleum bombing case myanmar	Former president Chun Doo-hwan	This is the case of blowing up the graveyard to assassinate President Chun Doo-hwan by North Korean secret agents at the Aung San mausoleum in the capital Yangon before the event when former President Chun Doo-hwan visited Myanmar officially.	Pre-detection crisis management response
June 1999	Painted eggs thrown case	Former president Kim Young-sam	When former President Kim Young-sam arrived at Gimpo Airport for a visit to Japan, shaking hands with about 100 people, Park Ui-jung (72 years old, at that time) threw an egg containing oil paint to the President.	Inspection security performance ability

May 2006	Cutter knife attack	Park Geun-hye, Former grand national party representative	The moment Park Geun-hye was about to rise to the top of the campaign site to support the candidate for Seoul Mayor, Oh Se-hoon, Ji Chung-ho attacked with a cutter knife for stationery.	Inspection security performance ability
December 2009	Egg thrown case	Former prime minister Chung Un-chan	When former Prime Minister Chung Un-chan visited the home town of Chungcheong Province, the residents who opposed the amendment of Sejong City threw eggs.	Inspection security performance ability
October 2012	Water bottle thrown case	Moon Jae-in, Former democratic party representative	When former Democratic Party representative, Moon Jae-in attended the "30th Presidential Five Province of North Korean Athletics Contest" and greeted with people, about 10 people threw water bottles to him.	Inspection security performance ability

5. Improvement Plan for Korean Politician Security

5.1. Security professional

In order to improve the crisis management response and the ability of security performance in the event of the terrorist attack against politicians, it is required for the security personnel to have excellent professional knowledge on politician security and excellent practical ability. When it comes to having these qualifications required, it is necessary to study the professional knowledge at university first, along with having excellent practical skills. However, most of the security guards are not majoring in security at present, which emerge as a big problem. Therefore, in order to reduce the incidents of terrorism against politicians and to improve crisis management response and security performance, the politician security should be a person who has completed a regular period of formal education at a university or professional institution and has completed practical training before the placement.

5.2. Increase security personnel

If we want to improve the problems of inspection and preliminary detection that can be found through the cases of terrorist at-

tacks targeting politicians, it is vital to increase security personnel for politicians to develop the ability to detect in the field, to increase the number of inspection manpower before and during the security service for frequent inspections, and to improve the efficiency of the inspection through the dedicated area inspection. However, due to the lack of budget and security experts, it is impossible to raise the number of security personnel. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the security personnel through cooperation with the police security agencies and private security companies at the event site. However, at this time, the security personnel who are to be selected should be composed of security guards who have a career as a politician among the police security agencies and private security companies.

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