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Impact of a Refugee Crisis on the Increase of TERRORIST Incidents

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Abstract

It is not news that terrorism incidents have consistently been occurring around the world since the 1970s with an increase in the recent years. In 2015 alone, there were 11,774 terrorist attacks worldwide resulting in approximately 28,300 casualties and 35,300 people injured. Therefore, it is not a surprise that terrorism has become one of the most controversial issues that our society currently is facing. One of the many debates surrounding the topic of terrorism is the causes and motives. This is partly because of the lack of a unified definition of terrorism. Therefore, the definition of terrorism must be explored.

In Europe, there has been an increase in terrorist attacks in the past few years. Specifically, after the Syrian refugee crisis began in April 2011, terrorist attacks have almost doubled from 2013 to 2015. However, there are very few studies that examine the relationship between a major refugee crisis and terrorism. The study reviewed two major studies with contradictory findings. One study suggested that in countries hosting refugee terrorist attacks increased, while the other found no link.

The purpose of this study is to explore whether a sudden refugee crisis, such as the Syrian refugee crisis, has an impact on the increase of terrorism incidents. Data compiled by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism at the University of Maryland were analyzed. This data included terrorism incidents (e.g., bombings, armed assaults, and assassinations) and comprised of incidents reported within 120 months during January 2006 to December 2015. ARIMA interrupted time-series analysis was used to measure the data.

In an attempt to address gaps in the literature regarding the link between refugee crises and terrorism, the study hypothesized that the flow of the Syrian refugees in Europe was positively associated with the number of terrorist incidents in Europe. The findings indicated that 10 months after the Syrian refugee crisis there was a significant increase in terrorist attacks. Lastly, Policy implications, limitations and suggestions for future study were discussed in discussions and conclusion.

[Keywords] Syrian Refugee Crisis, Terrorism in Europe, ARIMA Interrupted Time-Series Analysis, Intervention, Control Mechanism

1. Introduction

Since 1970, terrorism incidents have been increasing around the world. According to Country Reports on Terrorism in 2015, there were 11,774 terrorist attacks worldwide; there were approximately 28,300 killed, and

35,300 were injured[1]. In light of this situation, terrorism is debated to be one of the most serious problems that our society is currently facing. In response to these massive attacks, law enforcement and policy makers

have been focused on implementing counterterrorism strategies. The West has been developing counterterrorism policies since the end of the 1970s. In order to implement successful counterterrorism strategies, political will is an essential notion. For instance, political will allows the West to strike out against terrorist groups and facilities, put pressure on nations that were assisting terrorism, apply the rule of law to terrorists as criminals, and extend the international discussion of terrorism[2].

Terrorism issues have received considerable academic attention over the past several decades. To date, some scholars have studied the link between social structural factors (political situation, state of the economy, regime type, ethnic cleavages, and physical terrain) and terrorism[3][4][5][6][7][8]. Only a few studies examine the link between the flow of refugees and terrorist incidents. Even though Europe has been the center of the Syrian refugee crisis in the recent years, there is no empirical research on the link between the Syrian refugee crisis and terrorism in Europe. Thus, the current study is designed to empirically assess the effect of the Syrian refugee crisis on the level of terrorist activity in Europe. The main goal of exploring this topic is to bring more accuracy and precision towards academic research to help in establishing effective counterterrorism strategies.

The following sections present an overview of terrorism and other related issues as they pertain to this topic. In order to elaborate on the topic of this study, a review of the relevant literature is briefly presented. Additionally, the methods used in the study are explained. Lastly, an application of the results is provided to offer suggestions for future research and possible policy implications.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Background of terrorism and the Syrian refugee crisis

In order to better explain the breadth of this study, the definition of terrorism must be explored. In the book of "Perspectives on Terrorism", Freedman and Alexander (1983) contend that terrorism is defined as "the use of violence when its most important result is not the physical and mental damage to the direct victims but the psychological effect produced by someone else; terrorism also involves the emotion and the motivation of the terrorist; violence may result in death, injury or destruction of property, or deprivation of liberty[9]." Conversely, Martin (2006) defines terrorism as politically motivated violence, which normally targets civilian and administrative government entities with an intention to terrorize someone else, instead of the direct victims[10].

Recently in Europe, there have been multiple instances of terrorist attacks. According to Europol, in 2015 European nations experienced an increase in terrorist attacks compared to the previous year[11]. They reported a total of 211 completed, foiled, or failed terrorist attempts of which approximately 103 were in the United Kingdom alone and about 75 were in France[11]. Additionally, over 1070 individuals were arrested in the European Union for terrorism-related offenses[11]. <Figure 1> indicates that the number of terrorist incidents which occurred in Europe from 2008 to 2015 (372 in 2008; 346 in 2009; 393 in 2010; 291 in 2011; 361 in 2012; 418 in 2013; 1172 in 2014; 1005 in 2015) and the number of asylum seekers in Europe.

Figure 1. Terrorism incidents in europe vs. asylum seekers in europe(2008-2015).

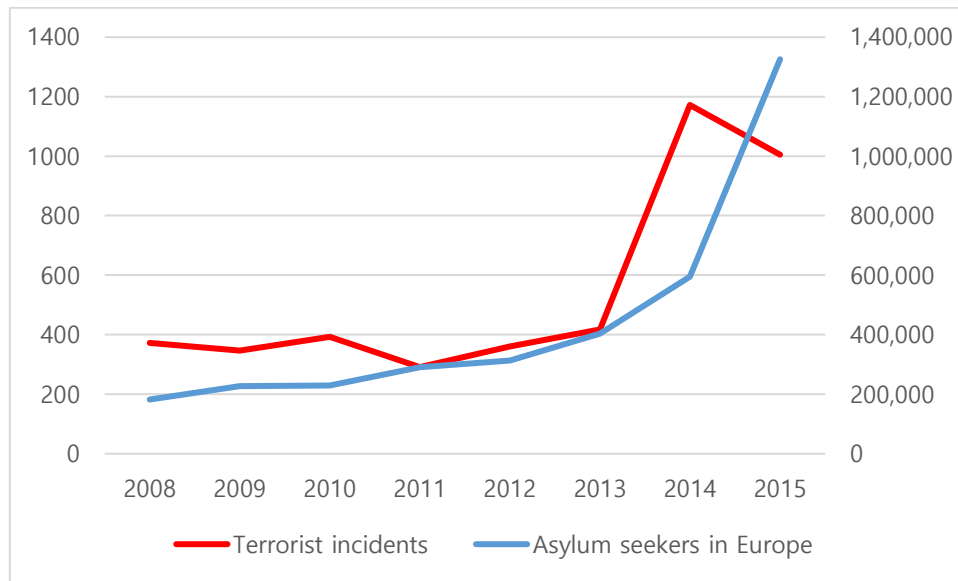
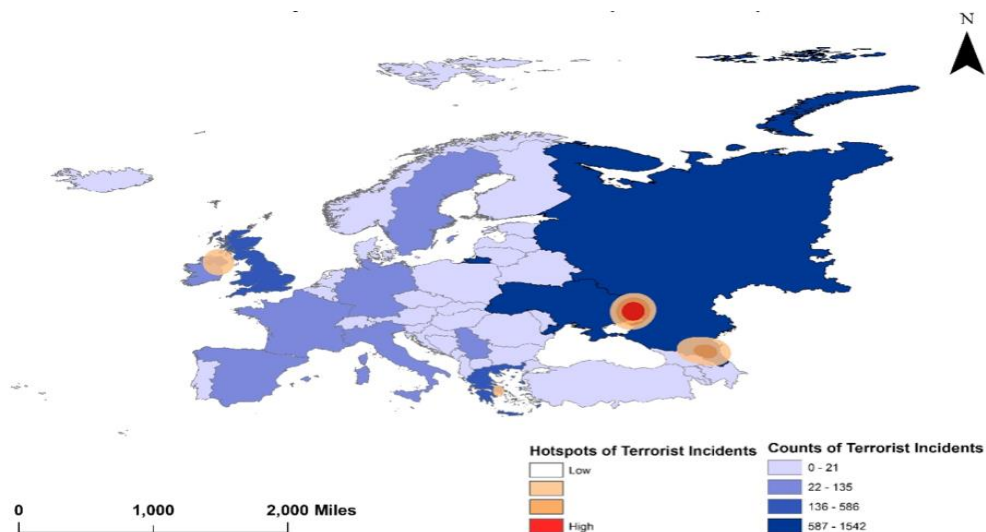


Figure 2. Terrorist incidents in europe(2006-2015).



Using a Geographic Information System (GIS) produced <Figure 2>. <Figure 2> illustrates the 4 nations where the most terrorist incidents have occurred in the: Russia, Ukraine, Greece, and United Kingdom. This map also demonstrates that there are spatial concentrations for terrorist attacks. Interestingly, the most common hotspots for terrorist attacks in Europe are clustered in the region of Eastern Europe(e.g., Russia and Ukraine) specifically the areas closest to the region of the Middle East Asia(e.g., Syria).

Many European countries are also facing asylum issues. The number of asylum seekers in Europe has increased in recent years with a particularly large increase in 2015. <Table 1> and <Figure 3> show the total number of first-time applications for each year since 2008. Due to uprisings against President Bashar al-Assad in 2011, Syria has been at war forcing millions of Syrians to seek asylum[12]. Initially, Syrian refugees sought asylum mainly in neighboring countries, but as the

war continues and more Syrians fear persecution, asylum seekers have also turned to European countries[12]. As a result of this increase in asylum seekers, European nations have been faced with foreign policy issues, and political controversy has risen between members of the European Union[13]. For instance, with Greece's economic crisis, the separation of the United Kingdom from the EU, tensions between different European nations and Russia, and terrorist threats, the Syrian refugee crisis adds more fuel to a fire that has been burning for quite some time[13].

This Syrian refugee situation has created tensions between members of the EU because many European nations are clashing in regards to how to respond to the situation. On the one hand, countries like Germany and Sweden have received backlash from other EU nations because they have provided asylum to approximately 900,000 refugees. While countries like France and the UK, on the other hand, have provided asylum to less than 20 percent of that[13]. Additionally, response to this crisis has resulted in further nationalistic sentiment from many European countries, and while they continue to debate whether to shut down their borders, other problems are emerging.

As discussed earlier, it is not clear whether or not the rise of terrorism attacks in Europe is directly linked to the Syrian refugee crisis. However, because refugees from other countries are also seeking asylum, many religious and political tensions may arise between refugees from different backgrounds[14]. Thus, according to Fargues(2014), some refugee camps and shelters may become potential hubs for terrorist group activity[14].

2.2. Research on refugees and terrorism

Little attention has been given to empirically examining the relationship between refugees and terrorism. Currently, there are only two main empirical studies assessing the link between refugees and terrorism. First, the work of Choi and Salehyan(2013) represents the most salient research on refugees and terrorism[3]. They examined whether an in-

flux of refugees impacts domestic and international terrorism. Using a cross-sectional time-series analysis of data collected in 154 countries between 1970 and 2007, the research found that countries hosting refugees experienced increases with both domestic and international terrorism[3]. Second, Randahl(2016) also examined the relationship between the number of refugees in a country and the incidence and magnitude of terrorist attacks in the same country[15]. The study employed panel data for 161 countries for the years 2002-2012. The findings revealed that countries hosting refugees did not experience a significant increase in the number of terrorism incidents in the 161 countries studies[15]. To address the gaps in the literature regarding the link between refugee crises and terrorism, the following hypothesis was formulated:

Hypothesis. The Syrian refugee crisis in Europe was positively associated with the number of terrorist incidents in Europe. As more refugees seek asylum in European nations, terrorist attacks was increased.

3. Methods

3.1. Data

This study used data compiled by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism at the University of Maryland. The analyzed data, which included acts of terror(e.g., bombings, armed assaults, and assassinations) and is comprised of a 120-month period from January 2006 to December 2015.

3.2. Measures

Dependent variable. The dependent variable in this study is the frequency of terrorist incidents per month. The total number of terrorist incidents in Europe was 4,660 and the average number of terrorist incidents per month was 39 for 10 years.

Intervention variable. The effect of the Syrian Crisis on the level of terrorist attacks in Europe is analyzed as intervention variable. The terrorist attacks occurred before April

2011, were coded as zero following the(k-1) model.

3.3. Analytic strategy

Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average Model(ARIMA) is the proper statistical technique for the present study since “ARIMA models posit a random shock, at, as the driving force of a time series process, Y_t ”[16]. McCleary, Hay, Meindinger, and McDowall (1980) emphasize the principle regarding “the present input, at, will have a greater impact on the present output than any earlier input”[16]. In other words, the impact of a past occasion(or input) on present occasions diminishes as time passes[16]. For example, ARIMA models have been utilized to assess the impacts of new traffic laws[17][18][19][20] or the impacts of gun control laws[19][21][22][23]. Overall, the ARIMA model estimated the effect of the Syrian refugee crisis on the level of terrorist activity(output). The type of interventions was the abrupt and constant change.

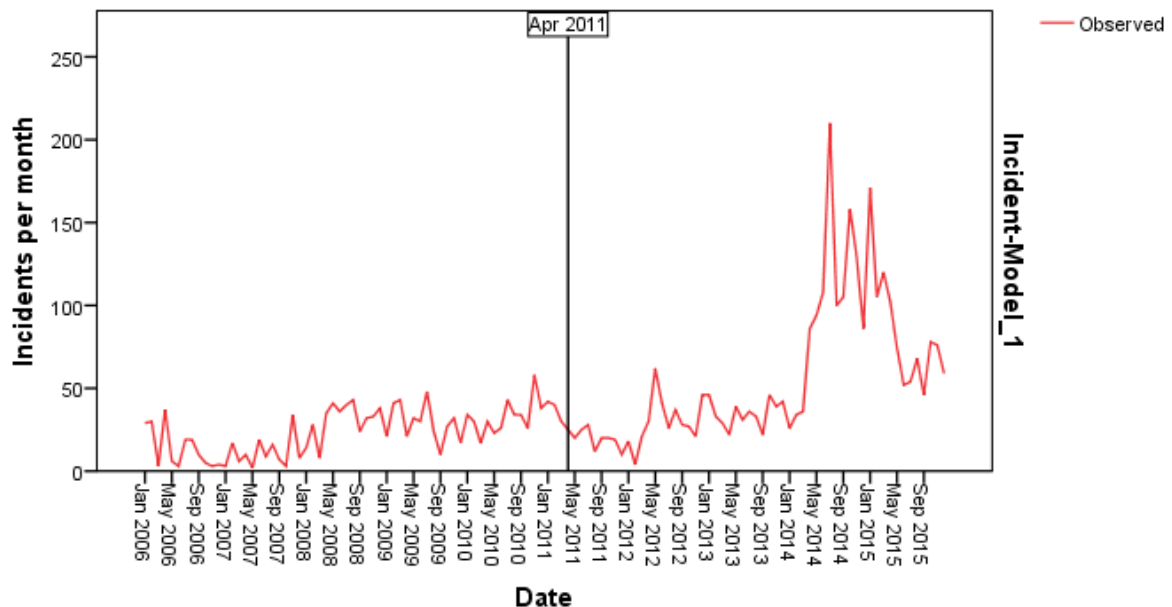
An ARIMA model considered in this study has the following form[24]:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \mu + Y_{t-1} - \theta_1 e_{t-1}$$

4. Results

The present study begins with a descriptive analysis of the data by constructing a figure that illustrates the number of the terrorist attacks in Europe over the 120-month period (see Figure 3). The vertical line represents the flow of the Syrian refugees to neighboring countries on April 2011. <Figure 3> demonstrates that the effect of the intervention was shortly delayed because some terrorists in refugee groups might need to take a time to naturally spread into the European countries.

Figure 3. Terrorist incidents in europe over time(N = 120 months, 2006-2015).



ARIMA model was employed to analyze whether the intervention(Syrian refugee crisis) effects on increasing terrorist incidents in Europe. After constructing the univariate ARIMA model, the automatic multivariate

transfer function procedure in SPSS 22.0 to assess the impact of Syrian refugee crisis on the number of terrorist incidents in Europe. Model description is ARIMA(0|2) and Ljung-Box Q statistic(18) is 13.805 with a p-value

(.681). <Table 1> indicates that the intervention(Syrian refugee crisis) is statistically significant with the positive effect on the frequency of the terrorist incidents in Europe.

The findings of this study also suggest that terrorism incidents increased by 66% per month approximately 10 months following the Syrian refugee crisis.

Table 1. ARIMA model parameters.

					Estimate	SE	t	p-value
Incident model_1	Incident	Natural log	Difference		1			
			MA	Lag 1	.656	.075	8.719	.000
	Intervention	No transformation	Delay		10			
			Numerator	Lag 0	-1.411	.511	-2.760	.007
				Lag 1	-2.026	.510	-3.972	.000
			Difference		1			

5. Discussions and Conclusion

In response to the need for literature involving the connection between a refugee crisis and terrorism, the present study hypothesized that the Syrian refugee crisis resulted in an increase in the number of terrorist incidents in Europe. In fact, the findings of this study reveal that the effect of initiating the Syrian refugee crisis was shortly delayed but the frequency of the terrorist incidents in Europe has dramatically increased 10 months after this refugee crisis. It must be noted that the Syrian refugee crisis was a causal factor that led to an increase of terrorist attacks in Europe. As a consequence, the findings of this study support Choi and Salehyan(2013)'s study[3].

Overall, the results of the current study provide an insight into the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on terrorism in Europe. Policy implications can be derived from the findings of this study. Some argue that individual nations actively should host all the Syrian refugees without any hesitation in order to protect the refugees' human right. Indeed, it is crucial to protect and relieve people from the desperate situations. However, it is possible that some terrorist groups manage to penetrate refugee camps and shelters, causing political or religious violence such as terrorism

and guerrilla strategies. Accordingly, the current study suggests that before individual nations in Europe admit hosting these asylum seekers, they implement a higher level of control mechanisms to check security risks of refugees in order to avoid conflating terrorism with refugees in Europe. In the aftermath of the 11 September 2001 attacks, the United States and Canada attempted to improve control mechanisms to diminish the threats of terrorism. Control mechanism efforts included: "1)imposition of visa requirements on travelers from specific countries; 2)pre-screening abroad to interdict undocumented arrivals in partnership with transportation companies; 3)limiting the number of refugee arrivals by implementing a safe third country mechanism; 4)the use of Advanced Passenger Information(API) lists with full reservation details to facilitate interdiction at airport/port/train station of entry by disembarkation teams to detect and prevent entry of improperly documented, undocumented, and unwanted arrivals; 5)screening at airport/port/train station of entry to attempt to identify security risks in partnership with other countries through sharing information; 6)pre-screening of refugee claimants by the security and intelligence service; 7)using high-tech systems to detect security risks and fraudulent documents(passports, visas, and refugee identity documents)"[25]. In order to

reduce conflation of terrorism in refugee camps and shelters, European countries can benchmark the control mechanisms implemented by the United States and Canada. The methods used by the United States and Canada can help enforce security levels against the potential increase of terrorist attacks within refugee groups.

There is a limitation of the present study that must be addressed. The present study has assumed that the number of terrorism incidents by non-Syrian refugees has not varied in the years 2006-2015, whereas the number of terrorist incidents by the Syrian refugees has been varied within that time frame. This is because between 2006-2015, there have not been other interventions that have affected terrorism with the magnitude of the Syrian refugee crisis. Thus, the study did not distinguish terrorist incidents committed by the Syrian refugees from terrorist incidents committed by perpetrators belonged to other terrorist groups. In other words, there was uncertainty regarding the exact number of terrorist incidents fostered by the Syrian refugees and non-Syrian refugees. If so, it may be somewhat limited to generalize the findings of this study to articulate the link between the Syrian refugee crisis and terrorism in Europe. To address this possibility, future studies should use the specific data of terrorist incidents occurred by the Syrian refugees. Nevertheless, the present study makes significant contributions to the criminological literature because this is the only study to empirically examine the link between the Syrian refugee crisis and terrorist incidents in Europe. Moreover, this study may provide law enforcement and policy makers a roadmap for these infrequently unveiled issues: refugees and terrorism.

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The Effects of Special SECURITY Guards' Self-Leadership on Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Organizational Effectiveness

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Abstract

With the intensified competition between companies, organizations in modern society are pursuing the organizational performance based on the securement of competent talent competitiveness and diverse strategic bases as means of improving continuous organizational productivity and achieving goals.

Together with the police which is the main supplier of public order service, the private security industry of Korea is sincerely doing its roles and functions in the preventive aspect for economic loss/profit, crime prevention, and crime control activities. For such role performance, it is necessary to have self-development by continuously learning new knowledge/techniques in the relevant area without feeling satisfied with daily and directive work. Self-leadership through which each individual can exercise competencies exceeding self-management would be very important to special security guards.

The objective of this study is to find the necessity to increase the management efficiency of private security industry and to improve the quality of service through the enhancement of individual special security guard's competence by revealing the relations between special security guards' self-leadership, organizational citizenship behavior, and organizational effectiveness. To achieve this objective, targeting special security guards in Seoul, Incheon, Gyeonggi, Daegu, Busan, and Jeonnam, the subjects were selected by using the stratified cluster random sampling for three months from January to March 2017. The researcher visited each special security business and then asked for cooperation after providing explanations of the survey. Among the collected questionnaires, total 312 questionnaires were used for the final analysis after excluding 18 questionnaires with no responses or insincere responses. Using the SPSS 20.0 Program for data analysis, the hypotheses were verified through frequency analysis, factor analysis, reliability analysis, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis.

In the results of analysis, first, the explanatory power of analyzing the effects of self-leadership on organizational citizenship behavior, meaning the value of R^2 was .245. Regarding the influence relations between independent variables, the behavior-centered strategy($\beta=.153$), natural reward strategy($\beta=.318$), and constructive reward strategy($\beta=.219$) had positive(+) effects on organizational citizenship behavior.

Second, the value of R^2 meaning the explanatory power of analyzing the effects of self-leadership on organizational effectiveness was .185. Regarding the influence relations between independent variables, the behavior-centered strategy($\beta=.159$), natural reward strategy($\beta=.156$), and constructive reward strategy($\beta=.260$) had positive(+) effects on organizational citizenship behavior.

[Keywords] *Special Security Guard's, Self-Leadership, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Organizational Effectiveness, Republic of Korea*

1. Introduction

With the intensified competition between companies, organizations in modern society are pursuing the organizational performance

based on the securement of competent talent competitiveness and diverse strategic bases as means of improving continuous organizational productivity and achieving goals[1].

Together with the police which is the main supplier of public order service, the private security industry of Korea is sincerely doing its roles and functions in the preventive aspect for economic loss/profit, crime prevention, and crime control activities.

For such role performance, it is necessary to have self-development by continuously learning new knowledge/techniques in the relevant area without feeling satisfied with daily and directive work. Self-leadership through which each individual can exercise competencies exceeding self-management would be very important to special security guards[2].

Also, regarding the special security guard work, as an industry with high dependence on human resources, considering that the service quality of organizational members works as a crucial element of evaluation, a research on the relations between autonomous motivation, behavioral pattern, and organizational effectiveness might be an important theme for successful business management[3].

Therefore, it aims to find the necessity to increase the management efficiency of private security industry and to improve the service quality through the reinforcement enhancement of competence of individual special security guards, by understanding the relations between special guards' self-leadership, organizational citizenship behavior, and organizational effectiveness.

2. Human & Security

2.1. Self-leadership

Self-leadership is to lead own thinking or behavior to the advisable direction through autonomous motivation and self-influence, to achieve personal or organizational goals, based on self-control[4].

2.2. Organizational citizenship behavior

As autonomous behavior that is not directly or concretely recognized by the official reward system of organization, organizational citizenship behavior means individuals' behavior contributing to the effective operation of organization[5].

2.3. Organizational effectiveness

Organizational effectiveness was defined as "organizational abilities to adjust and to survive in changing environment such as adaptability, environmental constraints, and survival, to realize multiple goals like profits, productivity, employee satisfaction, social responsibility, and financial stability, and to reflect the characteristics of organizational development stage, interests of evaluators, and many elements to set up goals in the long/short term"[6].

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research subjects

Targeting special security guards working in Seoul, Incheon, Gyeonggi, Daegu, Busan, and Jeonnam, the subjects were selected by using the stratified cluster random sampling. For three months from January to March 2017, the researcher visited each special security business and then asked for cooperation after explaining the survey.

Among the collected questionnaires, total 312 questionnaires were used for the final analysis after excluding 18 questionnaires with no response or insincere responses. In the results of surveying the sociodemographic characteristics of the subjects, it was researched as regarding sex, men(n:249) and women(n:63), regarding age, 20s(n:127), 30s(n:120), 40s(n:45), and 50s & upper(n:20), regarding academic background, graduation of high school(n:93), graduation of 2-year-course college(n:83), graduation of 4-year-course university(n:129), and graduation of graduate school(n:7), regarding income, less than 1.5million won(n:32), 1.5million~2million won(n:126), 2million won~2.5million won(n:63), and 2.5million won & up(n:91), and regarding career experience, less than a

year(n:40), 1~3 years(n:125), 3~5 years(n:66), and 5 years & up(n:81).

3.2. Research tools

All the questions were composed based on preceding researches and theories suitable for the objective of this study while using the Likert 5point scale.

Based on the scale used by the research by Prussia et al.(1998), the questionnaire on special security guards' self-leadership was composed of total 16 questions by modifying the questions used in the research by Koh Hyung-II(2011), Min Byeong-cheol(2012), suitable for the objective and subjects of this study.

The questionnaire on organizational citizenship behavior was recomposed of total 17 questions by modifying the scale of researches by Choi Chang-hoe(1994) and Lee Hee-ja(1997), suitable for the objective and subjects of this study.

The questionnaire on organizational effectiveness was composed of total nine questions by modifying the scale of researches by Lee Yong-ju(2012) and Jeong Yeon-hwan(2014), suitable for the objective and subjects of this study.

To secure the contents validity of this questionnaire, it was verified by composing an expert meeting of three people with doctor's degree in security science. Composing the expert meeting again after conducting the preliminary survey, it was reviewed and the composition of questionnaire was completed[3][7][8][9][10][11][12].

3.3. Analysis on the reliability and validity of measuring tool

This study was analyzed by using the SPSS 20.0 Program. To analyze the reliability and validity of the questionnaire, the Cronbach's Alpha value of internal consistency method and exploratory factor analysis were conducted.

To analyze the demographic characteristics of the sample, the frequency analysis was performed. In order to see differences be-

tween variables in accordance with the demographic characteristics, the ANOVA verification was conducted. To measure the effects of self-leadership on organizational citizenship behavior and organizational effectiveness, the correlations between measuring variables were analyzed, and the multiple regression analysis was conducted.

In the results of factor analysis, self-leadership had sub-factors like behavior-centered strategy(.812~.707), natural reward strategy(.855~.649), and constructive thinking strategy(.841~.683), organizational citizenship behavior had sub-factors like altruistic behavior, conscientious behavior, loyal behavior, and interpersonal behavior, and organizational effectiveness had sub-factors like job satisfaction and organizational commitment while the accumulated explanatory amount of factors was 68.4%~74.7. The result of analyzing the reliability through Cronbach's α value was .823~.913.

4. Results

4.1. Correlations between variables

In the results of conducting the correlation analysis based on factors drawn from the results of factor analysis, sub-factors of self-leadership like behavior-centered strategy, natural reward strategy, and constructive reward strategy, sub-factors of organizational citizenship behavior like altruistic behavior, conscientious behavior, loyal behavior, and interpersonal behavior, and sub-factors of organizational effectiveness like job satisfaction and organizational commitment had all correlations.

4.2. Relations between self-leadership and organizational citizenship behavior

The results of regression analysis to understand the relations between self-leadership and organizational citizenship behavior are like <Table 1>. The value of R^2 showing the explanatory power of analyzing the effects of self-leadership on the factors of organizational citizenship behavior was .245. Regarding the influence relations between independent variables, the behavior-centered

strategy($\beta=.153$), natural reward strategy($\beta=.318$), and constructive reward strategy($\beta=.219$) had positive(+) effects on organizational citizenship behavior.

Table 1. Relations between self-leadership and organizational citizenship behavior.

Dependent variable	Independent variable	B	SE	β	t	Sig
Organizational citizenship behavior	(Constant)	1.681	.181	-	9.823	.000
	Like behavior-centered strategy	.128	.058	.153	2.225	.027
	Natural reward strategy	.239	.046	.318	5.230	.000
	Constructive reward strategy	.190	.057	.219		.001
$R^2=.245$, F-value=34.679(sig=.001)						

4.3. Relations between self-leadership and organizational effectiveness

Table 2. Relations between self-leadership and organizational effectiveness.

Dependent variable	Independent variable	B	SE	β	t	Sig
Organizational effectiveness	(Constant)	1.815	.205	-	8.859	.000
	Like behavior-centered strategy	.147	.069	.159	2.135	.034
	Natural reward strategy	.130	.055	.156	2.374	.018
	Constructive reward strategy	.250	.069	.260	3.645	.000
$R^2=.185$, F-value=24.544(sig=.001)						

The results of regression analysis to understand the relations between self-leadership and organizational effectiveness are like <Table 2>. The value of R^2 showing the explanatory power of analyzing the effects of self-leadership on the factors of organizational effectiveness was .185. Regarding the influence relations between independent variables, the behavior-centered strategy($\beta=.159$), natural reward strategy($\beta=.156$), and constructive reward strategy($\beta=.260$) had positive(+) effects on organizational citizenship behavior.

5. Conclusion

The objective of this study is to find the necessity to increase the management efficiency of private security industry and to improve the quality of service through the enhancement of individual special security guard's competence by revealing the relations between special security guards' self-leadership, organizational citizenship behavior, and organizational effectiveness. To achieve this objective, targeting special security guards in Seoul, Incheon, Gyeonggi, Daegu, Busan, and Jeonnam, the subjects

were selected by using the stratified cluster random sampling for three months from January to March 2017. The researcher visited each special security business and then asked for cooperation after providing explanations of the survey. Among the collected questionnaires, total 312 questionnaires were used for the final analysis after excluding 18 questionnaires with no responses or insincere responses. Using the SPSS 20.0 Program for data analysis, the hypotheses were verified through frequency analysis, factor analysis, reliability analysis, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis.

In the results of analysis, first, the explanatory power of analyzing the effects of self-leadership on organizational citizenship behavior, meaning the value of R^2 was .245. Regarding the influence relations between independent variables, the behavior-centered strategy($\beta=.153$), natural reward strategy($\beta=.318$), and constructive reward strategy($\beta=.219$) had positive(+) effects on organizational citizenship behavior.

As organizational members with high self-leadership have effective and sincere self-management, they are highly possible to show better performances than other members. As a process of exercising influence over oneself to set up self-direction and to inspire self-motivation necessary to task performance to continuously promote the organizational innovation, self-leadership might be an important factor.

Second, the value of R^2 meaning the explanatory power of analyzing the effects of self-leadership on organizational effectiveness was .185. Regarding the influence relations between independent variables, the behavior-centered strategy($\beta=.159$), natural reward strategy($\beta=.156$), and constructive reward strategy($\beta=.260$) had positive(+) effects on organizational citizenship behavior.

When special guards' self-expectation, goal set-up, and constructive thinking tendency are higher, they create efficient results of job satisfaction and organizational commitment. If self-leadership programs to improve organizational members' autonomy are

developed/applied, the improvement of special security guards' work competence and efficient organizational effectiveness could be expected.

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Analysis on the Bidding System of the Private SECURITY Business through Improvement in Republic of KOREA

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Abstract

The national police service in Korea became incapable to satisfy demand for crime prevention and security as the Korean society has become urbanized. Despite the expansion of role and function of police, the shortage in absolute number of policeman and budget, outdated police equipments, excessive over-working time and work load, as a limiting factors, prevent police service from effective crime prevention. These inability of police service, a parent body of national security, to satisfy the expectation of citizens in qualitative and quantitative aspects, led to the increase in importance of private security industry. Especially, the realization that the public agency is no more a mechanism to protect private possessions and social activities due to problems such as absence of institutional safety device and accordingly, the increase of perception that 'My Safety by Myself' are contributing the creation of demands for private security. Most of private security companies, however, are struggling only for survival and profit instead of attempts to develop professional competence. In addition, the qualitative imbalance in security service due to the over-competition (lowest bid agreement, dumping agreement), absence of overall review for staff-related problems from supervision and coach to recruitment identity guarantee, and benefits due to lack of legal support, image depletion for private security companies because of various illegal acts, are all contributing to barrier to development of private safety industry and these factors may explain the qualitative stationary state despite the quantitative expansion of this field.

The purpose of this study was to provide fundamental data to develop directions to address bid-related problems of private security fields such as bidding corruption, acquire fairness, transparency, and equality in order to propose an improvement measures ensuring qualitative efficiency by analyzing the current status of bidding system of domestic private security industry.

The institutions that benefit whole stakeholders including users, companies, and security staffs, based on administrative transparency and fairness, need to be in place through improvement in bidding system in order to use effective private security service. The monogamous dominance of big private security company, in accordance with Security Industry Act may force small-medium companies that inferior in funds and man-power to be in poor performance, therefore, a measure should be sought to ensure both each specialization and whole growth of private security industry. For the qualitative development underpinning the quantitative growth of domestic private security industry, the bidding systems, based on improvement measures to mandate users to apply right-ful bidding system and ensure administrative transparency and equitable opportunity, need to be in place. In other words, the bidding system in private sector may have advantages of simplicity in administration and saving of expense in short-term, however may cause qualitative problems such as over-competition, lowest price bidding, lowest wage in long-term in private security industry, therefore the improvement of bidding system is essential to promise development of domestic private security industry.

[Keywords] Security, Private Security, Bidding System, Improvement, Republic of Korea

1. Introduction

The national police service in Korea became incapable to satisfy demand for crime prevention and security as the Korean society has become urbanized. Despite the expansion of role and function of police, the shortage in absolute number of policeman and budget, outdated police equipments, excessive over-working time and work load, as a limiting factors, prevent police service from effective crime prevention[1]. These inability of police service, a parent body of national security, to satisfy the expectation of citizens in qualitative and quantitative aspects, led to the increase in importance of private security industry. Especially, the realization that the public agency is no more a mechanism to protect private possessions and social activities due to problems such as absence of institutional safety device and accordingly, the increase of perception that 'My Safety by Myself' are contributing the creation of demands for private security[2]. Most of private security companies, however, are struggling only for survival and profit instead of attempts to develop professional competence. In addition, the qualitative imbalance in security service due to the over-competition (lowest bid agreement, dumping agreement), absence of overall review for staff-related problems from supervision and coach to recruitment identity guarantee, and benefits due to lack of legal support, image depletion for private security companies because of various illegal acts, are all contributing to barrier to development of private safety industry and these factors may explain the qualitative stationary state despite the quantitative expansion of this field[3].

The unreasonable dumping bid only aiming to win contract causes many problems. The companies, first of all, have to pay a low wage to staffs to achieve their benefits, meaning that they have no choice but to recruit non-professional individuals. The company that employ these non-professional ones, however, have no room to invest in education and training, meaning ineffective work performance of security staffs. These under-performance have negative effects on image or competition of the company, forcing them

again to participate in unreasonable dumping bids to win contracts. The factors generates viscous cycles and establish a phenomenon restraining the development of private security industry[4]. Current private security industries are being forced to lowest bid and unit price competition against new entries or competitors pushing the companies to mud-sliding environments. In other words, it is almost impossible statistically and practically for the incumbent companies to win again in yearly bid competition, meaning that they leave their fate on another contracts[5].

The purpose of this study was to provide fundamental data to develop directions to address bid-related problems of private security fields such as bidding corruption, acquire fairness, transparency, and equality in order to propose an improvement measures ensuring qualitative efficiency by analyzing the current status of bidding system of domestic private security industry.

2. Theoretical Background

The Korean government invoked Prime Minister directive no. 100 in 1971 to establish Focused Ordering System by Public Procurement Service and Constrained Mean-Price Sealed Bid System in order to prevent collusion among companies. In Constrained Mean-Price Sealed Bid System, a bidder that present a price closest to mean price of all bidders is awarded, proving that their bidder price is over pre-defined specific proportion of the expected bidding price. This system was abolished after domestic economic recovery due to economic development and came back to Lowest Bidder System[6]. The currently established bidding system in the field of private security is applying the bidding system and method specified in service(technology) part from rules related procurement and bidding system. These methods are classified into three ones as followings: general competitive bidding, limited competitive bidding, and designated competitive bidding.

First, general competitive bidding has advantages of providing bidding opportunities to multiple private security companies, fair selection, and prevention of price collusion

among bidder companies due to participation of many companies, however, this system may lead to excessive work load and procedural complication of bidder and bidding manager due to participation of too many private security companies and negative effects on credit and reputation of participants restricting business activities due to excessive competition among private security companies, moreover, these unexpected problems may lead to serious results such as failure to contract because of unexpected chain reactions.

Second, limited competitive bidding has advantages of, unlike general competitive bidding, reduction in competition among participating companies, ensuring the quality of services provided by private security company, preventing disqualified and unprofessional companies from unrestricted bidding, and addition of restrictive conditions according to needs of owner. This method, however, may damage equal opportunity for bidding because of unreasonable conditions posed subjectively by owner and has potential of corruption and lobby between owner or manager and a bidder private security company.

Third, designated competitive bidding has advantage of pre-excluding unprofessional and unqualified companies from bidding through prior investigation, ensuring the satisfaction and saving of work time for owner. The qualified companies are limited, meaning the potential of side effects such as price collusion among participants, bias toward a company in selection process. These problems may undermine the transparency through lobby and illegal acts in the course of agreements.

3. Problems of Bidding System

The problems of bidding system is not only for private security industry but also for whole industries. The solution to these frequently revealed these problems resulting from bidding only for winning the contracts and generation of profit has been main theme of related studies, however, institutional improvement to improve the transparency and fairness and ensure fair transaction has not

been achieved. The current problems, in addition to these bidding systems, may be summarized as follows:

First, a method for fair competition in bidding system is absent. Considering that the rate of successful bid has increasingly decreased due to over-competition among private security companies, a institutional measures are needed to prevent the deterioration of long-term managerial performance [7]. In current bidding system of private security industry, the owners are not government agencies but private organizations or individuals, employing bidding system other than open bidding system, in order to achieve high quality service with lower expense. Therefore, a rule to mandate open bidding system is urgent to solve problems caused by such systems.

Second, The open bidding system in private security industry is very poor. The current bidding announcement in private security industry is in accordance with bidding regulations from Act on the contract in which state is a party, Housing Act, and Enforcement Decree of Housing Act, however, is modified to satisfy the conditions posed by owners, limiting the transparency and fairness. A procedural criteria to select contractor through bidding system. Proving that the bidding system is 'owner dominated one; the winning system is 'bidder dominated, owner evaluated, and the propositions of bidder is key of evaluation[8]. A criteria reflecting the position of private security companies and ensuring equal opportunities need to be developed in order to improve the current status of bidding procedures.

Third, the rules addressing supervision and management of bidding system in private security industry are absent. The article 24 of Security Industry Act states that the central and local police chiefs may guide and supervise security provider and security manager for proper performance of security work, and local police chief or corresponding police manager may order police official to enter main office and branch office of security companies under jurisdiction and to supervise working, education, and training and order as required[9]. The permission and cancellation

of security business and rules related to suspension of business is stated in Security Industry Act is stated however a rules management and supervision for users of security service are absent. The management ethics need to be established to improve quality of management voluntarily in industry, in addition to administrative regulations to acquire confidence toward private security companies[10].

The definition of concept related to bidding and contract in order to achieve administration abiding rule of law and specification of lawmaking. The clear definition of these concepts may contribute to clear of problems caused by absence of such definitions[11].

4. Conclusion

The institutions that benefit whole stakeholders including users, companies, and security staffs, based on administrative transparency and fairness, need to be in place through improvement in bidding system in order to use effective private security service. The monogamous dominance of big private security company, in accordance with Security Industry Act may force small-medium companies that inferior in funds and man-power to be in poor performance, therefore, a measure should be sought to ensure both each specialization and whole growth of private security industry[12]. For the qualitative development underpinning the quantitative growth of domestic private security industry, the bidding systems, based on improvement measures to mandate users to apply rightful bidding system and ensure administrative transparency and equitable opportunity, need to be in place. In other words, the bidding system in private sector may have advantages of simplicity in administration and saving of expense in short-term, however may cause qualitative problems such as over-competition, lowest price bidding, lowest wage in long-term in private security industry, therefore the improvement of bidding system is essential to promise development of domestic private security industry.

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SAFETY Managements of Taekwondo Schools in Republic of KOREA

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Abstract

Taekwondo, a martial arts native to Korea was debuted as a demonstration sport at the 1988 Seoul Olympics and 1992 Barcelona Olympics, and then adopted as an official sport at the 2000 Sydney Olympics. Taekwondo is known to contribute to harmonious development of the body through a skill system which is organized to allow a balanced use of parts of it, and promote growth of children, fitness of the middle aged and the old aged and health and beauty of women. In addition, if children acquire black belts, Taekwondo can provide various special activities for them, in place of busy parents over the weekend and the school vacation. The number of Teakwondo population has increased, due to such strength.

According to the current statistics of Kukkiwon. the number of Taekwondo schools in Korea is 9530, that of black belt holders is about 4.3 million and that of Dan holders is about 4.2 million. At the core of such popularization and domestic and foreign developments of Taekwondo, its characteristics of marital arts and educational value play key roles, and perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that the 'Taekwondo school', a matrix of Taekwondo education is the foundation for such an advancement.

However, problems of safety managements in the private education market continue to appear. In particular, frequency of injury and level of exposure to danger in private education of physical sector must be relatively higher than those in that of general art or language sector, because the education is implemented by using the body in the former. Above all, Taekwondo is a sport that helps train body and mind through marital arts including Gyeorugi(bouts) and Gyeokpa(breaking), so need to accompany with safety managements against safety accidents is stronger than that of other private educations.

The results of study on safety managements of Taekwondo schools show various problems. The first problem is lack of recognition on the safety management. Although Taekwondo coaches at front line agree that the safety of schools is important, but the safety managements they actually have conducted tend to be passive. In addition, they should recognize wider scope of safety managements in the schools and change their perceptions about them as places where even educations of safety managements can be implemented. The second problem is the poor safety education. Although government agencies have conducted various safety educations, direct and effective educations of safety managements in Taekwondo schools are almost not practiced. For further development and improvement of Taekwondo which has been quantitatively grown, the safety managements should be educated by considering contents, subjects and methods of them. The third problem is lask of the manual of safety managements. The manual serving as traffic signs on congested roads can help prevent safety accidents and efficiently cope with them if any. However, there is no manual that can be applied to all Taekwondo schools, so the safety management manual which can be accepted by all schools should be developed based on previous experience and knowledge.

schools should recognize themselves as safety management professionals and also practically make the schools safer by improving safety environment. In addition, they should change their perceptions about the safety management through educational approach rather than managerial one and make and use the standard manual which all schools can actually use.

[Keywords] Security, Safety, Taekwondo, Taekwondo School, Republic of Korea

1. Introduction

Taekwondo, a martial arts native to Korea was debuted as a demonstration sport at the 1988 Seoul Olympics and 1992 Barcelona Olympics, and then adopted as an official sport at the 2000 Sydney Olympics[1][2]. Taekwondo is known to contribute to harmonious development of the body through a skill system which is organized to allow a balanced use of parts of it, and promote growth of children, fitness of the middle aged and the old aged and health and beauty of women[3]. In addition, if children acquire black belts, Taekwondo can provide various special activities for them, in place of busy parents over the weekend and the school vacation. The number of Taekwondo population has increased, due to such strength.

According to the current statistics of Kukkiwon[4], the number of Taekwondo schools in Korea is 9530, that of black belt holders is about 4.3 million and that of Dan holders is about 4.2 million. At the core of such popularization and domestic and foreign developments of Taekwondo, its characteristics of martial arts and educational value play key roles, and perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that the 'Taekwondo school', a matrix of Taekwondo education is the foundation for such an advancement[5].

However, problems of safety managements in the private education market continue to appear. In particular, frequency of injury and level of exposure to danger in private education of physical sector must be relatively higher than those in that of general art or language sector, because the education is implemented by using the body in the former. Above all, Taekwondo is a sport that helps train body and mind through martial arts including Gyeonggi(bouts) and Gyeongpa(breaking), so need to accompany with safety managements against safety accidents is stronger than that of other private educations.

The purpose of this study is to contribute to formation of Taekwondo school culture by providing basic data for coaches to manage and prevent safety accidents beforehand in the schools, since there are not guidelines and manuals for direct and indirect safety

managements through studies on the managements, though it becomes more important along with increase of the number of Taekwondo schools[6].

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Taekwondo schools

Today, Korean Taekwondo may be roughly classified based on some criteria, but it can definitely be divided into 'military Taekwondo for military physical fitness', school-based 'team Taekwondo for competition' and 'social sports school' promoting national health and wellbeing. Among three types of Taekwondo, it is the Taekwondo school that can play key role in providing Taekwondo[7]. The reasons are follows: First, traditionality of the school can be primarily considered. The Taekwondo school has been the center of its development, and also recognized as a typical training place by many people. Second, the school is dominant in terms of the number of produced Taekwondo persons, and members of trainees are also various. Therefore, many factors including financial and personal ones, which can promote the development of Taekwondo can be available through the school system. Third, opportunities of trainees who receive the school education are genuine and most closely approach the essential value of Taekwondo, and the school as a professional educational institution which fosters Taekwondo persons has the educational system which most faithfully fits the educational goal[8].

Three factors that constitute such a Taekwondo school seem to include coach, environment and facility and training program. While coaches and facilities have passive implications for trainees, the training programs have positive implications for them. Thus, trainees may take satisfaction in the school and the gym can be effectively managed only if all of three factors are harmonized[9].

2.2. Public law enforcement organizations and private security system in Korea

Although various studies on Taekwondo have been conducted, there have been few

studies on Taekwondo schools and safety managements of them. However, previous studies can be largely divided into articles on the safety of schools and studies involving selection factors of them or other factors related with safety in satisfaction with them. As a study on the safety of schools, Gang Eeun-seok and Sin Jungdal(2016) divided accident cases related with safety managements into environmental, trainee and coach factors, and then suggested passive management, lack of safety education and routinization of safety management, as problems[6]. Kim Jingyeon(2013) classified awareness of safety into safety of Taekwondo schools and transportation, emergency care and fire safety and evaluated importance of them[10]; Choi Sangjin(2009) showed that the safety, among service factors in Taekwondo schools had an effect on customer satisfaction and switching barrier[11]; Kim Yong(2009) exhibited that rankings of importance of indoor and outdoor safety were higher but rankings of satisfaction with them were relatively lower, by examining selection attributes of Taekwondo schools[12]; Kim Hyeonmin and Jo Seong-gyun(2016) examined the safety on the basis of the Road Traffic Law[13]; and Kim Hyeong-cheol and Kim Yongjin(2010) investigated the safety of Taekwondo schools by considering exercise injuries of trainees[14].

3. Problems of Safety Managements in Taekwondo Schools

Both one analysis of preliminary studies on the safety managements of Taekwondo schools and the other analysis of academic researches, magazines, newspapers and reports show that main problems of the safety management include lack of safety management awareness, safety education and manual for safety management.

3.1. Lack of awareness of safety management

If coaches of Taekwondo schools at the front line are asked about the importance of safety, they would consistently answer that 'the safety of schools is very important.' If coaches regard follow-up measures such as

placement of first-aid kit and insurance contracts as the safety managements, it means that they consequently conduct passive safety managements. The safety managements of Taekwondo schools are not limited to safety accidents within the schools. A representative example is vehicle ride. Most of safety accidents during vehicle ride are directly related with life and innocent persons who are not involved with the schools can be injured. As a result, coaches should shift their focuses from passive to positive safety management including active prevention. Moreover, their recognitions should be changed to educate how to prevent various safety accidents occurring during vehicle ride and when trainees commute to schools, except for general safety managements in the schools.

3.2. Poor safety education

In 2013, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism implemented safety-check for enhancing safety managements in facilities for leisure, sports and tourism, but Taekwondo schools were not included. Taekwondo schools were often excluded from various safety educations conducted by other government agencies, or only theory and practice of emergency care were educated. Lack of safety-check for Taekwondo schools through the government's official channel and educational institutions is very serious situation, and there remain some problems about how to foster and educate safety management professionals, even though there are some government-based educational institutions for safety managements. Such problems of safety managements should be resolved to realize more robust growth of the number of Taekwondo people and general martial artists and acquire qualitative achievement.

3.3. Lack of manual for safety management

The manual is similar to traffic signs on congested roads. It is impossible predict where and what accidents will occur in Taekwondo schools, so proper measures for them are required. However, lack of the manual may be problematic, given that the number of Taekwondo people has been increased. The manual can prevent and efficiently cope

with safety accidents and confusion caused by them if any. In preventing and coping with safety accidents, time is most important. In this regard, the manual plays very important role in reducing time. The manual developed based on previous experience and knowledge can help keep images of the schools by preventing accidents that are not yet happened in advance and quickly cope with occurred accidents by minimizing damage to managements of the schools.

4. Conclusion

The results of study on safety managements of Taekwondo schools show various problems. The first problem is lack of recognition on the safety management. Although Taekwondo coaches at front line agree that the safety of schools is important, but the safety managements they actually have conducted tend to be passive. In addition, they should recognize wider scope of safety managements in the schools and change their perceptions about them as places where even educations of safety managements can be implemented. The second problem is the poor safety education. Although government agencies have conducted various safety educations, direct and effective educations of safety managements in Taekwondo schools are almost not practiced. For further development and improvement of Taekwondo which has been quantitatively grown, the safety managements should be educated by considering contents, subjects and methods of them. The third problem is lack of the manual of safety managements. The manual serving as traffic signs on congested roads can help prevent safety accidents and efficiently cope with them if any. However, there is no manual that can be applied to all Taekwondo schools, so the safety management manual which can be accepted by all schools should be developed based on previous experience and knowledge.

Schools should recognize themselves as safety management professionals and also practically make the schools safer by improving safety environment. In addition, they should change their perceptions about the

safety management through educational approach rather than managerial one and make and use the standard manual which all schools can actually use.

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Characteristics of Legal System Related to SECURITY in Republic of KOREA

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Abstract

In particular, terrorists are recently instilling fear in people with their indiscriminate attacks on unspecified number of targets who are soft targets, as well as hard targets, which suggests that we are living in an era of new terrorism. Furthermore, crimes are becoming more and more violent, intelligent, broadening, and internationalized. Korea has also witnessed a rise in crimes each year. In Korea, public law enforcement organizations and private security industry operate in harmony with each other to maintain crime prevention and security. The purpose of this study was to compressively analyze and introduce the characteristics of legal system related to public law enforcement and private security, the twin pillars of security services in Korea who were responsible for security of the society and safety of citizens.

In a word, Korea's security-related legal system is characterized by dualized operation system.

The legal system of public law enforcement in Korea and its characteristics are as follows.

First, public law enforcement organizations in Korea operate the National Police Agency under the supervision of the Minister of Government Administration and Home Affairs to take charge of security-related works pursuant to the 「Government Organization Act」. In addition, Presidential Security Service was organized which undertake security duties for President, etc.

Second, major laws related to the police include 「Act on the Performance of Duties by Police Officers」, 「Police Officers Act」, 「Police Act」, etc.

Third, public security organizations in Korea are operated under the dualized system in which Presidential Security Service is responsible for Presidential security and police security organization taking charge of security for important personnel of the nation such as Prime Minister, etc.

The legal system related to private security in Korea and its characteristics are as follows.

First, legal system related to private security is dualized. Private security in Korea is operated by dualized system where registered security guards and security guards carry out security duties as prescribed in 「Registered Security Guard Act」 (enacted in 1962) and 「Security Services Industry Act」 (enacted in 1976), respectively.

Second, security for important national facilities is dualized.

Third, efforts have been made to expand 5 types of security services provided as prescribed in the 「Security Services Industry Act」 and to broaden the scope of such security services. Recently, there has been discussions on expanding the scope of security service to include private investigation service, traffic direction security service, civilian military service, etc.

Fourth, security guards, stipulated in the 「Security Services Industry Act」 are operated under the dualized system where ordinary security guards are performing the duties of facility security, escort security, personal security, and machinery security and special security guards are carrying out the duties of special security services.

[Keywords] Security, Public Law Enforcement, Private Security, Security Service Industry Act, Legal System

1. Introduction

Human beings have developed their own capability to defend and protect themselves in order to promote individual physical security after birth. Public law enforcement has made strides with foundation of the states, and in contemporary society, public law enforcement and private security have taken on their respective unique roles in a mutually cooperative manner. The police, which stand at the forefront of public law enforcement, maintain the security of society while individuals are provided with private security services at their own options to ensure their safety. Security service is classified at large into public law enforcement and private security, depending on its provider.

Previously, crime prevention and countermeasures against crimes were recognized as functions of police organizations among national law enforcement institutions. However, private security began to assume a role in preventing crimes in the United States from the mid 19th century, and since then, both public law enforcement and private security have contributed to that role. Now, protection of individuals' lives and properties has generally come to be recognized as the responsibilities of private security[1].

In contemporary society, development of material civilization, selfishness, conflict of cultures, etc., are constantly giving rise to crimes and terrorisms, and consequently, human beings are living in pain and fear.

Korea has established diplomatic relations with more than 190 countries and opened diplomatic missions in 113 countries. To maintain international peace, the army of the Korea Republic has been engaged in peace promotion activities of multinational forces, defense cooperation activities, U.N. peace-keeping activities, etc., thus increasing its status throughout international communities. However, there are terrorist organizations, paramilitary groups, etc., that resort to violence to achieve their political, religious, and ideological goals, along with violent crimes committed for individual and economic reasons[2]. In 2015, 1,861,657 cases of crimes

were committed and 1,500,234 cases involved arrests of criminals. Among them, 5 major crimes(murder, robbery, rape and indecent act by compulsion, larceny, and assault) were 574,021 cases, out of which 411,328 cases involved arrests. Among them, 919 cases were murder incidents[3]. The purpose of this study was to investigate the characteristics of the legal system related to public law enforcement and private security, which are the twin backbones of security services that aim to prevent and respond to crime and terrorism.

2. Public Law Enforcement Organizations and Private Security Industry in Korea

2.1. Public law enforcement and private security

Public law enforcement refers to overall activities performed to promote the benefits of the public and ensure safety and protection of the public based on the authority over law enforcement, such as traffic control, public order maintenance, protection of the lives and properties of individuals, arrest and investigation of criminals, crime prevention, etc[1][4].

Meanwhile, private security refers to overall activities in which private-sector entities(individuals or corporations) provide security services. In other words, private security is not associated with security services provided commonly to all citizens. Rather, they are the activities that aim to provide security services selectively, such as crime prevention, prevention of damage to properties, personal safety, etc., depending on specific clients or remuneration offered by customers, for commercial purpose. Although public law enforcement and private security have their unique roles to play, they have certain purposes in common, such as crime prevention, property protection, crime reduction, order maintenance, and risk prevention[1][5][6].

2.2. Public law enforcement organizations and private security system in Korea

Public law enforcement represents the security activities of governmental organizations that enforce national public authority. The most typical public law enforcement organizations in Korea include the National Police Agency and Presidential Security Service.

The Korean National Police Agency consists of 16 persons in charge, 32 departments, 9 divisions, 8 bureaus, and 1 deputy general manager. There are 17 local police agencies in special cities, municipalities and provinces in order to ensure division of police duties locally. In addition, there are 252 police stations, 516 district police divisions and 1,479 police sub-stations under the local police agencies. As of late 2015, there are 113,077 police officers nationwide and the number of police officers per resident is 456 across the country[3].

The Presidential Security Service was created on December 14, 1963 to take charge of President's security, and 「Presidential Security Service Act」 was enacted on December 17, 1963.

The Presidential Security Service has the Chief Officer of the Presidential Security and Deputy Managing Director.

It has subordinate organizations such as the Planning & Management HQ, Protection HQ, Area Security HQ, Intelligence and Security HQ, Security Communication Logistics HQ, and operates the Security Training Institute, an affiliated organization, which specializes in security training and education[7].

Meanwhile, modern private security industry in Korea dates back to early 1960s when private security service began to be provided for the Eighth United States Army. In 1976 the Security Industry Act was enacted, paving the way for the private security industry to be integrated into the mainstream. When the act was established, only 10 security service provided services but the demand increased during various international events such as Asian Games in 1986, Seoul Olympics in 1988, FIFA Korea-Japan World Cup in 2002, etc., and as a result, have seen a rise in the demand for security services amid the improvement of awareness in the society[8][9]. Moreover, se-

curity service has joined the ranks of the industries growing rapidly to date, spurred by the desire for protection from various crimes and terrorist attacks. As of the end of 2016, as many as 4,570 enterprises have been licensed and operating, while 147,049 security guards are working in security service enterprises.

In addition, the number of registered security guards, employed by petitioners (who have been notified of deployment of registered security guards upon their request), stands at 1,866 in state agencies, 7,351 in local governments, 2,212 in state-owned enterprises, and 1,559 in private-sector companies, as of 2015[3].

3. Structure and Characteristics of Legal System Related to Security in Korea

3.1. Legal system for public law enforcement

3.1.1. Public law enforcement organizations

The National Police Agency is under the Minister of Government Administration and Home Affairs to supervise the security affairs in accordance with Paragraph 4, Article 34 of 「Government Organization Act」 in Korea. Additionally, Presidential Security Service was formed to take charge of the security and other duties for the President pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 16 of the same Act[10].

3.1.2. Major laws and systems related to the police

Major police-related laws include the 「Act on the Performance of Duties by Police Officers」, 「Police Officers Act」, 「Police Act」, etc. Besides, there are laws, such as 「Act on the Assistance to the Performance of Police Duties」, 「Act on the Persons Performing the Duties of Judicial Police Officials & the Scope of Their Duties」, 「Act on the Establishment and Operation of Auxiliary Police Companies」, 「Act on Establishment of Korean National Police University」, 「Police Mutual Aid Association Act」, 「Framework Act on Health, Safety, and Welfare of Police Officials」, 「Act on

the Regulation Pertaining to Uniform and Equipment of the Police」, etc.

According to the Korea Law Information Center[10], the 「Act on the performance of Duties by Police Officers」 was enacted in 1953 to set forth the provisions necessary for performance of duties by police officers (which only correspond to national police officers) for protection of the rights and freedoms of the public and maintenance of social order. The scope of police officers' duties, stipulated in Article 2 of the 「Act on the Performance of Duties by Police Officers」 covers the activities that aim to ① protect the lives, bodies and properties of the public ② prevent, suppress and investigate the crimes ③ provide security service, guard major personnel, and carry out anti-espionage and anti-terrorism operations ④ collect, generate and disseminate security information ⑤ control the traffic and prevent traffic hazard ⑥ cooperate with foreign government agencies and international organizations ⑦ and maintain security of the public and social order.

3.1.3. Dualized system of major laws and systems related to public security

Security organizations in each country vary, depending on political economic, and cultural conditions, etc[11]. Operating under the dualized system, public security organizations in Korea have been divided into Presidential Security Service responsible for Presidential security and police security organizations responsible for protecting major personnel of the nation.

The 「Presidential Security Act」 aims to define the security organizations, scope of duties, and other necessary provisions in order to carry out security for the President and others effectively. Persons eligible for security service by Presidential Security Services pursuant to Article 4 of the Act are ① The President and his/her family members; ② The President-elect and his/her family members; ③ former President in whose case ten(10)years have not passed since he/she left office, only if the provision of security service is not against his/her will, and his/her spouse: Provided, that the security service

period shall be five(5) years if a President resigns from office before the end of his/her term of office or he/she dies in office, and the security service period shall be five(5) years after he/she dies if he/she dies after he/she resigns from office, but shall not exceed ten(10) years from the date of resignation; ④ An acting President and his/her spouse; ⑤ The head of the state or government of a foreign country visiting the Republic of Korea and his/her spouse; and ⑥ Other domestic or foreign important figures for whom the Chief considers that security service is necessary.

Security services for major personnel, such as Prime Minister, etc., are provided by the Security Bureau under the National Police Agency[11]. In accordance with Article 13 of the 「Act on the Organization of Police Agency and its Affiliates」, the Director of the Security Bureau under the Police Agency "is required to ensure segregation of functions in relation to establishment of guard/key personnel protection planning and guidance/instructions".

In addition, pursuant to the Enforcement Rule of the 「Act on the Organization of Police Agency and its Affiliates」, the Security Division, Crisis Control Center, Security Guard Division, and Aviation Division are organized in the Security Bureau. Here, the Director of Security Guard Division is required to ensure segregation of functions in relation to ① establishment of security planning and concerned guidance/instructions and ② protection of key personnel.

3.2. Private security system

3.2.1. Dualized system of laws pertaining to private security

The entities that provide private security in Korea are the registered security guards deployed pursuant to 「Registered Security Guard Act」 and security guards deployed as prescribed in 「Security Services Industry Act」, which are operated under the dualized system.

The Ministry of Government Legislation published the background that led to the enactment of the Registered Security Guard Act

(enacted as Law no. 1049) on April 3, 1962, indicating, “The registered security guard system aims to promote resolution of shortfall of the police force and ensure effective protection and public security for buildings, etc., by establishing a system that deploys registered security guards upon the request of client for deployment thereof at the cost of the client.”

The 「Security Services Industry Act」 was enacted and enforced for security services such as security protection for general facilities, etc. This Act was enacted as Law No. 2946 on December 31, 1976. The Ministry of Government Legislation stated the purpose of enactment of this Act, indicating, “The purpose of this Act is to set forth provisions pertaining to contracted security services and ensure appropriateness of security services entrusted to any third party for the facilities such as industrial facilities, public facilities, offices, and others which require security protection”[10].

3.2.2. Dualized system of security for important facilities of the nation

Unlike ordinary facilities, the personnel deployed to important facilities of the nation are the ‘registered security guards’ and ‘special security guards’ who are the twin pillars of security protection for key facilities across the country.

In accordance with the 「Registered Security Guard Act」, registered security guards are required to carry out their duties as the police officers stipulated by the 「Act on the Performance of Duties by Police Officers」 with the scope of security protection for concerned security zone under the supervision of the police superintendent having jurisdiction of organizations/facilities or business place where registered security guards are deployed and under the supervision of the client(who made request for and subsequently has been notified of such deployment of registered security guards)

Special security guards, stipulated by the 「Security Services Industry Act」 refer to the personnel carrying out special security duties. Here, special security duties mean the duties that aim to provide security protection for and prevent theft, fire, and other risks in

national security facilities designated by Director of National Intelligence Service among the facilities such as airport(including aircrafts), ports, nuclear power plants, etc., along with important national facilities designated by Minister of National Defense pursuant to the 「United Defense Act」. The problem of dualization has hindered the improvement in efficiency, uniformity and consistency of security services and has given rise to difficulties in directing and supervising security duties[12].

3.2.3. Provision of 5 types of security services pursuant to 「security services industry act」 and efforts to expand the scope of security duties

Security service duties, required to be performed under the 「Security Services Industry Act」 at the time of its enactment in 1976 in Korea, were classified into facility security and escort security as entrusted to third party. Subsequently, personal security was added in 1995 which resultantly broadened the category of security under the Act into 3 types. Furthermore, machinery security service and special security service were added in 2001 and therefore 5 types of security services can be currently provided.

Recently, there has been a mounting demand for expansion of private security industry at a social level. In particular, there has been a heated debate over the introduction of private-sector investigation service(detective business) among relevant organizations, including the national police agency, private investigation organizations, and academic circles, as well as government officials. Many legislative proposals have been proposed by legislators. One of the opinions suggests integration of private investigation into a segment of security service business(private-sector security industry).

3.2.4. Dualization of security guards pursuant to 「security services industry act」: ordinary security guards and special security guards

Security guards, stipulated in 「Security Services Industry Act」 are employees hired

by a security service business operators approved to carry on the security service business. Here, ordinary security guards refer to those carrying out facility security, escort security, personal security, and machinery security.

In addition, special security guards refer to those carrying out special security duties.

As private security personnel have the status of civilians, they can only exercise the rights same as those conferred upon ordinary citizens. This includes only self-defense, emergency evacuation, self-rescue, and arrest of criminals caught in the act of crimes, etc[13]. In other words, special rights are not conferred upon security guards in Korea. However, registered security guards and special security guards have the privilege of carrying weapons(pistols and rifles) in a limited manner.

4. Conclusion

In a word, Korea's security-related legal system is characterized by dualized operation system.

The legal system of public law enforcement in Korea and its characteristics are as follows.

First, public law enforcement organizations in Korea operate the National Police Agency under the supervision of the Minister of Government Administration and Home Affairs to take charge of security-related works pursuant to the 「Government Organization Act」. In addition, Presidential Security Service was organized which undertake security duties for President, etc.

Second, major laws related to the police include 「Act on the Performance of Duties by Police Officers」, 「Police Officers Act」, 「Police Act」, etc.

Third, public security organizations in Korea are operated under the dualized system in which Presidential Security Service is responsible for Presidential security and police security organization(Security Bureau of the National Police Agency) taking charge of security for important personnel of the nation such as Prime Minister, etc.

The legal system related to private security in Korea and its characteristics are as follows.

First, legal system related to private security is dualized. Private security in Korea is operated by dualized system where registered security guards and security guards carry out security duties as prescribed in 「Registered Security Guard Act」 (enacted in 1962) and 「Security Services Industry Act」 (enacted in 1976), respectively.

Second, security for important national facilities is dualized. The entities that carry out security duties for important national facilities are the 'registered security guards' and 'special security guards'. Both represent twin pillars of security for important national facilities.

Third, efforts have been made to expand 5 types of security services provided as prescribed in the 「Security Services Industry Act」 and to broaden the scope of such security services. In Korea, personal security was added in 1995, followed by addition of machinery security service and special security in 2001, since the 「Security Services Industry Act」 had been enacted. As a result, 5 types of security services are currently provided.

Recently, there has been discussions on expanding the scope of security service to include private investigation service[14], traffic direction security service[15], civilian military service[16], etc.

Fourth, security guards, stipulated in the 「Security Services Industry Act」 are operated under the dualized system where ordinary security guards are performing the duties of facility security, escort security, personal security, and machinery security and special security guards are carrying out the duties of special security services.

Academic societies in Korea are calling for improvement in legal system for advancement of private security. Security instructor system, which provided guidance, supervision, and education to security guards, was introduced through amendment of the 「Security Services Industry Act」 in 1995 in

a bid to promote improvement of qualification of security guards[17]. Research is conducted vigorously in various areas, such as education/training of security guards[18][19][20] which aims to enhance quality of specialized security service, the security instructor system, discussion on concerned regulations, authority granted to security guards, expansion of duties for security service, etc.

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