

A Study on the Application of Private Security in Assembly and Demonstration Sites Using SNS Emotional Language Analysis

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to review the appropriateness of deploying private security guards using SMS emotional language analysis at the current assembly and demonstration sites, which rely only on the police force, and to suggest a plan. Therefore, it is intended to contribute to suppressing the problems at the assembly and demonstration sites and present a new paradigm for responding to the assembly and demonstration sites based on the study's results. First, it is necessary to prepare a legal basis for the deployment of private security guards in the 'Security Services Industry Act' and 'Assembly and a Demonstration Act'. Second, there is a need for a 'security company selection criteria' for selecting security companies with a lot of experience, such as collective civil petition sites and security for national critical facilities (special security services). Third, it is necessary to prepare financial resources for the deployment of private security guards. This study is expected to serve as a new cornerstone for effective management of assembly and demonstration sites through mutual complementation of the police and private security.

Keywords: Assembly and Demonstration, Private Security, Police Officer, SNS, Big Data

1. INTRODUCTION

'Freedom of assembly', which is presented as a mechanism for overcoming the rapid changes (political, economic, social, cultural, etc.) and social conflicts caused by diversity in modern society, and the limitations of indirect democracy, is a means of guaranteeing the expression of the people's opinions. It has great significance in a democratic society. However, assemblies in which the majority participate are highly likely to conflict with public well-being and order, and if they claim their basic rights, they are likely to conflict with the basic rights of other organizations [1].

Protecting the people's 'freedom of assembly and demonstration' is one of the main duties of the police, but it is not necessary to guarantee violent assemblies and demonstrations [2].

Today's assemblies and demonstrations, which have become a symbol of democracy, continue to continue, and the resulting consumption of the police force and the damage caused by conflicts and clashes between the assembly parties is also increasing.

Considering these points, it is expected that problems occurring during assemblies and demonstrations will still be an important task in the future, and it is time to come up with measures to solve various problems in

addition to accumulating police fatigue.

It is very encouraging that various studies related to assemblies are being actively conducted in Korea due to the high social demand and interest in assemblies and demonstrations. However, it is somewhat disappointing as most of the research focuses on the police force responding to assemblies and demonstrations.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the public's perception through the analysis of emotional language on SNS and to propose a plan to apply private security to the assembly and demonstration sites that currently depend only on the police force.

2. THEORETICAL CONTEXT

2.1 The Concept of Assembly and Demonstration

The definitions of the terms of assembly and demonstration according to 'Assembly and a Demonstration Act Article 2' are as follows [Table 1].

Jung (2014) explains the five dimensions of assembly and demonstration. First, it can be classified according to the number of people participating in an assembly or demonstration. In the case of an assembly, the minimum number of participants must be two or more. On the other hand, a demonstration can be performed by one person. Second, an assembly is held in a specific place and movement is not necessarily required, but a demonstration is different in that it involves moving from place to place and marching from place to place. Third, in relation to the required time, the duration of the assembly is short, but the duration of the demonstration is relatively longer than that of the assembly. Fourth, demonstrations are somewhat more violent than assemblies and often use methods that cause disgust to others to achieve their goals, but there is a difference in that the methods are not diverse. Lastly, according to the differences in means, demonstrations have a relatively large impact on society because they are more dangerous than assemblies [3].

Table 1. Definition of terms according to 'Assembly and a Demonstration Act' Article 2

Outdoor Assembly	Assembly in a place that has no roof or covering or is in an open space with none of its four sides closed
Demonstration	An act of a group of persons associated under common objectives parading along, or displaying their will or vigorous determination in, public places available for the free movement of the general public, such as roads, plazas, parks, etc., to exert influence on the opinions of a large number of unspecified persons or overwhelm them
Organizer	A person or organization holding an assembly or staging a demonstration in that person or organization's name and with his or her or its responsibility; the organizer of an assembly or demonstration may designate a general supervisor to entrust with the management of the conduct of such assembly or demonstration. In such cases, the general supervisor shall be treated as the organizer in so far as he or she performs duties within the limitations of the entrusted responsibility
Moderator	A person designated by the organizer to assist the organizer in conducting an assembly or demonstration in an orderly manner
Police line	A boundary marker, such as a cordon, barricade, traffic lane, etc., which the chief of the competent police station or the commissioner of the competent City/Do police agency has set up by setting boundaries around a place in which an assembly or demonstration takes place or in a section of a road along which a parade is proceeding, to protect a lawful assembly and demonstration, to maintain public order and to ensure smooth flow of traffic

2.2 The Concept of Private Security and Collective Civil Petition Sites

‘Private security’ is a concept that is complementary to or in preparation for ‘public law enforcement’ and supplements the limitations of ‘public law enforcement’ in terms of manpower and budget. In Korea, ‘private security’ does not have compulsory or legal authority, so ‘private security’ is passively carrying out tasks of maintaining order and preventing losses from crimes and fires for specific clients who have paid for them.

Currently, in Korea, ‘private security’ service (facility security service, escort security service, personal protection service, machine security service, special security service, and registered security guard service) is being performed by ‘Security Services Industry Act’, ‘Enforcement Decree of the Security Services Industry Act’, ‘Enforcement Rules of the Security Services Industry Act’, ‘Registered Security Guard Act’, ‘Enforcement Decree of the Registered Security Guard Act’, ‘Enforcement Rules of the Registered Security Guard Act’.

According to the ‘Security Services Industry Act’ Article 2, No. 2, collective civil petition sites are shown in [Table 2].

Table 2. Collective Civil Petition Sites of ‘Security Services Industry Act’ Article 2, No. 2

A	A place of business where a party to labor relations files an application for labor dispute mediation under the ‘Trade Union and Labor Relations Adjustment Act’ or a place of business where an act of dispute has occurred
B	A place where disputes exist because interests conflict in relation to maintenance business under the Act on the ‘Improvement of Urban Areas and Residential Environments’
C	A place where a civil petition has been filed in relation to the installation of a particular facility
D	A place where disputes exist because interests conflict in relation to a general meeting of shareholders
E	A place where disputes exist because interests conflict in relation to legal rights, such as the right to own, operate, manage, or occupy immovable property, such as buildings and land, and movable property
F	A place for an international, cultural, artistic, or sports event where at least 100 persons gather
G	A place where vicarious execution is carried out under the ‘Administrative Vicarious Execution Act’

According to [Table 2], a collective civil petition site can be defined as “a place where the opinions of the crowd are communicated or confronted, such as when many people gather to have a specific purpose or form a relationship of conflict of interest”. Currently, according to the ‘Security Services Industry Act’, private security guards are deployed at the site of collective civil petitions requested by contractors (companies, individuals, etc.). Private security guards prevent accidents and maintain order, etc. to protect property for contractors and to prevent risks.

2.3 Assembly and Demonstration Status

According to the Police White Paper (2021) of the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA), the number of assemblies where police units were deployed due to the impact of Corona 19 was 12,465, a decrease of 1,399 (10%) from the 13,864 cases of the previous year.

The number of units was 16,810 units, a decrease of 9,877 units (37%) from 26,687 units in the previous year. It can be seen that the number of cases increased to 27,000 in 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 3. Assembly and Demonstration Status

Division	Social	Economy	Public	Total
2017Y	12,873	24,219	6,069	43,161
2018Y	21,387	40,938	5,990	68,315
2019Y	29,328	55,059	10,879	95,266

Source: Police Statistical Year Book (2019).

Freedom of assembly may be restricted at a level corresponding to the principle of proportionality by law for national security, public welfare, and maintenance of order. Therefore, if an assembly or demonstration violates the constitutional law, the state public power to stop it can be invoked, and the representative public power is the exercise of the police power. The exercise of police power refers to the activities to remove the risk factors that interfere with the legitimate assembly and the obstacles that have already occurred [4].

There is no doubt that the increase in the number of demonstrations will increase the police force to be mobilized at the scene to maintain order, and the time and budget required for safety management will increase.

Table 4. Mobilization of Police Force for Important Security

Division		Total	Multiple gathering event	Assembly and demonstration	Protection and Security	Disaster Security	Election etc.
2020	Number	36,590	340	12,465	958	498	25
	Personnel	1,895,811	15,242	1,344,800	56,893	74,967	153,901

Source: Police Statistical Year Book (2020).

As can be seen from [Table 4], the mobilization of the police force at the sites of the assembly and demonstration is significantly higher than that of other guards. The increase in the number of demonstrations means that the number of moments when the exercise of police power is necessary that much.

3. DATA AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS

3.1 Data

Opinion mining is mainly used to determine the preference for positive, negative, and neutral of structured and unstructured texts on social media. In addition, it is possible to extract issue keywords from social media in real-time and use them in various ways such as promotion, marketing, and issue analysis, and it is also useful as a tool for emotional language analysis to understand the needs of customers and the public [5].

Therefore, this study collected emotional language analysis data of SOMETREND, which can obtain analysis results through documents (posts) written on SNS(YouTube, Instagram, Community, Twitter, Blog, News, etc.). From July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, the keywords 'Assembly', 'Demonstration', and 'Private Security' were analyzed through SOMETREND, and as a result, the following [Table 5] and [Figure 1] were found.

Table 5. SOMETREND Emotional Language Analysis Result

Rank	Assembly		Demonstration		Private Security	
1	illegal	negative	angry	negative	possible	neutral
2	abuse	negative	illegal	negative	safety	positive
3	serious	negative	discrimination	negative	pass	positive
4	not good	negative	anger	negative	crime	negative
5	worry	negative	threat	negative	essential	positive
6	bully	negative	uncomfortable	negative	difficult	negative
7	remembrance	neutral	peace	positive	help	positive
8	aversion	negative	abuse	negative	good result	positive
9	allegations	negative	aversion	negative	pass an examination	positive
10	damage	negative	swear	negative	achieve	positive
11	discrimination	negative	misogyny	negative	efficient	positive
12	safety	positive	damage	negative	reinforce	positive
13	criticism	negative	late	neutral	burden	negative
14	Want to go	positive	oppose	negative	complementation	positive
15	possible	neutral	bully	negative	Glitter	positive

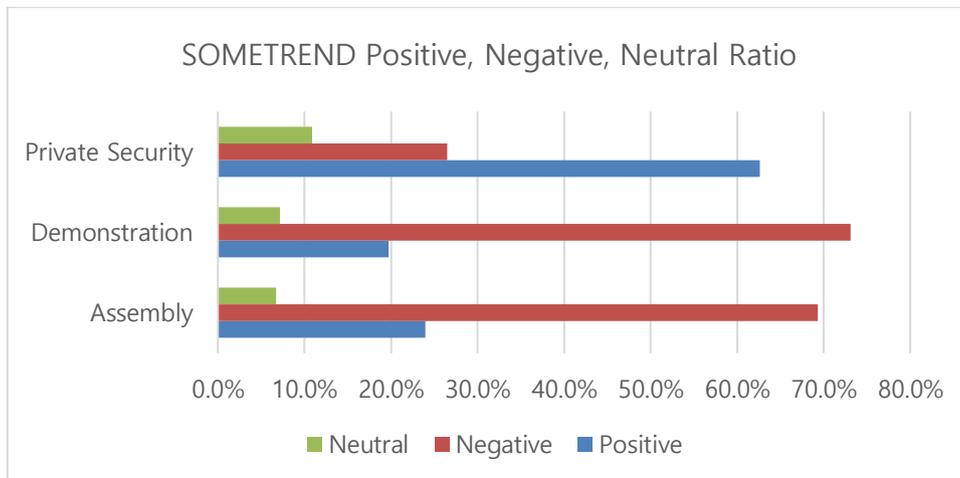


Figure 1. SOMETREND Positive, Negative, Neutral Ratio

3.2 Analytical Results

As a result of the analysis in SOMETREND with ‘Assembly’ as the keyword, there were 2 positive words up to the top 15, 11 negative words, and 2 neutral words. As for the ratio, 24% were positive, 69.3% were negative, and 6.7% were neutral, showing a negative view of the assembly.

In the keyword analysis of ‘Demonstration’ during the same period, 1 positive word was found up to the top 15, 13 negative words, and 1 neutral word. As for the ratio, 19.7% positive, 73.1% negative, and 7.2% neutral, indicating that the negative view is higher than that of the assembly. In ‘Private Security’, 11 positive words appeared up to the top 15, 3 negative words, and 1 neutral word. As for the ratio, positive 62.6%, negative 26.5%, and neutral 10.9%, indicating that the positive perception is very high.

The importance of private security was emphasized as it is a means to supplement the limitations of the police, and the site of a collective civil petition is a place where many people gather to have a specific purpose or form a relationship of conflict of interest, etc. It was found that it was similar to the assembly and demonstration sites. In addition, it was possible to examine the public's negative perceptions of assemblies and demonstrations and positive perceptions of private security through the analysis of emotional languages on SNS. Therefore, if private security, with a positive perception, is properly used for assemblies and demonstrations through cooperation with the police, the public's anxiety and threats can be halved, and it is judged that the limitations of the police will be sufficiently supplemented.

4. CONCLUSION

According to the analysis results, it can be seen that private security has a complementary function to the police, and in the case of collective civil petitions sites where private security guards are deployed, there is very similar to assembly and demonstration sites. In addition, the public's negative perception of assemblies and demonstrations over the past year was very high. On the other hand, the perception of private security is very positive, so if private security is used appropriately at assemblies and demonstrations, the limitations of the police can be supplemented and supported by the public.

Various pre-conditions are required to deploy private security guards at assembly and demonstration sites.

First, a legal basis must be established for private security guards to be deployed in the 'Security Services Industry Act' and 'Assembly and Demonstration Act'. (1) It is necessary to add not only collective civil petition sites but also assembly and demonstrations sites to Article 2, No 2 of the 'Security Services Industry Act'. (2) There is a plan to change the entry of police officers in Article 19 of the 'Assembly and a Demonstration Act' to that of police officers and private security guards. (3) To maintain order, private security guards should be placed at the assembly and demonstration sites by specifying that they are allowed to enter.

Second, there will be a need for a 'Security Company Selection Criteria (tentative name)' to select a security company with abundant experience in the field of collective civil petitions and security for important national facilities (special security). For example, objective selection criteria should be prepared by measuring the company's capital, performance, expertise, and history of penalties and fines. This (objective selection criteria) will increase the professionalism of the private security guards, give the organizers and citizens confidence in the private security guards when deploying private security guards at assembly and demonstration sites, and become an institutional device that can become a safe assembly and demonstration sites.

Third, since a private security company is a for-profit corporation, it is necessary to prepare a financial resource for the deployment of private security personnel to ensure profit. Currently, in the case of local events and places where large crowds are concentrated, local governments or government offices that are the organizers of the event are commissioned by a security company to maintain order and prevent crime. As such, there is a need for measures such as organizing a budget so that local governments and related ministries can actively participate in assemblies and demonstrations and efficiently manage the assembly and demonstration sites.

The reality is that private security guards in Korea have no legal authority, so they intervene in a very limited way at assemblies and demonstrations. Therefore, the role of private security guards at assembly and demonstration sites should be limited to maintaining order and preventing various harms. By deploying private security guards together with the police at assembly and demonstration sites, the development of the private security industry is expected and many jobs can be created.

Finally, this study has limitations, such as collecting information limited to social media, and errors due to subject bias due to qualitative analysis. To overcome these limitations, it is necessary to conduct research

through comprehensive and in-depth information collection in the future.

As modern society becomes more diversified and complex, it is easy to see the convergence of many fields such as academia, politics, society, and culture. It is expected that this study will serve as a cornerstone for the efficient management of assemblies and demonstrations through mutual complementation and cooperation not only with the police, which is a representative public law enforcement agency but also with private security.

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