



Comparative Study on Technical terms of Crisis Management among Korean, Chinese, Japanese Languages and English*

Masatsugu Nemoto[#]

International Development Institute, Chungbuk National University, Korea

ABSTRACT

Comparing different points and common points about crisis management technical terms among Korean, Chinese and Japanese language can be helpful to understand each country's characteristics. By comparing 12 technical terms, this study concludes that Korea and China are government-initiated but put citizens before government while Japanese case is led by civil society but they put government before citizens at least in the terms' uses. Accordingly, it is useful to focus on Japanese civil society even if it is apparently not strong.

Key words: comparative study, crisis management, technical terms, Korea, China, Japan

Introduction

As research and academic exchanges related to crisis management have become active around the world, mutual understanding of the technical terms used by each country is becoming more important.

Especially, in countries such as Korea, China, and Japan, which have commonality of Chinese characters, there are cases where the same concepts are expressed in different terms, and there are also cases where there are differences in the institutional contents even though they are similar terms on the one hand.

A common understanding of this problem can be reached through translation and English. However, if you are a reader from Korea, China, or Japan, as you could read the technical terms to at least a certain degree, regarding the basic terms, it is helpful to summarize

the similarities and differences between Korea, China and Japan in order to understand them correctly.

Therefore, this study attempted to compare and analyze how the basic technical terms related to crisis management are expressed and understood in Korean, Chinese and Japanese, respectively, and what similarities and differences there are between Korea, China and Japan, and to refer to the English expressions as well.

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[#] Corresponding Author: Masatsugu Nemoto, E-mail. motomonemoto@gmail.com

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Legal systems and technical terms pertaining to crisis management in Korea, China and Japan

Legal systems pertaining to crisis management in Korea, China and Japan

Before comparing specific technical terms related to crisis management in Korea, China and Japan, as a precondition, the outline of the legal system related to crisis management among the three countries is as follows.

Korea

In Korea, there is the Basic Law of Disaster and Safety Management as the basic law, and the Civil Defense Basic Law and the Fire Basic Law are the disaster related laws. There are various laws specifically related to disasters such as 'Natural Disaster Countermeasures Act', 'Earthquake, Volcanic Hazard Countermeasures Act', 'Agricultural and Fishery Disaster Countermeasures Act', and 'Disaster Relief Act' (Lee, 2017: 148; Kim, 2015: 217).

China

The General Law pertaining to the crisis management (emergency management), the Unexpected Incidents Management Law of the People's Republic of China has been enacted in China, with "Incidents of Natural Disasters," "Accident Disasters," "Public Sanitation Incidents," and "Incidents about Social Security" as Unexpected Incidents.

In addition, there is the administrative field of '民政' in China, and of them, the 'natural disaster rescue ordinance' has been enacted

as an important grounding law in the field of 'social structure'. This ordinance is considered as a general grounding law on the guarantee of basic life of victims of natural disasters.

Japan

In Japan, the "Basic Law on Disaster Countermeasures" and the "Law on Revival from Large-scale Disasters" are representative laws related to disaster measures (Cabinet Office, 2018: 1).

The 'Basic Law on Disaster Countermeasures' is a general law on disasters that establishes the basic policy of disaster countermeasures and stipulates the comprehensive and planned implementation of disaster prevention management across multiple laws (Sato, 2018: 91).

Crisis management related technical terms in Korea, China and Japan

In this study, in deriving basic technical terms related to crisis management, first, three Korean books with explanatory concepts related to crisis management were arbitrarily selected, and each index was referred to. Next, the terms that might be difference in meanings or expressions in Korea, China, and Japan were twelve items that were selected as shown in Table 1 below, and the corresponding English words were listed.

<Table 1> Comparison of technical terms of crisis management in Korean, Chinese, Japanese Languages and English

Division	Korean	Chinese	Japanese	English
1	공익신고(公益申告)	公益举报	公益通報	Whistle blowing
2	대피소(待避所)	临时安居	避難所	Refuge Shelter
3	민관협력(民官協力)	官民合作	官民連携	Public-Private Partnerships
4	민방위(民防衛)	人民防空	国民保護	Civil Defense
5	복구(復舊)	复兴, 重建	復旧/復興	Recovery
6	사각지대(死角地帶)	管理的盲区	制度の隙間	Blind Spot
7	안전취약계층 (安全脆弱階層)	灾害中的弱势群体	避難行動要支援者	Vulnerable People in Disaster
8	양극화(兩極化)	两极分化	格差擴大	Polarization
9	유언비어(流言蜚語)	谣传	風評	Public Rumor
10	자원봉사자(自願奉仕者)	志愿者	ボランティア	Volunteer
11	재난(災難)	灾难	災害	Disaster
12	재해(災害)	灾害	自然災害/災害被害	Natural Disaster / Disaster Damage

Comparison Results of technical terms related to crisis management in Korea, China and Japan

Whistle blowing

Korea

There is a "Protection Act for Reporters of the Public Interest" which is world famous for reporting public interest in Korea, and it is highly regarded as strengthening the authority of investigation and surveillance of the National People's Rights and Interest Committee, which is under the jurisdiction of this law, while thoroughly protecting the reporter.

China

In China, a new system of public interest reporting was introduced in 2016. Accordingly, it provided compensation for the reporting of public interest, and included the strengthening of protection of the reporter. The Communist Party Central Discipline Inspection Committee has become a public interest reporting center, and the committee adopts a smartphone app to receive public interest reports.

In addition, for adverse treatment of public interest reporters, criminal penalties were applied to adverse treatment of public interest reporters, as well as administrative penalties (Mini vandePol, *et. al.*, 2016; Mutsuji, 2018).

Japan

Japan's "Public Interest Reporter Protection Law" is not intended to support or encourage public interest notices (Tsuiji, 2015: 25).

Refuge Shelter

Korea

In Korea, 'shelter' distinguishes facilities that can be used in the 'disaster relief law', the 'civil defense basic law', the 'earthquake, volcanic hazard disaster prevention law', and the 'disaster and safety management basic law', and establishes designation standards (Jung, *et. al.*, 2018: 7-8).

In particular, the National Security Administration ordered the nation to designate and manage "earthquake outdoor shelters" and "earthquake indoor shelters" in response to the 2016 Gyeongju earthquake (Kim, *et. al.*, 2018: 252).

China

The provincial people's government of county (縣) or larger than county plans to uniformly plan emergency evacuation sites using public facilities such as parks, plazas, athletic fields, and gymnasiums based on the local population and their distribution, and should not fail to install clear markings (ordinance, §11①).

Japan

In Japan, the "Emergency Evacuation Site" and "Base Shelter" are clearly distinguished in the "Basic Law on Disaster Measures".

Public-Private Partnerships

There is a difference in the order of terms, private and public because it is called 'private-public cooperation' in Korea and 'public-private collaboration' and 'public-private federation' respectively in China and Japan. While in Korea, private is preceded by public, in China and Japan, public is preceded by private, the difference of sense with regard to the existence of public is highlighted.

Civil defense

Korea

In Korea, Civil Defense is a public mobilization force mobilized and committed for response and recovery in the event of a national crisis, and it has been implemented since the enactment of the Basic Law on Civil Defense in 1975. In particular, since it is stipulated as a compulsory system in which adult men of certain ages are required to transfer to Civil Defense force and respond to mobilization, there is an institutional basis for the mobilization and input of enormous civil defense resources in the event of war, emergency, and calamity (Lee, 2013: 151-153).

China

There is a "People's Defense Law" in China that includes relevant or similar contents to Korean civil defense. The main purpose of the law is to educate and train air defense, to install alarm systems, and to participate in planning to link urban construction with people's air defense construction.

Japan

There is a so-called "National Protection Act" in Japan that includes or is similar to the Korean Civil Defense. The Act is formally called the "Act on Measures for the Protection of the People in the Case of Armed Attacks", and it stipulates measures such as the responsibility of national and local public organizations, evacuation, salvation, and measures against armed attack to protect the lives, bodies and property of the people from armed attacks and minimize the impact on people's lives.

Recovery

Korea

In the 'Basic Law of Disaster and Safety Management', four aspects of disaster prevention, preparation, response and recovery are defined as crisis management steps. In Chapter 7, Recovering, it stipulates in Section 1, 'Damage Investigation and Recovery Plan', reporting and investigating damage (§58), establishment and implementation of a recovery plan (§59), and the management of projects implemented in accordance with the recovery plan (§59.2).

China

In China, two terms such as revival and reconstruction are used in the "Act against Unexpected Incidents," and this law stipulates the development of revival and reconstruction plans. After the emergency treatment of unexpected incidents, the people's government, which implements unified guiding responsibilities, is organized to assess the losses incurred due to unexpected incidents and to organize the recovery of the affected production, life, employment and social order as soon as possible, and they must report to the senior people's government at the same time as the revival and reconstruction plan is settled (Act against Unexpected Incidents, §59①).

Japan

Japan has two terms in use, such as recovery and revival.

There is no definition of "disaster recovery" in the legal system, and its scope is not clear, but in legal use cases, disaster recovery is used to mean 'returning to the original state or recovering the function from the damaged facility or building or equipment'. On the other hand, there is no legal definition for the term 'disaster revival', but in the use case of existing law, 'do not be limited to simple disaster recovery ... Building a new community, ... a

concept that refers to a series of activities carried out with the goal of ...'. The crucial difference between the two is that the viewpoint of recovery is toward the past, whereas the viewpoint of revival is toward the future (Ikuta, 2016: 45).

Blind spot

Korea

According to Hong, Sung Dae(2011: 128), it refers to groups that are not provided with safety net protection, although the blind spot needs a social safety net. If welfare expansion is made with blind spots left, only the existing safety net is expanded and the holes existing in the safety net remain. In the sense that the group in the blind spots needs a social safety net, it can be said to be a social vulnerable class and a common people class.

China

The term "blind spot" is called "administrative blind spot 管理的盲区" in China, and it comes from the lack of management responsibilities, unclear responsibilities, and incomplete responsibilities (刘凤姣, 2007: 7). In terms of types of blind spots, it is pointed out that there are blind spot of power, blind spot of resources, and blind spot of information (Lee, 2006: 78).

Japan

In Japan, although there is the word "death angle" or "blind spot", there is no word indicating the blind spot as the above meaning, but it is interpreted as 'the gap of the system'. The absence of a unified term is an area that needs to be considered in relation to the focus on social security nets and the formation of social consensus.

Vulnerable People in Disaster

Korea

In Korea, this is a term that expresses a person or class that is susceptible to risk factors that cause disaster or difficult to recover from the damage. It is used in various ways such as vulnerable groups or safety vulnerable people. And in addition, transportation weak, fire vulnerable class, and pedestrian weak are used for different types of incidents (Lyu, 2018: 44).

Meanwhile, the 'Basic Law of Disaster and Safety Management'

defines children, the elderly, and the disabled who are vulnerable to disaster as a 'vulnerable class', and it stipulates establishment of the measures.

China

In the event of a disaster occurrence of a weakened group (灾害中的弱势群体), people with discomfort include those who are elderly, children, pregnant women, chronic patients, temporary casualties, deaf, blind, disabled, mentally disabled, and people with learning disabilities (潘安平, 2015: 118), and it is divided into natural vulnerable and social vulnerable. The former is distinguished with a physiological factor and the latter is distinguished with a social factor (钱洪伟·王笑然, 2018: 5).

Japan

In Japan, in accordance with the "Basic Law on Disaster Measures", for the elderly, the disabled, and infants, etc., especially among those who need care (care required persons"), in case of a disaster occurrence, it is mandatory to make a list of people who need assistance especially in evacuation (list of 'evacuation assistance required persons').

Polarization

The term "polarization" in Korea and China mean the reduction of the middle class, but the term 'widening gap' used in Japan means that various gaps are widened within each hierarchy. In the later case, Individual concrete viewpoints can be emphasized rather than the viewpoint of the society as a whole.

Public Rumor

Korea

In a negative context, public rumor mean that truth is suspected and that negative stories about the subject have been manipulated. On the one hand, this may be viewed as an attempt by people who do not have official media to recognize and respond to crisis situations (Cho, 2010: 65).

China

In China, the public rumor is called "谣传", many issues of public rumor related to earthquakes have been pointed out in relation

to crisis management. In other words, fear of the earthquake without scientific grounds is amplified and spread rapidly, causing social unrest and loss (Wu, *et. al.*, 2012: 40).

Japan

In Japan, public rumor are referred to as "風評" in the context of crisis management, and there are not a few cases where it is used in the expression with "damage". A number of research papers including 'damage due to public rumor' in the title are also searched.

The term 'damage due to public rumor' is assumed to have been generalized since the 1990s. 'Damage due to public rumor' tends to be used by the producer of agriculture, forestry or fishery industries, or the local community on the victim's stand (Hasimoto, 2016: 72).

Volunteer

Korea

In Korea, there is the "Basic Law on Volunteer Activities", and 'Volunteering' is defined as the act of providing voluntary time and effort by an individual or organization for the benefit of the community, the nation and the human society (§3①).

China

In China, volunteers are called "志愿者", and in the 'voluntary service ordinance', this refers to voluntary services carried out by self-time, knowledge, skill and physical strength.

Japan

In Japan, the word of foreign origin, "volunteer" is used. There is an expression of service in Japan, but since the 1970s, there has been a tendency to clearly distinguish between service and volunteers. In other words, if the act is due to the mobilization of manpower and also has a relation with the subject, it is service, and if the act is based on spontaneousness, but is in equality with the subject, it is distinguished as a volunteer (Nihei, 2011: 180-191).

Disaster

Korea

As defined in the 'Basic Law of Disaster and Safety Management',

'disaster' can be classified as natural disaster and social disaster (§3), which can damage life, body, property and state to the people.

China

In the Act against Unexpected Incidents in China, there are four types of 'Incidents of Natural Disasters', 'Accident Disasters', 'Public Sanitation Incidents', and 'Incidents about Social Security'.

Japan

Although there is a Chinese word called '災難' in Japan, it is used mainly in daily conversation rather than as technical terms related to crisis management. It means 'unexpected unfortunate happening'.

Natural Disaster

Korea

Natural disaster is included in disaster in the definition of disaster (§3) section of 'Basic Law of Disaster and Safety Management'. On the other hand '재해' is used as disaster damage in 'Disaster Relief Act'.

China

In the Act against Unexpected Incidents as examined in the above, there is a 'natural disaster' type. It is used in the case of being naturally occurred.

Japan

In the 'Basic Law on Disaster Measures', it is defined that the disaster can be caused by storms, tornadoes, heavy rain, heavy snow, floods, cliff sliding, soil stone, high tide, earthquakes, tsunamis, eruptions, sliding and other strange natural phenomena, or large-scale fire, explosion or other damage, the cause is defined as a damage caused by a similar element (§2①).

Conclusion

This paper attempted to derive how basic technical terms related to crisis management are expressed in Korean, Chinese, Japanese

language and English, what the significance is, and what are the similarities and differences between Korea, China and Japan.

In the results of the comparison, in Korea and China, in terms of the protection law for public interest reporters, there is a common point that social consensus is formed through terms such as polarized, and vulnerable. In contrast, Korea is characterized by relatively strong control by the state in the mandatory contents of Civil Defense and the Basic Law of Voluntary Service.

In comparison between Korea and Japan, similar concepts such as the gap in the system and the widening gap exist in common. In Japan, on the other hand, Japan distinguishes evacuation shelters from evacuation sites in general, distinguishes between recovery and revival, which demonstrates that Japan intends to establish a mid-term and long-term crisis management system.

Comparing China and Japan, China's concepts of distinction between evacuation shelters and temporary safe sites, and revival and reconstruction are similar to the concepts of evacuation shelters, evacuation sites, and recovery and revival used in Japan. Meanwhile, while China is seeking to revitalize the private sector through the protection system for public interest reporters, in Japan, at least in terms of terminology use, there is a nuance of a step aside of private for, and viewing social problems in the individual perspective.

To summarize the above, in terms of crisis management, Korea and China are publicly led, but they are trying to set private up front. On the other hand, Japan tends to be a private initiative, but at least it tends to set public precedence even in terms of uses of terms. Therefore, when referring to Japan's crisis management from Korea and China, it may be a potential or a weak one, but if you look at what content is being led by private, you will discover its advancement.

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Masatsugu Nemoto(motomonemoto@gmail.com)

He is a research fellow of the International Development Institute at Chungbuk National University in South Korea. He received a Ph.D. degree in Public Administration from the Chungbuk National University in 2009. His current research interest includes social economy, ODA and supporting vulnerable people.