

**JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT**

**FINAL REPORT**  
**For Japan-Korea Joint Research Project**

AREA	1. Mathematics & Physics 2. Chemistry & Material Science 3. Biology 4. Informatics & Mechatronics 5. Geo-Science & Space Science 6. Medical Science ⑦. Humanities & Social Sciences
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**1. Research Title:**

Social Capital Analysis of Social Sport in Japan and Korea

**2. Term of Research:** From July 1, 2009 To June 30, 2011

**3. Total Budget**

a. Financial Support by JSPS: Total amount: 2,400 thousand yen

1<sup>st</sup> Year 720 thousand yen      2<sup>nd</sup> Year 1,160 thousand yen

3<sup>rd</sup> Year 520 thousand yen

b. Other Financial Support : Total amount: 0 thousand yen

**4. Project Organization**

<b>a. Japanese Principal Researcher</b>	
Name	Sasaki, Mitsuo
Institution / Department	Nihon University, Graduate School of Business Administration and College of Commerce
Position	Professor
<b>b. Korean Principal Researcher</b>	
Name	Kim, Jae Kyeong
Institution / Department	Kyung Hee University, School of Business Administration
Position	Professor

**c. List of Japanese-side Participants (Except for Principal Researcher)**

Name	Institution/Department	Position
Inaba, Yoji	Nihon University, College of Law	Professor
Endo, Koichi	Nihon University, College of Commerce	Associate Professor
Hasegawa, Tsutomu	Nihon University, College of Commerce	Associate Professor
Kobayashi, Kentaro	Meisei University, School of Economics	Assistant Professor
Jung, Soon Ok	Saitama Women's Junior College, Department of Commerce	Assistant Professor

**d. List of Korean-side Participants (Except for Principal Researcher)**

Name	Institution/Department	Position
Park, Deuk-Hee	Kyung Hee University, School of Business Administration	Graduate student
Lee, Sangho	Sun Moon University, Department of IT Management	Associate Professor

**5. Number of Exchanges during the Final Fiscal Year\***

**a. from Japan to Korea**

\*Japanese fiscal year begins April 1.

Name	Home Institution	Duration	Host Institution
Jung, Soon Ok	Saitama Women's Junior College	From May 3 to 6, 2011	Kyung Hee University
For Final Fiscal Year(FY2011) Total: <u>  1  </u> person		For Final Fiscal Year(FY2011) Total: <u>  4  </u> man-days	
Numbers of Exchanges during the past fiscal years			
FY2009: Total <u>  5  </u> persons			
FY2010: Total <u>  6  </u> persons			

**b. from Korea to Japan**

Name	Home Institution	Duration	Host Institution
None			
For Final Fiscal Year(FY2011) Total: <u>  0  </u> persons		For Final Fiscal Year(FY2011) Total: <u>  0  </u> man-days	
Numbers of Exchanges during the past fiscal years			
FY2009: Total <u>  0  </u> persons			
FY2010: Total <u>  1  </u> person			

## 6. Objective of Research

This study is aimed at reconsidering the concept of “social sport.” Upon the publication of R. Putnam’s “Bowling Alone” in 1995, follow-up papers flourished in many countries. However, most studies were focused on the relationship between the declining level of physiques and the low participation in sport activities among adolescents in response to warnings by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. None of the studies into social capital as a social environment at baseline and relevant policy proposals have been stated until recently.

The situation is almost the same in Japan and Korea, although Japan has more than an 80-year history of the Radio Gymnastics program, and the Korean government established the New National Gymnastics Guideline 12 in 1977. Therefore, we will focus on a single aspect of social policy—social inclusion or exclusion of social capital—and evaluate the Japanese Radio-Gymnastics and the Korean National Gymnastics programs. Despite the fact that the well-being of nationals in both countries advanced considerably over the course of their long histories, the course of the development in neither Japan nor Korea was straightforward. The Radio Gymnastics program is no longer exercised at schools, and most participants in Japan today are quite old; in Korea, the National Gymnastics program has been replaced by the New Millennium Health Gymnastics program. As easily imagined, the Japanese system and the Korean system are at the same time similar and different. Therefore, a comparative study based on a careful investigation of Japanese and Korean social dynamics promises to reveal the social capital of sport in detail and its role in constructing a better society.

## 7. Methodology

At the beginning of the joint research we have repeatedly discussed the appropriateness of the key concept of the study, i.e., “social sport.” We thoroughly surveyed related academic papers and public reports and noticed that it sounds a little bit strange or improper for English natives to name such a sport as the Japanese Radio-Gymnastics “social” sports. Instead, “community” sports or “communal” sports are usually suggested in the literature.

In consequence, however, we decided to use the terminology to express the idea that such a sport as the Japanese Radio-Gymnastics is consisted of two hybrid aims nowadays: public purposes and private objectives.

To confirm and explain that certain sports are attributed to public purposes on one hand and to private objectives on the other, we applied the so-called mixed research methods: questionnaires and interviews, in order to construct our analytic narratives.

We used the telephon-book database of Kanto-area subscribers and applied a two-stage random sampling; we sent 1,500 questionnaires and received c.a. 600 answers. Our interpretation of the data was based on the ordinal cross section analysis and the covariance structure analysis. As for an in-depth interviewing we introduced a variation of the “Walking Interviews” developed in the Realities project at the University of Manchester.