(Lindsey, 2017, p. 13). It is reminiscent of Ben Sanders' (2016, p. 1) consideration of mainstream approaches to SFD that are much biased toward "microlevel" interventions to deal with individuals' capacity building, rather than an attempt to "challenge and reform the societal structures." It is also concerned that the civil society-based values of SFD today make it hard to uncover the political dynamics of the sport-development nexus stemmed in the soft power of sport and diplomatic aspects of development (Rofe, 2021).

This indicates the need for further research to extend its analysis into quite a bit untouchable field of research in SFD, which is state-led, targets a non-Western case (South Korea), questions the solid dichotomy of sport development and SFD, and draws diverse theoretical and conceptual understandings of sport diplomacy and soft power. This chapter contributes to responding to these concerns and calls in the SFD community that comes across another decade.

SOUTH KOREA'S APPROACHES TO THE USE OF SPORT IN DEVELOPMENT

SFD is dominantly understood in the ways that (1) sport as a tool is used to achieve social development goals; (2) it is essentially led by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or actors based on civil society values and principles; (3) bottom-up orientations are recommended; and thus (4) it should be separated from sport development that directs the enhancement of "the organizational and institutional world of sport" (Darnell, 2012, p. 5). In this definition, the latter term sport development takes a ply of engaging in "organized training and competition" (Kidd, 2008, p. 373), which is linked to the nature of elite sport. It is based on a longer history of sport combining with a social and political complexity, traced back to the practice of sport-for-good in the 19th and 20th century (Millington & Kidd, 2019), sport for the Cold War hegemony (e.g., Darnell et al., 2019), and the ways in which states use sport for their national and political interests (Giulianotti, 2011).

The problem occurs in following a rigid concept of SFD lodged in the sector of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) which seeks to fully separate from the traditional features of sport development, particularly when it comes to the examination of the use of sport in the history of South Korea's development. In fact, South Korea's long-lasting uses of sport in domestic and international development have been historically state-driven and top-down orientations equipped with political and diplomatic considerations (Na & Dallaire, 2022a), and sport in the process of nation-building was often used to render the public mass to voluntarily engage with the state-driven national development projects fabricated by the name of a "honorable" path for "our people's today's sacrifice for the nation's tomorrow" (Park, 1964). For example, the Park Chung-hee regime (1961–1979) associated the development of physical education with its national Five-Year Economic Development Plan (FYEDP) through the propagation of physical education discourse that encouraged people to cultivate themselves as "sound Korean people" (Ha & Mangan, 2002, p. 228), embodied

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by physically and mentally healthy Korean people, leading to the modernization of our nation. In the run-up to the 1988 Seoul Games, the military regime of Chun Doo-hwan (1980–1988) intentionally promoted nationalistic sentiments and narratives that formulated the Games as a showcase to project "national confidence" and the nation's incomparable potential to achieve a rapid modernization to the global community (Mangan et al., 2011, p. 2345). Furthermore, South Korean use of sport in development cooperation has been consistent with the majority of state-led programs and initiatives that forthrightly pursue national interests and diplomatic aspirations (Na & Black, 2022).

Following that, the application of the mainstream SFD approach into the analysis of the South Korean case at both domestic and international development levels may not present a more comprehensive picture of the blending of sport with development particularly in the South Korean context. In other words, the predominant SFD approach of the 21st century is embodied by traditional Western donors in the Global South, and it has been mostly applied into the analysis of SFD projects operated in the soils of Africa, Latin America, and Asia that was former colonies of the Western donors (Darnell et al., 2018; Schulenkorf et al., 2016). At a global setting, this Western-led SFD approach often directs its analysis to the power relations between the former colonizers and their former colonies (Hayhurst, 2014). In addition, traditional Western donor states like the United States, Canada, and Australia have the history of colonialism between European settlers and indigenous in their countries. Unlikely, South Korea was a victim of Japanese colonization, and it has no such colonial history and conflict between members of the Korean public.

Importantly, mainstream research has neglected alternative understandings of the dynamics of the sport-development nexus, particularly concerning Asia's use of sport in development which is heavily influenced by states' political purposes and national interests (Giulianotti et al., 2019). Indeed, leading Asian donor countries like China, Japan, and South Korea use sport as a tool to participate in the Western model of development – but in process adapt it to reflect a distinctively "Asian" set of practices (Black & Peacock, 2011). Furthermore, the Asian use of sport in development has been historically deployed to support their political aspirations, in contrast to the mainstream Western SFD model which is NGO-driven and explicitly targets social development goals (Giulianotti et al., 2019). In this respect, Western-based insights can offer a distorted view of Korean SFD as a politically contaminated practice. It is also possible to reconfirm the replicated aspects of the mainstream SFD model based on the Western modalities, rather than capturing unique features and sociopolitical dynamics of a certain country's intervention in the link between sport and development. In fact, some researchers who has absorbed insights from the mainstream SFD literature consider South Korea's way of utilizing SFD as "wrong" and needing to be corrected to conform with the "right" path in accordance with the criteria of the mainstream SFD model (Ha et al., 2015, p. 1274). Existing literature has often addressed that sport development and SFD cannot be understood in a simple dichotomy, but they share many similarities and generate synergy development effects (Black, 2019; Giulianotti et al., 2019; Huish et al., 2013; Levermore, 2016;