



# Cultural Diversity in Sport

## 36<sup>th</sup> International Sport Science Congress in Commemoration for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games

Venue & Date

### Disciplinary Session **Sport Policy**



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## Exploration of Hindrance Factors of Disabled Student Participation Survival Swimming and Improvement Plans

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**Purpose:** The objective of this study is to derive hindrance factors of disabled student participation in survival swimming and improvement plans in view of the issue that as the curriculum policy to make survival swimming mandatory in 2015 involved no provision regarding disabled students and rather excluded them from the requirement. Currently, there have been very few studies on survival swimming of disabled students including only 4 theses 2 journal papers. Particularly regarding hindrance factors of each disability type and improvement plans for this issue, there has been substantially no research. In view of the issue analysis result in 2022 inspection of state administration, this study presents basic data based on the policy to expand the scope of education and make it obligatory to provide disabled persons with lifelong learning rights and education opportunities and to guarantee their equity.

**Method:** This study includes a survey using a questionnaire conducted among 3 field trainers of survival swimming for disabled persons, 3 teachers of disabled students, and 3 parents of a disabled students, as well as interviews with a focus group. With hindrance factors derived through these methods, and improvement plans were analyzed based on the derived results.

**Result:** Findings of this study are as follows: First, the following 7 external hindrance factors were derived: policy, facility, program, perception, safety, qualification, and workforce. Second, 2 internal hindrance factors-physical factors and psychological factors-were derived. Third, 2 disability types of hindrance factors-physical disability and mental disability-were derived, and improvement plans are suggested for each hindrance factor.

**Conclusion:** Firstly, institutional improvements and guidelines are necessary to make survival swimming obligatory as part of a teaching course for disabled students. More convenient facilities for disabled students' survival swimming classes need to be provided and distributed. More professional qualification educations and assistant instructors are required. Second, swimming education programs and opportunities to experience swimming need to be provided continually to be familiar with rules of swimming pool use and to reduce worries about mistakes. Such methods also can address psychological problems such as fear of water, unfamiliar environments, and instructor issues. Third, education programs need to be developed in view of the degree of disability and impairment, and assistant instructors need to be used depending on disability characteristics. The understanding of disability also needs to be improved. Finally, the feeling of alienation needs to be addressed by helping disabled students adapt themselves and restore their self-confidence.

**Key words:** Disabled Student, Survival Swimming, Hindrance Factor, Improvement Plan

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## Exploring the Crucial Factors of Sports Clubs to Integrate People with a Migration Background

Doosik Min\* *Seoul Digital University*

**Purpose:** Migration is a persistent phenomenon. The social integration of migrants is a significant societal issue in many countries. It is broadly recognized that participation in organized sports activities positively impacts both individuals and society as a whole. In this context, this study investigates the pivotal factors influencing the effectiveness of sports clubs as a means of social integration for people with a migration background.

**Method:** The Delphi technique was employed to gather and refine expert opinions for this study. A panel of experts from sports management, sociology, and sports clubs participated in multiple rounds of surveys to reach a consensus on the key elements contributing to social integration within sports clubs.

**Result:** The study identified several essential factors for effective social integration through sports clubs: inclusivity ensures diverse participation; community engagement fosters a sense of belonging; employing staff with a similar migration backgrounds helps bridge cultural gaps; tailored integration programs provide targeted support for newcomers; and affordable usage fees make participation possible for individuals from various economic backgrounds.

**Conclusion:** The findings highlight the multifaceted role of sports clubs in social integration, emphasizing the need for strategic policies and practices to enhance their effectiveness. This research provides valuable insights for policymakers, sports administrators, and community organizers aiming to utilize sports clubs to achieve greater social cohesion and community well-being.

**Key words:** Sports Clubs, Social Integration, Migration, Delphi Technique

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## A Research on the Introduction of Regional Sport Index

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**Purpose:** This study aims to highlight the importance of balanced sports development across regions and establish the foundation for introducing a 'Regional Sport Index' to compare the current state and level of sports across different regions

**Method:** To introduce the Regional Sport Index, we first assessed the current state of regional sports policies, reviewed related studies, and examined major regional indices from other fields, such as the Comprehensive Regional Cultural Index, Regional Tourism Development Index, and Regional Underdevelopment Index. Using the concept of the right to sports from the "Basic Sports Act," we defined a region promoting sports. The Regional Sports Index is thus defined as 'an indicator system to comprehensively understand sports infrastructure, residents' sports participation, and sports development within a region.' We developed this system through a Delphi survey and calculated the weights of each indicator using an AHP survey with experts. Additionally, we proposed a Regional Sport Balance Index using the Gini coefficient concept.

**Result:** The Regional Sport Index comprises 33 detailed indicators under 3 major categories (regional sports infrastructure, activation of local sports activities, and regional sports capability) and 9 subcategories (sports personnel and budget, sports facilities, regional sport governance, sports clubs, programs and vouchers, participation in local sports, human resources in sports, activation of professional sports, and promotion of the sports industry). The AHP survey helped calculate the weights for each indicator to create a comprehensive index.

**Conclusion:** The Regional Sport Index, primarily calculated at the metropolitan level, can be expanded to basic local government levels. Its periodic creation and management can help the central government bridge sports gaps between regions and assist local governments in diagnosing sport development and promoting sport within their regions.

**Key words:** Regional Sport Index, Balanced Sport Development, Delphi, AHP

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## Analysis and Improvement of Cultural Diversity Policies in the K-League: Focusing on Asian Quota, and Southeast Asian Quota System

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**Purpose:** This study aims to analyze and propose improvements for the cultural diversity policies in the K-League, with a specific focus on the Asian Quota and Southeast Asian Quota systems. Cultural diversity in professional sports encompasses the inclusion of various racial and ethnic groups, individuals from different nationalities, and diverse cultural backgrounds. It brings different perspectives, experiences, and values, which can improve team performance, foster social integration, promote innovation and creativity, and provide role models for young athletes.

**Method:** The research method involves a comprehensive literature review and semi-structured interviews with experts to gather in-depth insights into the current quota systems' effectiveness and areas for improvement. Interview subjects include a mid-40s male associate professor specializing in sports culture from an American university. The study employs peer review methods to enhance the reliability and validity of the findings.

**Result:** The study's findings indicate that the Asian Quota system has significantly expanded the K-League's influence in the Asian market, strengthened league competitiveness, and increased fan engagement by incorporating talented players from various Asian countries. However, challenges such as cultural and language adaptation issues and difficulties in fostering team cohesion were identified. Despite its abolition in 2025 due to changes in the Asian Football Confederation's policies, the Asian Quota's positive impacts suggest that K-League teams will continue to recruit Asian players. The Southeast Asian Quota, introduced to enhance market reach and fan base in Southeast Asia, has been effective in attracting media attention and sponsorship opportunities. The presence of players like Asnawi from Indonesia has substantially boosted K-League's popularity in Southeast Asia. However, adaptation issues, potential disparities in skill levels, and the risk of prioritizing short-term commercial benefits over long-term team development were highlighted as areas needing improvement.

**Conclusion:** This study concludes that while the Asian Quota has been officially abolished, its benefits in enhancing league competitiveness and market influence will likely encourage ongoing recruitment of Asian players. The Southeast Asian Quota has shown significant marketing success but requires improvements in support programs, scouting systems, and strategic planning to maximize its potential and ensure sustainable benefits. Addressing these challenges can further promote cultural diversity and strengthen the global competitiveness of the K-League.

**Key words:** K-League, Cultural Diversity, Asian Quota, Southeast Asian Quota, Professional Sports, Player Adaptation, Market Expansion, Sports Policy.

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## An Analysis of the Research Topics of Papers Published in the Journal of Korean Society of Sport Policy Applying Dynamic Topic Modeling

Hye Soo Cho · Yun Seok Choi · Min Jae Kim\* *Hanyang University ERICA*

**Purpose:** This study aims to provide essential data to expand academic horizons by analyzing research topics using topic modeling techniques for its Korean title published in the Journal of Korean Society of Sport Policy.

**Method:** To achieve the purpose of the study, 675 Korean titles were selected from Volume 1 No. 1 in 2003, the first issue of the "Journal of Korean Society of Sport Policy", to Volume 21 No. 1 in 2023, the time of the start of this study. Based on the data preprocessed (noun extraction, stopwords, standard language conversion) based on the Korean title, the correlation between top keyword frequency analysis, N-gram analysis, topic modeling, topic share, year, and topic share was analyzed using Python 3.5 and SPSS 27.

**Result:** First, keywords were extracted by preprocessing the Korean titles of the papers published in the Journal of Korean Society of Sport Policy, and the frequency of the appearance of the top keywords for 20 years was analyzed. As a result, 'sports' (189 times), 'sports' (162 times), 'improvement' (86 times), 'school' (83 times), 'Korea' (60 times), 'activation' (55 times), 'operations' (53 times), 'development' (51 times), 'task' (49 times), and 'business' (47 times) were listed in order. Second, topics were named as follows through topic modeling (LDA) analysis, and the weight of all topics was analyzed. Topic1 (14.8%) was 'School Sports Promotion', Topic2 (14%) was 'Awareness and Related Systems for School Athletes', Topic3 (13.5%) was 'Olympic Athletes' Cases, Olympic-related Development Cases', Topic4 (11.6%) was 'Student Guidance Improvement Plan' (10.6%), Topic5 (10.6%) was 'Sports-related Tasks and Business Status,' Topic6 (9.9%) was 'Operation Strategy and Status of Sports Facilities', Topic7 (9%) was 'participation in daily sports and program development', Topic8 (8.8%) was 'education and promotion of school sports and sports clubs', and Topic9 (7.7%) was 'Social Participation and its Impact'. Third, to confirm the share of topics by year, sections 1 (03-04 years), section 2 (05-09 years), sections 3 (10-14 years), sections 4 (15-19 years), and sections 5 (20-23 years) were set and analyzed. In section 1, Topic1 (20.5%), Topic5 (15.9%), Topic4·6·8 (11.4%), in section 2, Topic1 (18.8%), Topic7·8 (16.3%), in section 3, Topic1 (14.7%), Topic3·8 (11.6%), in section 4, Topic1 (24.9%), Topic3(14.9%), Topic7(12%), in section 5, Topic7(19.1%), Topic1(14.9%), and Topic2(14.2%) were the most significant.

**Conclusion:** This study identified the main research topic flow of the papers published in the Journal of Korean Society of Sport Policy by analyzing research topics in sports policy using topic modeling techniques. It is expected to provide basic data that can contribute to reflection on academic research and the academic horizon.

**Key words:** Korean Society of Sport Policy, Topic Modeling, LDA Algorithms, Research Topic

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## Actual Conditions and Tasks of the Policy to Guarantee the Right to Learning of Student Athletes between the Right to Learning and the Right to Training (Undongkwon).

Yun Seok Choi\* · Jae Woo Park *Hanyang University ERICA*

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to analyze in-depth the state of the policy to guarantee 'student athletes' right for learning from the perspective of guaranteeing the rights of learning and training (undongkwon) and drawing policy implications as future tasks for its institutional improvement.

**Method:** The study draws on evidence from literature reviews on the formation of discourse and conflict structure to guarantee their rights of learning and training (undongkwon), and this is supplemented by data from a series of in-depth interviews. The collected data were analyzed using the qualitative literature analysis method suggested by Weber (1985).

**Result:** The paper discloses that the reality of the policy to guarantee the right to learning is characterized by its 'contradiction', 'double-sidedness', and 'fading of purpose' in which student-athletes are disallowed from sporting competitions, calling it reverse discrimination. The article identified that the policy was found to be 'deepening role conflict between students and athletes' and 'justifying absence from classes'. The study addresses that the 'balanced development of student athletes' academics and sporting careers and 'the gradual transition of school sport teams to sporting clubs are at the heart of the reform of the policy'.

**Conclusion:** The paper identifies the two critical aspects of the policy development. The first of these is the reflection of mandatory class attendance days as the minimum academic background. It is considered that the rationality of the minimum academic background system can be secured by applying the number of days of class attendance, which is the absolute standard, not the academic achievement to which the relative standard is applied. In addition, the e-school system and its educational content should be changed to introduce the 'annual e-school certification system to improve the quality of learning support policies for student-athletes. The second notable aspect of the policy development is the gradual transition of school sport teams into sport clubs in a step-by-step fashion. The school sport teams, which have an ambiguous boundary between their academics and sporting careers, have no choice but to form an identity as an 'athlete' rather than a 'student' structurally.

**Key words:** Student-Athletes, The Right to Learning, The Right to Training (Undongkwon), Policy to Guarantee the Right to Learning

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## Professional Issues and Improvements in the Training Course for 2nd-Class Life Sports Instructor and 2nd-Class Professional Sports Instructor.

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to explore the problems that appear in the a second-degree professional and life sports instructor training course after the reorganization of the qualification system for sports instructors in 2015 and to present specific improvement measures to make it an efficient qualification system.

**Method:** This study conducted a literature survey and an in-depth interview with seven people who are licensed after reorganization of the sports instructor qualification system in 2015. In addition, participatory observations were conducted in the course of training in order to strengthen the in-depth analysis of the study.

**Result:** As a result, three major problems have been revealed: the appropriateness of the lecture content, the consistency of lecture contents by each training center, and increasing the need of lecture training. In particular, the field training was less specialized in the training courses due to a perfunctory practice, a combined class between similar sports, and connecting to a training institution.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, it is desirable to introduce a certificate maintenance training for instructors in order to strengthen their competency instead of repealing the lecture training. Specifically, for improving field training, extension of on-the-job training hours is required. Second, the combining classes between similar sports should be abolished so that trainings can be conducted according to the characteristics of each sport. Last but not least, a system for connecting to field training institutions should be established.

**Key words:** Sports Instructor, Sports Instructor Training Course, Lecture Training, Field Training

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