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ANTI- DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM IN SPORT

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Non-discrimination principle

ART. 1 UDHR

- ▶ **All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.**
- ▶ They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Art. 2.1 ICCPR

- ▶ Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

without distinction of any kind,

such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status


Multicultural societies



EUROPE IS CONSIDERED TO BE
A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY
(EUROSTAT 2012, 2017).



One of the major determinants
of a change in Europe's
population composition has
been migration inflows.



Therefore, anti-discrimination
policies mainstream several
fields. Sport is one of those.

RACISM IN..?



Contextualize sport within the SOCIO and POLITICAL current context of your country;



Racism can represent an issue at 3 levels:



STRUCTURAL: racism as an integral part of the history of that society. How has that impacted sport?



INSTITUTIONAL: discrimination against ethnic minorities in terms of practices. (As a result: under/over representation of players, coaches and at managerial level).



INDIVIDUAL: actions or attitude towards individuals (for eg. racist episodes on the field or on the terraces)

Racist episodes (Italy)



Athletics

Professional



Football

Professional



Football

Grassroots



Romania had been sanctioned for racist behaviour by UEFA in previous matches and the game against Norway was to be played 'behind closed doors' with no spectators in attendance.

But under Article 73 of [UEFA's Disciplinary Regulations](#), "children up to the age of 14 (duly accompanied) from schools and football academies invited to the match free of charge."



Racist episodes (Europe)

Ryan Giggs has brushed aside fears that his Wales players could be the target for racism during their Euro 2020 qualifier against Hungary.

Some 3,000 seats will be unfilled at Budapest's Groupama Arena on Tuesday after UEFA ordered a partial stadium closure following the behaviour of Hungary supporters in Slovakia March.

Hungary fans were found guilty of racist behaviour, vandalism and the setting off of fireworks and the Hungarian Football Federation must display a banner with the wording 'EqualGame' on it in the closed sector on Tuesday.

Hungary





**KEEP
CALM
AND
STOP RACISM
IN SPORT**



Why should we use sport as a tool to combat discrimination & racism?

CONTEXT: PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Discrimination and racism are sociological phenomena



Thus, could sport - being also a sociological phenomenon - be a potential tool to overcome discrimination barriers and fight against racism?



To evaluate this potentiality, **Allport's contact hypothesis** (1954) will be tested in high school contexts through PE activities.



Becoming acquainted with someone culturally, ethnically, linguistically diverse should lessen the “fear of the diverse” and ease up relationships.

Appraising the contact hypothesis



The high school setting provides an invaluable framework where to start challenging discrimination and racism and **build a value system based on tolerance, respect and friendship.**



In the unlikely event there are no foreign pupils in your school, learning about diversity and potential discriminatory events could nevertheless be of significant importance. Indeed, students might get in contact with other cultures in other contexts.



Sharing cultures/ sport practices could be a pathway that leads to a sound understanding and foster tolerance.

Putnam's (2000) social capital



BONDING

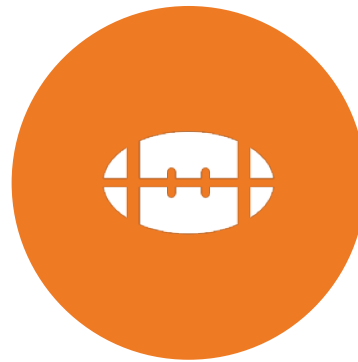


BRIDGING

Implementation: three-fold approach



**GENERAL COUNTRY
SOCIAL CONTEXT**



**SPORT SOCIAL CONTEXT
(BOTH AT GRASSROOTS &
PROFESSIONAL LEVEL)**



**SCHOOL AND CLASS
SOCIAL CONTEXT**



Thank you for your attention!

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