

Nationalism And Sports

Posted on October 10, 2018

Introduction

Nationalism and sports are twisted in a way that both provide symbolic competition among different nations. The national conflicts are mostly reflected in sports matches. Sometimes, sports are also used as a vibrant tool of diplomacy. However, contrary to the basic rules of games, which are carried out to please the participants, the involvement of political motives in sports is a matter of routine activity. The influence of political and nationalistic ideologies in sports is present throughout the history of games. The same is happening in the current postmodern world. For example, the English newspaper UK The Guardian wrote about the winning of the Iceland football team Euro in 2016 sixteen, which is the fantasy of the adventure that has captured the nation and is turning into a nationwide romance. This shows how sports have brought people from one country together and provide the platform for joy, love and pride. With this example of the football match, we have an idea of how the identities of nations form from the individuals, nationals, and global interactions. Events like the Olympics and World Cups provided a blunt picture of national races, characters, and strict competitions. The postmodern era of power has also influenced sports in various ways and change the simple concept of games that was just to entertain and enjoy.

Description

Generating the national ethos or pride from the sports is a standard tool among the member of various nations. People in general also get pride when their team wins over the players of other countries. The waving the flag and listening to the national anthems are essential activities in the present day sports activity. It is a critical tool in conveying an indirect message to the confronted nation. Using the actions of fans at ceremonies after the conclusion of the match, policymakers try to influence the people of other countries. The free version of sports activities has developed a sense of fear among political analysts that the ground for the match might become the stage of political debate (Bairner, 2001). Regardless of the bright dresses and showings of individuals in sports events with their background symbols, there is the close link between nationalism and the sports. In the history of Ireland, Gaelic sports are significantly taken up in an over-nationalistic tone. Those people are banned from sports activity if they are seen by the authorities as playing with the association football, rugby, cricket, or a game that belongs to the origin of British. Contrary to rugby and soccer, the fascist nationals of the Italian state have developed their game and named it Volata. The step was taken against the replacement of favorite games of British origin. The citizens of Italy link their newly grown match with the historical perspective and games played before for cultural safety.

In Scotland, the derby firm, which was featuring the Celtic, has linked the game historically with the Catholic community and rangers lined with the Protestant population. They also have seen trends along religious and political lines. The policy of the Spanish football team in the picking of Basque players was highly linked with Basque nationalism. Similarly, FC Barcelona is promoting their youth with a series of Catalan players such as Carlos and Xavi. The club is widely seen as the de facto representative of Catalonia. The same case happens in Canada where old and successful players of hockey team the Montreal Canadians are always symbolising as francophone. The period of seventy-five to nineteen ninety-five political influence of games was enormous between the Nordiques and Quebec City. Different units and groups still influence the ideas of players playing from different teams. Political and religious thoughts are incorporated along with the enjoyment that the participants of any match have, providing ways to the strong relation of nationalism and sports.

The concept of nationalism is commonly used to grasp the ideologies and the collective experiences of the nation. The phenomena of national identity also reflect the same, which is also propounded by various theorists. The categorization, where we provide details about different symbols assigned to them, is the requirement mostly associated with the concept of the ideology of nations. The sports base national narratives are commonly produced through the conversation, imposition and incentives of the precipitate mechanism. The general discourse on the nationalism reveals that how sports take on the ritual forms might influence the national feelings and the sentiments (Bairner, 2008). Games have now, in modern society, become a central symbol of nationalistic views and activate the identity stories about the members of the state. The national pride coming from sports is one way to look at the outcomes of such processes. Being proud of the success of our athletes, we are mostly convinced that we are best at football in an attractive way, is a feeling of all about banal nationalism.

Those individuals with strong national sentiments are also proud of the success of their athletes. Sports nationalism might depend on the factor of affection with the sports. Despite not showing their strong feeling for the nation, some are the people, which feel national proud on their players. Smith and Calhoun pointed out that nationalism is placed under the thick layers of culture and among this relationship between religion and the conscious national patriotism can be very close. Religion is closely connected with nationalistic ideas, as it is linked to ritual practices, places, and people, and it is associated with the flavor of the nation. The comparative research concluded that culture has a primary relation with the cognition of an individual. The educated classes of society have a better understanding of otherness. They can quickly adjust to the cosmopolitan atmosphere with the image that they are part of the larger social group. People with higher education are less proud of their nationalistic sports than those people who have less knowledge. Material resources also influence the ideology of nationalism because people with high finances feel secured than that of those having minor investments. However, people with increased income should be less nationalistic than others who have low income. In the same way, gender also plays a significant role in the relationship between sports and political ideology.

The result of gender involvement in sports nationalism is that males are more prone to sports and playing, while females are less interested in games. Similarly, older or mature people are more

nationalistic than the younger generation. Older people have experienced sports and other events like politics and wars, while the young class has a public attitude due to interaction and education. However, direct participation in sports events and related physical activity might increase sports nationalism for every age of the person. There are several national characteristics that overwhelm the concept of sports nationalism. Some of these characteristics have distinguished the national experience, which fosters nationalism. National prosperity, democratic values, and political and cultural phenomena are the structural factors leading to sports nationalism. The income of the individual, education, and cultural globalization of the country also featured nationalistic ideas (Wong, 2008). The meaning of cultural internationalisation included the information availed by people, expansion of views, more cosmopolitan citizens with education.

The contexts like East and West also influence the nationalism of sports. The concept of geographical division is unnecessarily chanted by a few who try to change the thoughts of the majority of people. Differences in industrial, modern industrial, and specific sports traditions and various types of cultures also affect sports nationalism. Studies were conducted with the question of multiple citizens about how they feel about winning their team at the Olympics. The majority of the respondents frequently replied that as they are prideful of the achievements of their team, they will remain proud until the next match between players of their state and others. The countries of Western Europe are less in sports nationalism than the United States, New Zealand, and Australia, as their level of nationalistic sports ideas is higher than other nations of the world. The states of Eastern Europe are above the average ideas of sports patriotism. For example, the Czech Republic is less in sports nationalism than Poland, which has increased the number of patriotic nationalists living there. Developing states like the Dominion Republic, the Philippines, and South Africa are sports-nationalist countries (Nauright, 2004). Regarding the Asian states, Israel and Japan are below the average while South Korea remains the sport nationalist country. Certain factors contributed to the sociology of sports.

The sociologists of sports understood the phenomena of patriotism with the case-oriented and historical context and failed to note the individual characteristics. It also opens to the interplay among individual and collective factors. The importance of sports, along with other issues like political or nationalist issues, indicates the common phenomena. Two questions of sports sociologists can shed light on the issues of why games are popular in some countries and not in other states. The answer to these questions is discussed above, along with the nature, type, culture, and collective approach of the respective countries. Patriotism consists of the positive and negative characteristics.

There are specific pros and cons of nationalism, which influence the people inside and outside of any state. Diversity and separation in today's culture are so intense that it is difficult to believe that we came from one point in time within the place. Humans created their idea of the cultural divide, which is causing numerous issues around the world. Excessive pride in one country in its values posed a very adverse effect on the people of another state. Nowadays, nationalism is gaining popularity, and the results are before us. Nationalism has created a competition among different countries, which could lead to the war. In this, nuclearise world these ideas are not suitable as the small mistake by one nation could result in the vanishing millions of people (Persson, 2014). We have experienced

World War I, which was based on the nationalistic ideas. European people had a lot of pride in the honesty they believed was not in the world. These thoughts convince them that other nations might be plotting and threatening their region. A substantial amount of the people were affected by the war, along with those statements that enhanced nationalism in their countries. How can nationalistic power overwhelm the people to go to such an extent that it killed eight million people along with around thirty-seven million casualties? Nazism was a movement consisted of primarily nationalistic ideas wherein Hitler pride and the love for Germany upraise people to move for the control of other nations. An educator, Carlton Hayes, defines nationalism as the pure state of mind with the modern emotional fusion of the old phenomena of patriotism.

The increased amount of nationalistic views may result in damaging the broader human community of this mortal world. Pride in the people of any state is essential, but excessive pride is poison for all. History reveals that divide and confrontation happen all around when approaches like the immense pride of individual states reach their height. African American confrontation is widely discussed in the literature, and it shows how Africans have faced severe healing, which is now stuck in their mind against the civilized Western states. In the same way, colonial countries colonized by the British had profoundly negative feelings after they got independence from the rule of the West (Billings, 2011). The more significant international role, cultural revival, national pride, personal and societal fulfilment, and political influence are the positives of nationalism. They also include the prosperity in economics over other weaker nations. A sense of a reliable and robust state also sustains the value and sovereignty of the country for those who possess the ideas of nationalism. Attention and importance in the world can also be maintained by nationalistic approaches as the state of North Korea is doing with other countries, especially the United States. If we claim that English nationalism is positive, other states will ultimately react because their views of nationalism are also excellent. So again, a kind of confrontation will be created among the nations.

Conclusion

To sum up the discussion, it is essential to understand the collaboration between sports and nationalism. To combine both, it will become a political ideology. Games will not remain as just enjoying, entertaining or beautiful event for the people instead of a stage for the conversion of political and nationalistic ideologies. History until the present time has revealed all the negatives about nationalism in the shape of wars, blood, and mass killing of super creatures of the world. In the positives of national pride, there is always the presence of negativity. The vibrant concept of equality for humans, besides their creed, race, and culture, must spread and gain value all across the world. The only option left for the postmodern nuclearized world is to save the diminishing human costs.

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