

INVOLVEMENT OF POLITICS AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SPORTS IS A MAJOR TERRORISM OF 2020: AN REVIEW IN REFERECE TO EMERGING ISSUES

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-ABSTRACT-

Sports now occupy a place in our life which is unprecedented in the history of mankind. Sports have become part and parcel of our everyday life. It is now studied by philosophers, historians, sociologists. Its tremendous impact on people is not underestimated by politician either. During any major event the streets of big cities are virtually empty. People's moods, dispositions and even political views are now affected by sports on an ever increasing scale.

The lawyers wrote in their report, "we are extremely anxious about the fact that the U. S. National Olympic Committee, the Department of Prisons and Other Federal Bodies are going to place the participants in the 1980 Winter Olympics into the new prison in Lake Placid".

The terrorism in sports is not from outside, but a very crude and real struggle amongst the nation inside keeping the difference in caste, creed, colour, sex, race etc. It is absolutely true here to utter that political involvement in sports is the major terrorist attack which is invisible and making sports a vacuum spirited and losing its originality. The sincere suggestion is that if any type of terrorism is to be stopped; it is the involvement of politics in sports must be stopped.

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The Olympic Games and World Championships are the competition of a very specific kind. Four years of hard training and a short instant in contest. Records are broken, continental and World Champions leave the sporting arena, but only Olympic Champions remain. They remain in people's memories, while their names enter the annals of big-time sport. Throughout the World and Olympic Games have long ago won general recognition and high regard, it is not the grand scope and thrilling sporting encounters alone that has made the Olympics such a success. What is more important is that the Olympic Games have become a symbol of peace, friendship and unity of the World's Youth.

Any sports competitions, even the most uncompromising and dramatic, wherever they are held and however high their rank – including the Olympics, European, Asian and World Championships – unite sportsmen of various countries. It is no mere chance that the Helsinki Final Act signed by the Heads of 35 states contains the following words: "with the aim of

expanding the existing links and cooperation, the participating states shall promote corresponding contracts and exchanges, including sports meetings and competitions of all kinds held on the basis of generally accepted international rules, regulations and practice”.

Nearly a hundred years ago the peaceful mission of sport was underlined by the outstanding French public figure and teacher, Pierre de Coubertin, initiator of the revival of the Olympic Games. This is how this idea was expressed in his famous Ode to Sport:

“Sport! You are Peace!
You forge happy bonds between the peoples.
You are Accord.
Through you the young of the entire world learn
To respect one another, and thus, the diversity
Of national traits becomes a source of generous and peaceful emulation
You bring the young – our future,
Our hope – under your peaceful banners
O Sport!
You are Peace!

“Sports is not just a pursuit of records, it is the health of millions, the readiness for work, the preparation of our young men for military service, the training of such vitally important qualities as endurance, discipline, steadfastness and courage”. – Presidium of the supreme soviet of Russia

These words are filled with profound meaning. For physical culture not only develops man’s muscles and body, it also shapes and polishes his character.

The history of world sports in the last decades is rich in examples of the high moral qualities displayed by athletes of different countries. Certainly, athletes of various countries do compete in some sports events. While competing, though, they also closely cooperate. All the more so, at such meets they strengthen their sporting potentials, demonstrating the indisputable superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one. The history of all postwar Olympics is vivid proof of that.

The commonality of interests and goals is that which unites the sports movement of socialist countries. The physical culture and sports of these countries serve the good of man, improving his health, increasing his ability to work creatively, promoting his harmonious development. The mass sports movement helps uncover sports hopefuls and develop sports on a large scale. The very makeup of the sporting movement of socialist countries has much in common – the unified management on the part of the state, the continuous concern of the part of the state, the continuous concern of the party and administrative bodies, striving for cooperation and international mutual assistance.

All human hearts are of the same colour: the history of attempts to pave the way for racial discrimination, profiteering and other mercenary motives in the Olympic movement has been long. In 1904 at the Olympic Games in Saint Louis (Missouri USA), contrary to the position taken by Pierre de Coubertin, racists managed to impose the establishment of the so-called “anthropologic day” designed for the contests of Indians, black and other “racially deficient” people. In 1968 in Mexico City the black U.S. athletes Smith and Carlos, having ascended the victory stand, raised their black gloved fists in protest against racial discrimination in their country...

All this is eloquent proof that the history of the Olympic movement has been the arena for a permanent confrontation of progressive and reactionary forces. The former promote the ever widest dissemination of the noble ideas of the Olympics, the ever more effective use of sports and the Olympic movement for the upbringing of man and the protection of his health, for better understanding and stronger friendship among all countries and nations. The reactionary forces, on their part, seek to use the Olympic movement for the interests of the exploiting classes, business and profiteering, for the propaganda of the bourgeois sociologists and sports are alien to politics. The thesis, however, is completely wrong because both the athlete and Olympic movements have at all times developed in concrete historical circumstances and have always had a class character. Here is what Alberto Juatorena, a famous Cuban Athlete, said in this connection: “Before the revolution, Cuban athletes had to sell their strength and dexterity to earn their livelihood. Sports were for the privileged social elite, not for the dark – skinned, not for the people at large. The revolution has put an end to professionalism in Cuban Sports. Sports were put at the service of the people. Thanks to the financial and moral assistance of the state, athletes are given every possibility to perfect their standards in sports and to improve their results in mass sports contests”.

An international team of lawyers and judges, who inspected over 20 American prisons within two weeks, arrived at the conclusion that “in the U.S. there exists a permanent system of reliably proved severe violations of basic human rights”. A team member from Nigeria said at news – conference in Washington, “I visited Lake Placid and the federal architect told us that the Olympic village under construction is absolutely identical to the prison in Memphis. And we saw ourselves that all the buildings belonging to the Olympic Complex were designed as a prison. We were told at the Department of Justice that the decision to build an “Olympic Prison” was taken at the federal and not at the departmental level”.

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