

A Sport has a Sword of Peace, Can Change the World

Ashiq M¹, Naseem Anwar M^{2*}, Mirza Jan³ and Shauqat-Ur-Rehman⁴

¹Physical Education, GDC Sabir Abad Karak, Pakistan

²Communication and Media Studies Department, Khushal Khan, Khattak University, Karak, Pakistan

³Social Sciences, Khushal Khan, Khattak University, Karak, Pakistan

⁴Physical Education G.H.S.S Ramak, D.I Khan, Pakistan

Abstract

Sport for enlargement of peace has become a familiar technique of intercession in deprived societies chiefly in the unindustrialized nations and states. The sports has energetic role in promotion of peace acting as a catalyst of harmony. This paper discovers the past background and progression of sport for expansion of peace both as a societal interference approach and a new notion of critical conflict literacy is explained. The paper is based upon the peace building theories and highlights the techniques in which sport may provision peace erection and skirmish perseverance practices. The objectives of the paper are Sports have cross culture nature for peace development and Peace through sports is a major component of social intervention. A reliable likert scale of 10 items with 5 choices has been used for responses regarding role of sports in the peace development was recycled regarding the role of sports in peace development in the Gomal University students. A sport is the major weapon to make agreements between the nations to build a friendly relationship and co-operating each other in financial and other issue.

Keywords: Sport; Sword; Researcher; Communal goals

Introduction

"Sports are institutionalized competitive activities that involve rigorous physical exertion or the use of relatively complex physical skills by participants motivated by personal enjoyment and external reward". "I remain convinced that sport is one of the most forceful elements of peace, and I am confident in its future action". Piere D Couberten "We carry on because we believe that it is a great tradition. But we are not naive: the Olympic truce will not bring or maintain peace. It is a symbolic appeal to humanity to avoid conflict". IOC president, Jacques Rogge cited in the Olympic museum, educational and cultural service [1].

In 2007 games the motto was "peace through sports", in the same year IOC member Toni Khoury prompted to all people that "sport is love, tolerance, respect and unity. The Olympic charter and Olympic ideals encourage us to resist all forms of violence, racism and apartheid, turn to dialogue and apply the Olympic truce not only during the games but throughout our sporting lives". According to Putnam [2], Lin [3], Stolle and Hooghe [4] in ancient era the notion of social involvement was increasing with a huge value for the attainment of aims like academic achievements, healthy life, and financial affluence, reduction of crimes and for autonomous attributions. Researcher have view that self-interest of the people can be provoked with a choice to which they have in their own minds. The social approach acts as a glow for linking the people which is not possible in the self-interests approaches James Coleman [5], Robert Putnam [6]. Sports is best tool of inter linkage and bond of different vengeful nations.

Researcher like Butler and Robson [7] and Devine et al. [8] argues that casual friendliness (sports involvement) continues relation among varied races of varied classes and brings social communication among assorted people. The policy SDP [9] sports for development of peace are a recognized tool in the deprived areas of the both developed and developing states. Like football game acts as a reagent for the social inter linkage as well as for the financial development, settlement and for peace creation of the various communities.

Sports and physical education policy is for social inclusion, not only to develop peace but the un ambiguous peace with objectives

like adjustment with time, which is the basic right of each individual to take part of self-approach activity in freedom. Like a famous quote "empty mind is the workshop of a devil". The UN in 2005 has declared the year of sports and physical education, which works to zenith the peace, similarly the FIFA [10] (the federation international de football association) has agreed upon the treaty with NGO street football world for using the football and sports as a bell of peace and societal expansion.

Richard Giullianotti and Gary Amstrong [11] have opined that sports acts as a base for peace development and struggles to minimize the battle fields. It aims to develop and endure the optimistic relationship among the public and military for helping the disturbed societies. Sports provide activities partnership by all in the whole world, and this universal acceptance excels governmental, domestic and philosophical edges which are repetition adored by the audience and contestants identically. The flag of Olympic games flown in 1920 Antwerp for the first time contains five circles and has six color means that athlete from the five continents can participate openly. The aim of the Olympic is only the nourishment of peace and gathered participation.

The Olympic were started by the founder only for having peace and for removing the conflicts. As IOC [12] president Jacques Rogge said: Wars have wasted, demoted and depressed very much people of the world, the affluent and nonviolent communities can only be re-established through playing sports. The IOC [12] deals with UNCHER for the promotion of communal change like in guinea, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Rwanda, and Tanzania IOC [12] provides sports gears, clothing, food along coaches and physicians in the migrant camps.

***Corresponding author:** Naseem Anwar M, Communication and Media Studies Department, Khushal Khan, Khattak University, Karak, Pakistan, Tel: 0927-211823; E-mail: muhammad.anwar@kuk.edu.pk

Received October 07, 2015; **Accepted** July 25, 2015; **Published** July 28, 2015

Citation: Ashiq M, Naseem Anwar M, Jan M, Shauqat-Ur-Rehman (2015) A Sport has a Sword of Peace, Can Change the World. Arts Social Sci J 6: 110. doi:10.4172/2151-6200.1000110

Copyright: © 2015 Ashiq M, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

According to Schwery Consulting [13] Sport has a power of assembling people, on breaking all the societal, spiritual and racial limitations in the way of peace development. The idea of peace development through sports is stimulated in many countries of the world. Sports like Football has goal aimed at the development of peace which authorizes the young people for a change in practical lives in culture inside communities on practice of play [14]. The project of Football 4 Peace International (F4P) started in 2001 for communal development, brought together more than hundred conflicted societies and in 2009 the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland made a treaty for peace development through sports (Football 4 peace).

According to Gasser and Levinsen [15] the disputed communities of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia and Georgia since from its commencement, opened schools which control tens of thousands of children from hostile populations to play football together. The sports have brought people of Sierra Leone during the wars for instrumenting and bringing the people in to the harmonious life again [16].

Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

1. Sports have cross culture nature for peace development.
2. Peace through sports is a major component of social intervention.

Research Questions

The focus of the study was to find out answers to the following research questions.

1. Do sports develop peace by its universal manner of dealings?
2. Do sports accumulate the people for communal goals on betrayal of barriers like racism, religion and tradition?

Methodology of the Study

The following affectionate procedure will adopted for this particular study.

Population

Population of this particular study is all the universities students of KPK province. It will be very much impossible to collect data from all the students there for the population will be delimited to Gomal University.

Sample and sample size

The convenient type of sampling was used and took 200 respondents of the population.

Tool of data collection

The researcher will use closed form of questionnaire for attainment of responses from the respondents. The questionnaire was of Likert nature having five choices (strongly agrees, agree undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree). The questionnaire is developed itself by the researcher surrendering the areas cultural development, social development, economic development and mental development. It can overcome societal and racial differences and aggravations. Re-establishment of nonviolent and ethnic societies. An atmosphere where people can get revenge by play not by sword. The mass of these options will give as below.

Strongly agree=1 Agree=2 Strongly-disagree=3 Disagree=4 Undecided=5

The description of the questionnaire will be contained of 10 questions; each question is valid and reliable through expert's opinions.

Mode of data collection

For gripping the most worthwhile conclusions the researcher will personally meet the respondents and will explain the confusion if he has.

Analysis of data

The data will be collected through questionnaire and analyzed with appropriate statistical techniques.

Results

As Nelson Mandela said: Sport has the power to change the world, the power to inspire, the power to unite people in a way that little else can. It speaks to people in a language they understand. Sport can create hope where there was once only despair. It breaks down racial barriers. It laughs in the face of all kinds of discrimination ... spreading hope to the world.

On the practical side, several claims can be made with regard to sport as a legitimate tool to advance conflict transformation and peace building: Because it's cross-cultural nature, sport has a unique way to break through barriers of all kind and therefore can be a major component of any social intervention. Team sports force participants to interact who can contribute to building relationships on and outside the field. Moreover, participants may use situations of conflict that naturally arise out of these interactions, to find innovative ways to solve disagreements (e.g. football matches without referees as a way to encourage participants to negotiate the rules of the game).

Sport can be a fun activity to be involved in, and positive values learned during games, especially, team cooperation and fair play, could potentially be lessons to be replicated in daily life. Moreover, it provides a hook to attract at-risk populations into sport in order to provide other social. Sports attracts various nation of conflicted grounds with their selves like the relation of Pakistan and India which are getting fruitful only due to sports, similarly the contractions in the relations of Palestine and Israel and vice versa.

Conclusion

The paper is based upon the peace building theories and highlights the techniques in which sport may provision peace erection and skirmish perseverance practices. The objectives of the paper are Sports have cross culture nature for peace development and Peace through sports is a major component of social intervention. A reliable likert scale of 10 items with 5 choices has been used for responses regarding role of sports in the peace development was recycled regarding the role of sports in peace development in the Gomal University. A sport is the major weapon to make agreements between the nations to build a friendly relationship and co-operating each other in financial and other issue.

References

1. Didwedo SARL (2011) The Olympic museum, educational and cultural service (1stedn) IOC, The Olympic museum, Lausanne.
2. Putnam R (2000) Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community, New York: Simon Schuster.
3. Lin N (2001) Social capital, Cambridge, Cambridge university press.

4. Stolle D, Hooghe M (2003) Generating social capital: Civil society and institutions in comparative perspective, Basingstoke, Palgrave.
5. Coleman J (1990) Foundations of social theory, Cambridge ma: Harvard up.
6. Putnam R (1995) Tuning in and tuning out: The strange disappearance of Social capital in America. Political science and politics 664-683.
7. Butler T, Robson G (2003) London calling, avebury, ashgate.
8. Devine F, Halfpenny P, Britton NJ, Mellor R (2004) Social capital in the Suburbs, in T Blokland and M Savage (eds). Social capital on the Ground, oxford, Blackwell.
9. (2008) Sport for development and peace international working group (sdp iwg). Harnessing the power of sport for development and peace. Right to play, Toronto.
10. FIFA (2009) International cooperation.
11. Giulianotti R, Armstrong G (2011) Sport, the military and peacemaking: History and possibilities. Third world quarterly 32: 379-394.
12. IOC (2012) Sustainability through sport implementing the Olympic movement's agenda 21.
13. Schwery Consulting (2008) Evidence in the field of sport for development- An overview. Biel.
14. Cárdenas A (2012) Exploring the use of sports for peace building and conflict resolution, Colombian association for research and social study of sport.
15. Gasser P, Levinsen A (2004) Breaking post-war ice: Open fun football schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sport in Society 7: 457-472.
16. Niet V, Anneke (2010) Football in post-conflict Sierra Leone. African historical review 42: 48-60.