



Diversity in Football

For respect and tolerance



14-16



3 x 45 min.



smartphones/computer with internet access for students; computer with internet access and attached projector; white board; computer workstations or mobile terminals;



In this module, diversity in football is viewed as an opportunity for mutual understanding, tolerance, and respect, but also as a possible source of conflict.



Ethics/Religion **Social Studies/Civic Education**



Co-funded by
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.



All contents, in particular texts, pictures and graphics, are protected by copyright. Unless expressly stated otherwise, copyright is held by reflections.eduskills.plus and is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution - Non-commercial - Distribution under the same conditions 4.0 International license. They may be subject to the terms of the license.

Introduction

Background information and didactical perspective

Football brings athletes and fans together around the world. Yet football and violence often form an inseparable pair in many stadiums. For this reason, football is a great place to start in encouraging awareness, tolerance, and respect toward different societal groups. Commercials from FIFA and UEFA advocating for diversity serve to introduce the problem. To gain a deeper understanding of the situation, a different regional and cultural perspective from further afield is introduced, holding a discussion on the predicament facing a Canadian Sikh football player and the conflict surrounding his turban. Homophobia is also a big problem in football. Thoughts on different ways to combat homophobia and to increase tolerance in football clubs complete this instruction module.

Learning outcomes

Competencies

- Become aware of and understand discrimination; get to know forms of discrimination in football (knowledge)
- Put oneself in the shoes and perspective of someone else; interpret the actions of others through the lens of their life situation and background (social competency, analytical competency)
- Name competing interests; express one's own position concerning ethnic conflicts (analytical competency, competency in discernment and judgement)
- Develop and reflect upon one's own position concerning political as well as social circumstances and information (competency in discernment and judgement)
- Understanding of main features of individual religions in their uniqueness and demonstrate sympathy for newcomers and outsiders (knowledge, social competency)
- Get to know ways to take action in advocating for tolerance and respect toward different religions, cultures, and sexual orientations; air conflict nonviolently and engage with one another respectfully (behavioral competency, social competency)
- Gather information independently and process this information with the help of given questions (methodological competency)

Topics / National curriculum

Human and community; discrimination, violence, and tolerance; meaning and significance of religion for individual and society

Lesson plan

Abbreviations:

A = Activity

D = Discussion

GW = Group work

IW = Individual work

HW = Homework

PW = Partnerwork

PTS = Previous Teacher's Study

PO = Pupils opinions

PP = Pupil's presentations

TP = Teacher's presentation

Lesson No 1 : Introducing the Problem of Diversity in Football

Phase	Content	Media, Material
Introduction (10 min.) D	<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Based on the analysis of video clips, pupils reflect the topics diversity, tolerance and respect, using the example of football. <p>Execution</p> <p>Step 1 The teacher moderates a discussion on opportunities and conflicts concerning cultural and religious diversity in football.</p> <p>Step 2 To get started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Where do you see/experience cooperation between different cultures and religions in football?Which effects does this diversity have?How and where might problems occur?What causes them?How are they dealt with?	
Analysis and response (35 min.) GW A	<p>Step 1 The teacher makes small groups of 3-5 pupils. The teacher shows clips from UEFA and FIFA: Respect, No to racism, Anti-discrimination - Religion. Pupils share their initial thoughts about each video.</p> <p>Step 2 Task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">How are tolerance and respect encouraged/promoted in these videos? The small groups select one video about which to draft a short response concerning the topic "tolerance and respect in football". <p>Step 3 Leading questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">How is diversity understood in the video?How are respect and tolerance expressed?What is the main message of these videos? <p>Step 4 One person per group is responsible for putting the text online and emailing reference of having done this to the instructor.</p>	<p>M1 Video "UEFA Campaign 'Respect'"</p> <p>M2 Video "UEFA Campaign 'No to Racism'"</p> <p>M3 Video "FIFA Campaign 'Anti-discrimination - Religion'"</p>

Lesson No 2 : Discussion: Religious Statements in Football?

Phase	Content	Media, Material
Individual text work (10 min.) A	<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils expand their knowledge of the dimension of religious diversity. They reflect different positions on a conflict and form their own judgment. <p>Execution</p> <p>Step 1 Students read the text <i>A turban on the playing field</i>.</p> <p>Step 2 They decide whether or not players should be allowed to or prohibited from wearing a turban.</p>	<p>M4</p> <p>Worksheet "Controversy surrounding a 'turban' on the playing field"</p>
Discussion (35 min.) A GW PP D	<p>Step 1 Pupils vote on the question, "Turban, yes or no?".</p> <p>Step 2 They form a "no" group and a "yes" group and collect arguments within their group for their respective positions.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>The teacher should take care that the positions are not too unequally distributed. If necessary, the teacher should ask some pupils to join the other group.</p> </div> <p>Step 3 Pupils discuss the question all together, following the ping-pong rule in their discussion: Each time a pupil talks, the next person to speak is a pupil from the other group.</p> <p>Step 4 One pupil is selected to record the arguments that have been introduced on the board.</p> <p>Step 5 Following the discussion, the groups discuss the opposing side's arguments.</p> <p>Step 6 To get started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which argument do you find especially important? Which argument made you think? <p>Step 7 The class votes again and discusses the result.</p> <p>Step 8 To get started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What got you to change or to not change your mind? If your mind was not changed, which arguments worked to strengthen your opinion? <p>Step 9 After the discussion, the teacher may introduce the arguments provided by FIFA for its decision to allow head coverings also for men, as of 2014. The rule change was based on a two-year test-phase and the resulting lack of support found for any cosmetic restrictions (for example, head coverings must be kept black or the primary color of the jersey; may not pose any danger, for example, due to a fastening mechanism). Also, discrimination against men via unequal treatment with relation to women could be counteracted.</p>	<p>Additional material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> white board

Lesson No 3 : In-Depth Look and Reflection

Phase	Content	Media, Material
Going in depth (25 min.) TP PO D	<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pupils engage with the issue of homophobia in football.• They develop options for action for dealing with homophobia. <p>Execution</p> <p>Step 1 The teacher explains that people are not only discriminated against on the basis of their gender or sex but also on the basis of their age, their beliefs, or their national origin. People who live out a sexual orientation or gender identity, either in the open or in secret, that does not align with majority norms are faced with discrimination and hostility. This includes people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersexual (LSBTI). Sport is an arena which lends itself to demonstrations of strength and masculinity on the part of men. Many men regard football as a male preserve and see homosexuality as a threat to the sport's perceived masculine character. Homophobia occurs at a range of levels in football, in both the amateur and professional game, among fans, managers and coaches, and club executives.</p> <p>Step 2 The teacher now facilitates a class discussion on homophobia in football.</p> <p>Step 3 Questions to initiate and stimulate discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Do you think homophobia in football is a minor, marginal issue, or do you think it's widespread?◦ How does homophobia manifest in football?◦ What problems does this cause?◦ What can we do to combat homophobia in football?	
Reflection (20 min.) GW PP	<p>Step 1 What can we do to combat homophobia in football?</p> <p>Step 2 The groups work together on Worksheet 2 (Material 5).</p> <p>Step 3 The groups present their work in two stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Each group conducts a detailed presentation of its dossier, with the remaining groups adding information they think has been left out.◦ After this, the groups compile the information they found during their internet research.	M5 Worksheet "Internet research on sexual and gender diversity"

M1 Video “UEFA Campaign ‘Respect’”

Link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kgwLf8sKBmo> (00:30 min.)

M2 Video “UEFA Campaign ‘No to Racism’”

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygjBoW19N4c> (00:30 min.)

M3 Video “FIFA Campaign ‘Anti-discrimination – Religion’”

Link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oG3dST7t3Vw> (00:37 min.)

M4 Worksheet “Controversy surrounding a ‘turban’ on the playing field”

“Controversy surrounding a ‘turban’ on the playing field”

A Canadian football association forbid a Sikh man from wearing his traditional head-covering. This sparked a highly charged discussion.

Aneel Samra lives in the Canadian city of Montréal and has been playing soccer since he was a child. Yet, when he wanted to officially register for a youth team, he was quickly made to sit the season out. This was because of his head-covering. Samra is a practicing Sikh and wears a patka for religious reasons, which is a turban made from thin material. He twists his long hair underneath the turban into a type of bun.

This the football association of the Canadian province of Québec did not like, ordering Aneel Samra to take his off his turban before every game. Yet Samra refused, and they revoked his permission to play.

Samra and the Sikh community filed an appeal on the grounds that the turban-ban was discriminatory; however, they were unsuccessful. The football association argued that the turban increased risk of injury and needed to be taken off. This decision sparked outrage across Canada.

Citing the regulations of the world football association FIFA, the association saw itself as being in the right. These regulations already prohibited head-coverings, if and when they interfered with the game – determined on a case by case basis by the referee. For a long time, FIFA had also prohibited headscarves, lifting their ban in 2012 only due to protests from Islamic countries. From then on, players who were practicing members of a religion were allowed to wear football-appropriate headscarves. In Canada, the rules varied: While turbans were banned in Québec, in other provinces they were tolerated.

Aneel Samra had then encountered an exception: FIFA emphasized that turbans were to be allowed on the field, but head-coverings were not to present any danger to players. A generally binding regulation from FIFA entered into force in June 2014.

Sources:

<http://www.zwischentoene.info/themen/unterrichtseinheit/materialien/ue/vielfalt-im-fussball.html>

<http://www.bbc.com/sport/football/26398297>

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/quebec-soccer-federation-sticks-to-turban-ban-1.1320908>

Head-coverings in the Sikh religion

The Sikh religion stems from 15th century Punjab (Northern India) and can be traced to the traveling preacher Guru Nanak. Today, the religious community has around 25 to 27 million members, a majority of which lives in India. In contrast to Great Britain, Canada, and the U.S., where Sikhs are well known and occupy many important government offices, in Central Europe, they are largely unknown due to their relatively small numbers.

Practicing Sikhs, especially men, can be identified by their exquisitely tied turbans (dastar). Wearing a dastar is seen as a religious obligation. The head-covering together with unshorn hair expresses the Sikh understanding of and relationship to the world, as well as respect for creation. Between the ages of 12 and 16, boys receive their first turban in the dastar-bandi ceremony, though they often wear the more easy to tie patka, a scarf-sized piece of fabric that is knotted around the hair, in everyday life. Also, while swimming and exercising, the turban is replaced with the patka to keep the hair intact.

The head-covering of Sikh women, a light piece of fabric, is called chunni or dupatta. At present, only a minority of Sikh women also wear a dastar, but the trend is increasing, as one can witness in the U.K.

Sources:

wikipedia.org
www.sikhiwiki.org

Read the text, then make a clear decision: Should wearing a turban be allowed or prohibited, in your opinion?

1. Individual work:

- Read the text, then make a clear decision: Should wearing a turban be allowed or prohibited, in your opinion?

2. Group work:

- Everyone in the class votes on the question, "Turban - yes or no?"
- Make one "yes" group and one "no" groups and collect arguments for your respective positions.
- Discuss the question together as a group, following the ping-pong rule: Each time a student talks, the next person to speak is someone from the other group.
- Record the arguments presented on the board.
- Discuss the arguments from the other side in your group. Which argument do you find especially important? Which argument made you think?
- Vote again. Did some people's opinions change? If so, what made you change your mind? If not, which arguments worked to strengthen your opinion?

M5 Worksheet “Internet research on sexual and gender diversity”

Your task:

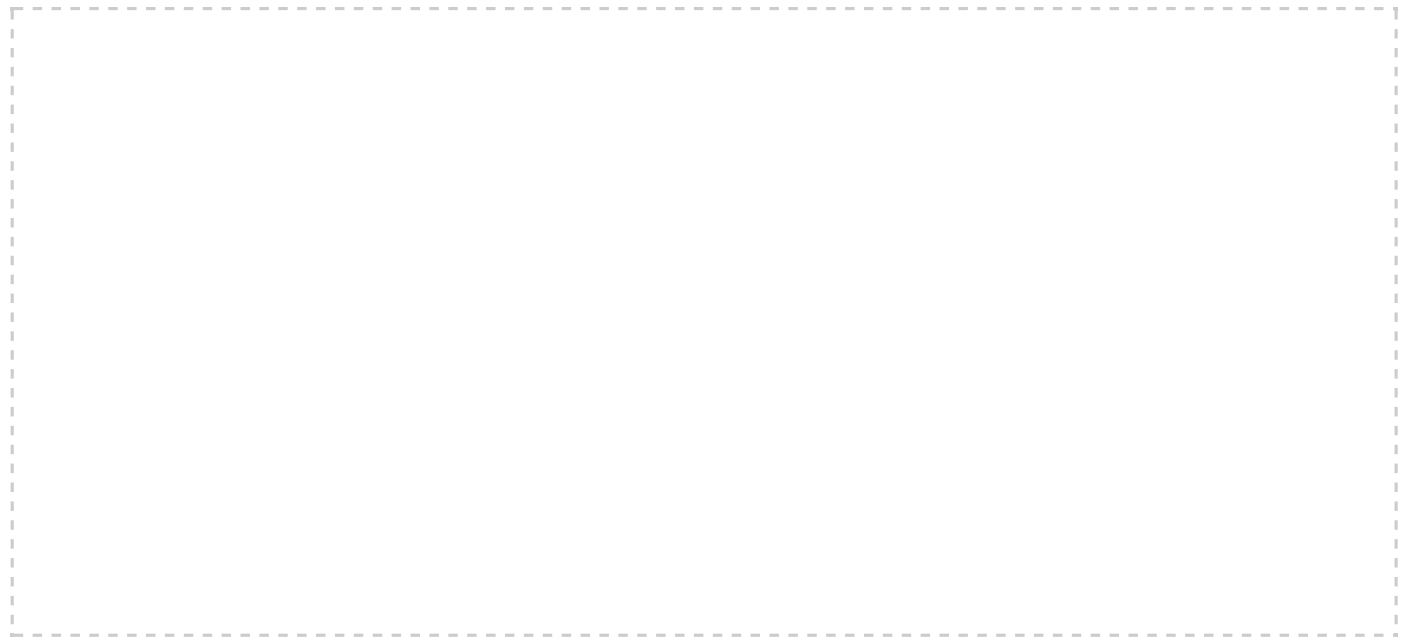
Visit the following website: <http://farenet.org/about-fare/english/>

Put together a brief dossier about farenet. After this, use the internet to find out about a group or initiative campaigning against homophobia and transphobia in football. You can use the headings below to make notes.

Name of the initiative or group:

What is the initiative's aim?

How is it combating discrimination in football?



Use the internet to find out about an individual or group initiative (past or present) working against homophobia and transphobia in football in our country. Make notes on what you find out.

