

The 2024 Olympics: Confronting Human Rights Violations, Global Tensions, and Trans Athlete Participation

Arshia Singh

Student, IIM ROHTAK

Abstract

Paris 2024's Legacy & Sustainability strategy is built on two strategic pillars: the first "Delivering More Responsible Games" and the second "Building the Social and Environmental Legacy of the Paris 2024 Games". The XXXIII Olympiad of the modern era will be one of renewal, with Games that are open to all. To achieve this, the Paris 2024 Organising Committee has been working closely with its ecosystem and sponsors since 2017. The Paris 2024 Olympic Games will be ambitious and spectacular with a focus on economic, social and environmental responsibility. Faced with the societal challenges of the 21st century, Paris 2024 has put the key issues of legacy and sustainability at the heart of its project since the bid phase to inspire new standards. These Games will implement the principles of circular economy and provide economic opportunities for local communities, while also aiming to halve its carbon footprint compared to previous Games. Universal accessibility has been one of the pillars of Paris 2024's strategy since the bid phase, with the development of sports practice for people with disabilities (PWD) and the promotion of their involvement in the project. With all of its stakeholders, Paris 2024 set the goal of reducing the environmental and climate impact of the Games and making sport a tool for social innovation. To this end, the organizing committee has developed a Legacy and Sustainability strategy based on Building a social and environmental legacy that leverages sport to the benefit of individuals, society and the environment by: raising awareness on the importance of exercise and sports for health, using sport for inclusion, solidarity and equality, but also as a means for action for the preservation of the environment. This year's Olympic games come at a heightened moment for international conflict & terrorism. The games are happening in the shadow of Russia's war in Ukraine and the post-October 7 war in Gaza and during a time of an uptick in jihadist terrorism. The Olympics will almost certainly be seen as an opportunity for France's adversaries to undermine France on the world stage. France is currently at the epicentre of several geopolitically significant events and by extension, to the games. The Olympic Games are a good moment to shine a light on France's deteriorating rights record for instance contrary to Olympic values of inclusion and non-discrimination, racialized minorities, including migrants, face systemic abuse and discrimination in France.

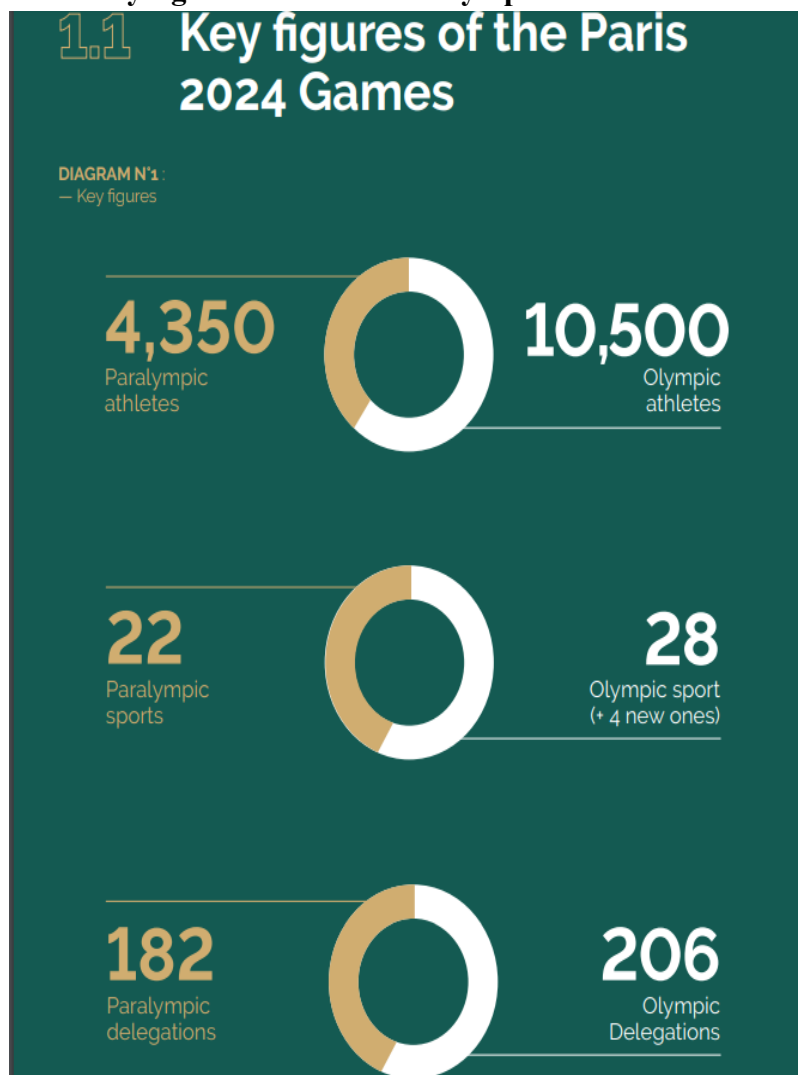
1. Introduction

The Paris 2024 Summer Olympics wrapped up on August 11, 2024, with the Olympic flag being lowered in the Stade de France after 16 days of competitions. It is imperative to examine the multifaceted consequences of human rights abuses in host nations, particularly in relation to the treatment of migrant workers involved in the construction and preparation for the Games. This raises significant ethical

questions about the obligations of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and host nations in ensuring that the Games not only promote athletic excellence but also safeguard the fundamental rights and dignity of all individuals involved. The focus on human rights extends beyond labor issues to broader societal implications. Increased public awareness of these violations can detract from the spirit of the Games, as global audiences increasingly prioritize ethical considerations in addition to athletic performance. Failure to address these issues could lead to boycotts or protests, undermining the intended celebration of unity and excellence that the Olympics aim to represent. Furthermore, the discussion surrounding the participation of transgender athletes has emerged as a focal point of debate leading up to the Games. Inquiries about inclusion, fairness, and the evolving understanding of gender identity challenge traditional notions of competition and equality in sports. This comprehensive report aims to delve deeper into these interconnected topics, analyzing their complexities and implications for the 2024 Olympic Games. By addressing human rights concerns, geopolitical dynamics, and discussions surrounding inclusion in sports, we can better understand how these factors may shape the narrative of the Olympics and influence its legacy.

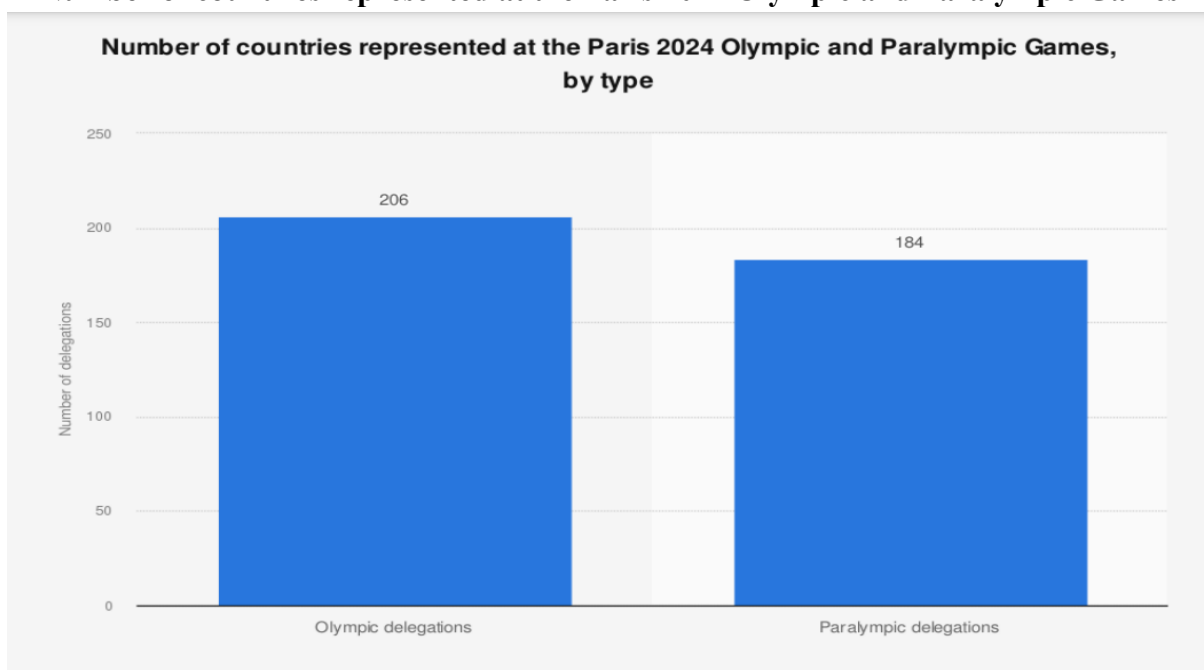
2. Paris Olympics 2024

Key figures of The Paris Olympics 2024 Games

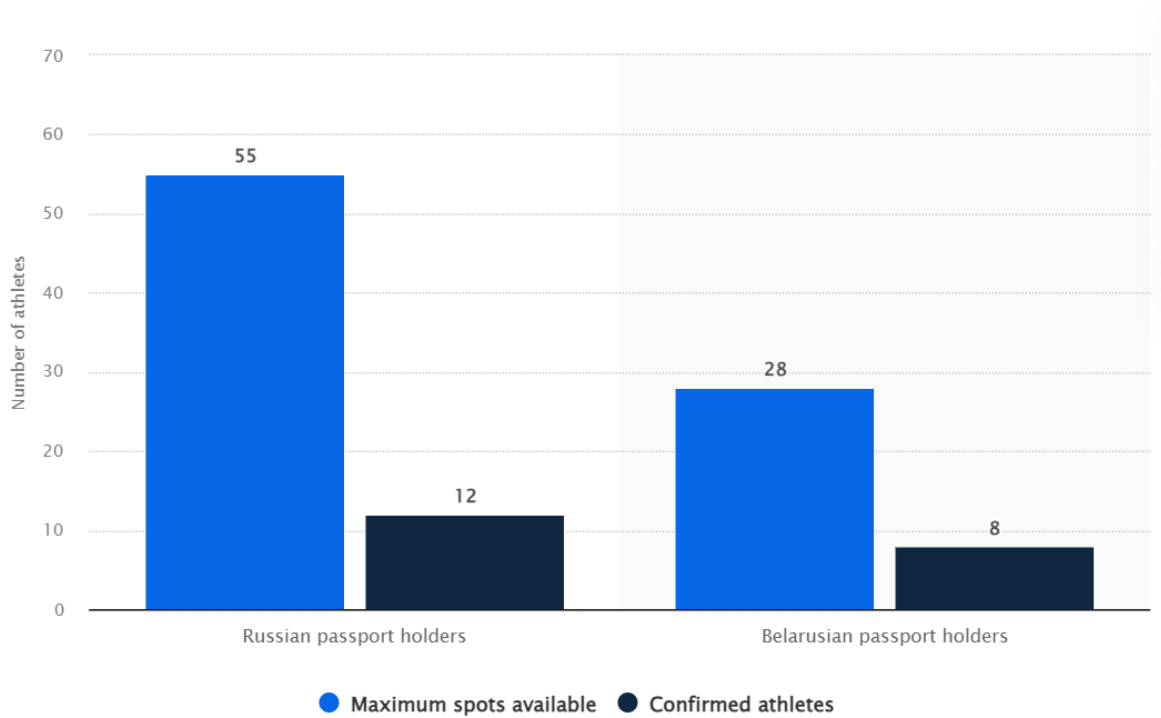




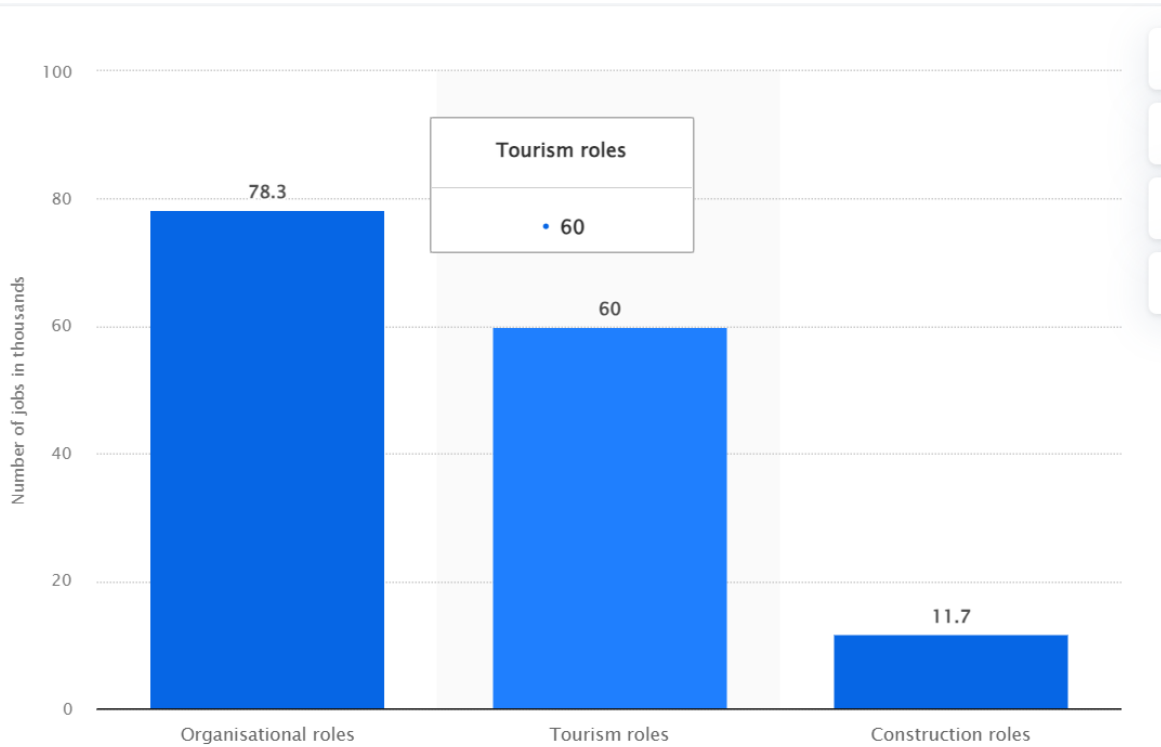
Number of countries represented at the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games



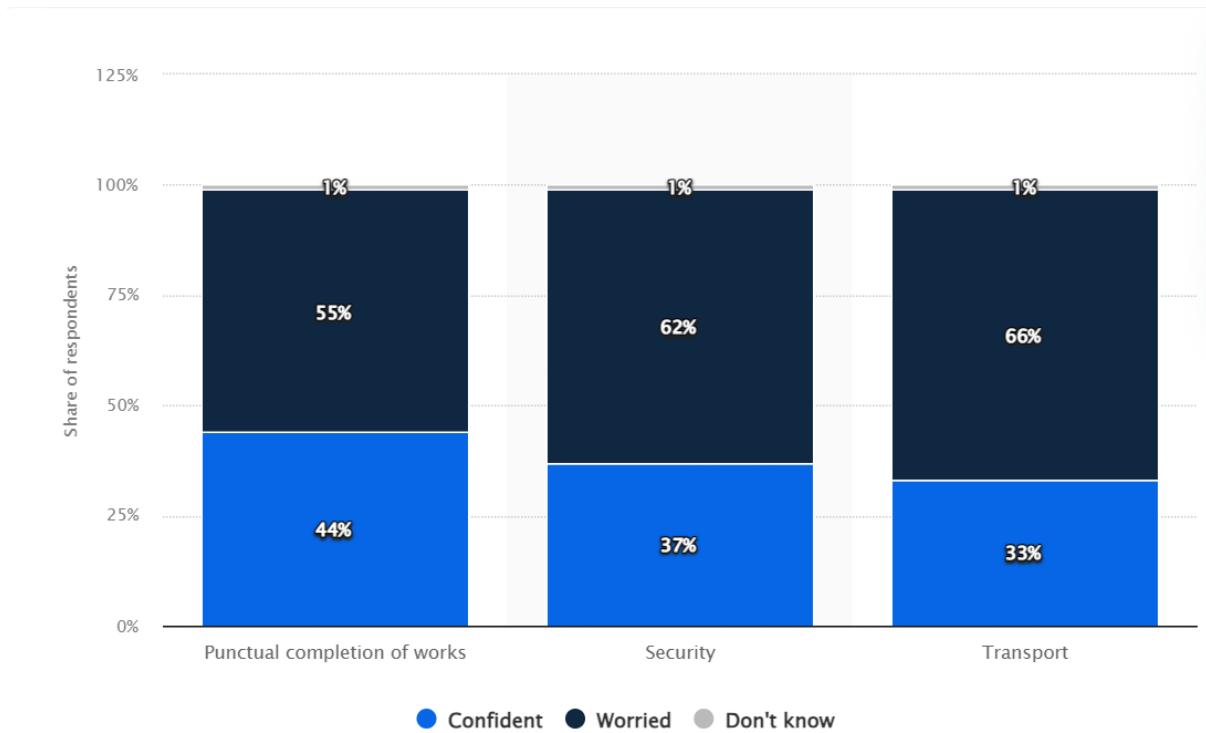
Number of Russian and Belarusian athletes eligible to compete at the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games as of March 2024



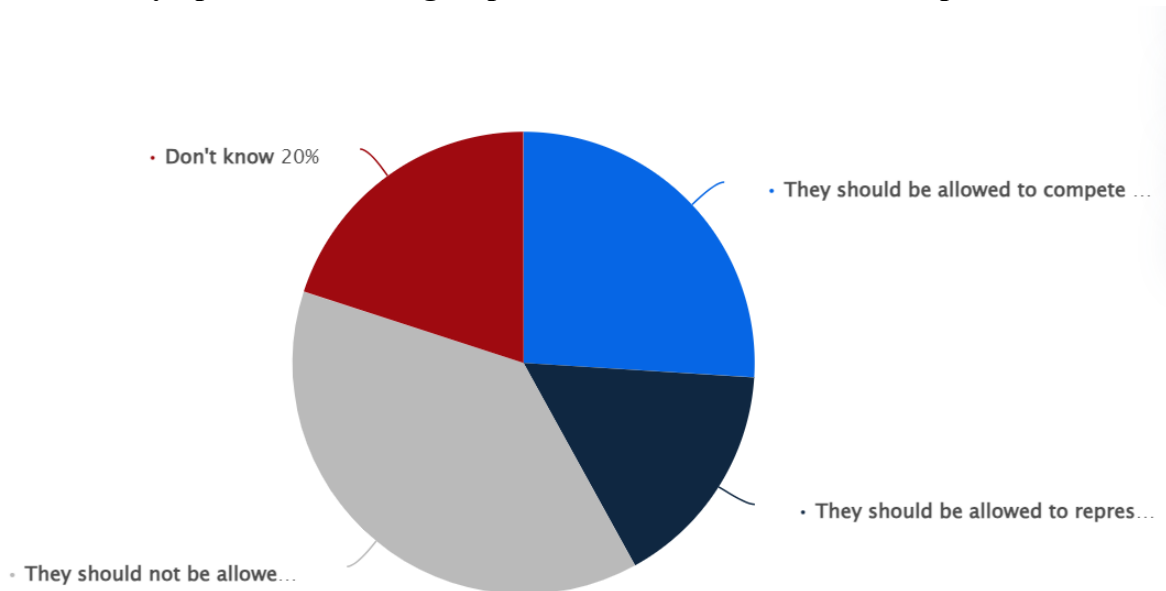
Number of jobs created for the Paris 2024 Olympic Games worldwide



Leading concerns among the public regarding the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in France as of October 2023



Public opinion on Russian and Belarusian athletes competing at the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games among respondents in Great Britain as of April 2024



The Olympic Games are a unique opportunity for competitors to give the best of themselves as athletes and to show off their extraordinary performances to a global audience and millions of fans. To host the Olympics, governments pledge not only to manage events for more than 10,000 athletes from around the globe, but also to uphold the “Fundamental Principles of Olympism”—human dignity, press freedom, and

a complete rejection of “any form of discrimination.” The 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games are the first to take place since the International Olympic Committee (IOC) adopted a human rights framework in 2022.¹ The IOC has called Paris 2024 “the first edition of the Games that will embed human rights throughout the organisation and delivery of the event.

The slogan for Paris 2024 is “Games Wide Open”—in French, “Ouvrons grand les Jeux. This motto is meant to show these games will be more inclusive, open, and equal, including with gender parity in athlete participation

But instead of raising the bar for human rights, as the games open, there is worrying erosion of the rule of law in France and concerning reports of human rights violations. Migrants, including families with children, Black and Arab people and those perceived as such, and other individuals face violence and discrimination, and civic space is shrinking. Headscarf restrictions for athletes were overturned in global sport starting in 2014 because the ban excluded millions of women and girls from participation in sports like football and basketball. Yet French Muslim women athletes are barred by national authorities from sports venues, national teams—and the Olympic competitions—for wearing the hijab.

Restrictions on freedom of expression, the right to demonstrate and freedom of association are on the rise, and the use of invasive mass surveillance technologies has been passed into law in the name of Olympics and Paralympics security. Athletes and survivors are demanding reforms from national and international sport federations to put meaningful systems in place to safely report and investigate abuse.

3. Purpose of the research

The research project shall be taken deep into the intricacies of issues related to the 2024 Olympics, under three main aspects of human rights violation, world tension, and participation of transgender athletes. While so, in the process, complex problems would be analyzed through a broad spectrum with a relation for setting up as well as assessing the impact on the integrity and inclusivity of the Olympic Games.

1. Rights Violations Specific Human Rights Violations in Host Country, France, and Others Involving During the Olympics More about this - such as worker's labor rights to organize the preparation or hosting staging of a particular event of a venue, freedom to voice opinions; freedom to assemble. Impact on Athletic Bodies and Societies: Assess how this infraction impacts local communities, athletes, and generally how the world sees the Olympics. Putting these issues in real life might serve to bring the ethical responsibilities of the IOC—even those involved countries-focus.
2. Comment World Tensions Review political content: from growth of nationalism, international disputes, and boycott threats through protests into boycotts. Explain how this tension, emotion would affect participation of the athletes, the overall mood of the Games. Discuss the IOC's response in matters of politics and how they used diplomacy to advocate for peace and camaraderie in sports. Reflecting on how international cooperation through sports would be back in their times when the war was still on.
3. Analyze Participation of Trans Athletes Review of Existing Policy. Current policies of transgender athletes who are participating in the Olympics must again be reviewed so that balance is provided to fairness, inclusivity, and competitive equity. Guidelines developed in IOC-related aspects are analyzed as per change over the years. -Social and Ethical Dimensions: Mostly, be aware of the debate thrown up in society concerning the involvement of trans athletes: what the athletes, advocacy groups, and the public say in this respect. This will open one's eyes to the larger implications of the policies made on issues of gender identity, sportsmanship, and equity on athletics.

4. **Throw Open Debate and Sensitization** It will provoke the discussion among the stakeholders-including policymakers, athletes, advocacy groups and the public-at-large-around these issues. **Recommendations with Action:** It will present actionable recommendations to the IOC, national Olympic committees as well as other stakeholders, with measures already existing or that need to be in place to address the human rights issues, manage global tensions and ensure equitable participation among all athletes.
5. **Academic and Social Discussion/Argument** Through discussing these interconnected issues, this paper will be able to close some gaps in knowledge in place, thereby furthering academic discussion and arguments for the debate on sports ethics, human rights, and global politics. **Public Engagement:** This paper, regarding the research paper does make an effort to bring social awareness and sensitization for an event like the Olympics, especially when this event is conducted while parallel events are taking place in the international world with numerous social justice issues accompanying it.

Research Question"How do human rights violations, geopolitical tensions, and policies of the host country vis-à-vis the involvement of transgender members interlock each other with concerns on legitimacy and integrity of the 2024 Olympics, and what can be done about it?"

Breakdown of the Research Question:

Human Rights Violations:

Specifically what human rights violations in France specifically occur regarding the 2024 Olympics?

Effect on Locals, Workers, and Athletes?

How can the IOC remain liable or responsible to respect human rights to host countries?

Global Tensions:

What type of geopolitical tensions would be present between participating nations and how would that trickle down and affect the participating athletes or public perception of the Olympics?

In what ways were past Games involved in political tension or conflict, and what does one learn from these for the Olympics in 2024?

What part do IOC's reactions to international tensions play within the legitimacy of the Olympic event and the value placed within the unifying event?

Trans Athlete Inclusion:

The IOC policies that are currently in vogue around issues of trans athlete inclusion and how those policies have shaped up over the years since they have become part of public conversation .

What role is the experience of trans athletes in the Olympics reflective and a shaping force for the general conversation about issues of inclusion and equality in sports?

What do the opening of the debate space for transgender athletes to feature in public discourse say about issues regarding gender identity and rights?

Connections:

How far human rights abuses and globalization tensions conspire to influence the climate shaping and changing the experiences of the marginalized, including transgender athletes?

What does the 2024 Olympics bode to be as far as raising awareness of such holistic issues is concerned?

Advocacy organization: What specific roles advocacy organizations are likely to play in the bid to ease some of the challenges coming about during the Olympic Games?

Measures for Change:

Recommendation or strategy that should be put before IOC on ways to better cushion human rights abuses or even bring the environment to a level that is all-inclusive for all athletes that will be featured in this

event?

To what extent do media play in affecting public consciousness and attention towards human rights issues and the issue of inclusion of trans athletes into Olympics?

Such dialogues and collaborations could be structured to answer some of the questions confronting the governments, NGOs, and athletes.

4. Research Methodology

Research Design

The research study will be a mixed-methods approach: will combine both qualitative as well as quantitative research methods for comprehensive analysis of all the different aspects of the 2024 Olympics. This design does provide for in-depth observation of intricate issues and also collects numerical information that could possibly reveal trends and patterns.

1. Qualitative Analysis

Surveys: Semi-structured interviews shall be carried out with key stakeholders. These are the athletes, more specifically transgender, human rights advocacy, policy makers, and representatives from IOC. Relevant documents for review: these include IOC policies, human rights reports, and media coverage of the 2024 Olympics.

2. Quantitative Analysis

Surveys: This is an important stage where, in this stage, data or information gathering via surveys among athletes, coaches, and sports organizations is recognized as a route to understanding perceptions about human rights, inclusiveness, and the increase of geopolitical tensions and how that feeds onto participation at the Olympics.

Statistical Data: Source statistical data of past studies showing there was such a violation of human rights and the percentage of transgender representation in competitive sports, which finally accumulates to the 2024 Olympics.

Methods of Data Collection

1. Interviews:

Respondents: Cross-section of stakeholders to be selected into the study; and sample size of 15-20 respondents for as much diversity as possible.

Instrument: Hold interviews with participants either through video conferencing, if this is not feasible, then face to face with open-ended questions likely to yield graphic responses.

2. Questionnaires:

Design: Prepare a structured questionnaire which will contain closed and open-ended questions which articulate experiences and perceptions regarding human rights and inclusiveness.

Distribution: SurveyMonkey is one such online survey tool that could be used in order to have a broader reach among the sports people.

3. Document Analysis:

Sources: Official documents of Human Rights Organization, publications and scholarly articles will be put into use for a grounded finding from the research study.

Data Analysis Techniques

1. Qualitative Data Analysis:

Thematic Analysis: Audio recordings that are transcribable will be analyzed for thematic analysis to find out common themes and patterns of response. This would help in surfacing out the fine lines that come

with the different viewpoints of various stakeholders.

Content Analysis: Analyze content from files related to issues associated with human rights abuse and policy changes over transgender athletes.

2. Quantitative Data Analysis:

Descriptive Statistics: Computerize the statistical analysis of the survey results and apply computer software to the data for a mean, frequency, and correlation values that reveal trends in the perceptions of human rights and inclusivity.

Inferential Statistics: Use tests-for example, chi-square tests-to ascertain whether perceptions are significantly different for some demographic variables that are associated with gender, age, or nationality.

Ethical Issues

1. **Voluntarism or Informed Consent:** Ensure that the persons you will interview or survey are volunteers who give their free informed consent before they participate in the interviews or surveys. They must be informed, among other things, of what is the purpose of such research; what right they have; to withdraw if they choose; and how their data will be used, etc.
2. **Confidentiality:** Anonymity of the respondents and all the information should be kept confidential. No personal identifiers are going to appear in the reports or publication
3. **Sensitivity to Issues:** Most importantly because of the issues being discussed; more so human rights and transgender participation, one has the issue sensitively discussed on every single issue.
4. **Approval:** Permission before data collection is obtained from the recognized institutional review board or the ethics committee.

5. Conclusion

This approach will inform a detailed framework to be followed in the conduct of research on the in-depth study of human rights, international tensions, and trans athletes in the Olympics in the year 2024. Thoroughly driven by a determination to use a mixed-methods approach research will provide a qualitative insight that is rich and lend great support to the findings from quantitative data, which can be used while making recommendations on inclusion and ethical practices in Olympic events that this study will be conducted after.

6. Historical Background

In recent years, accompanying this celebration of decorated athletes at the Olympic games though, has come reports of labour abuses, repression of freedom of speech, resident evictions and much more. Further, the explosion of technology (like social media) in the last twenty years has allowed movements for social change, or rights based movements to circulate information to a global audience in seconds spurring further movements or calls for justice. As a result, human rights issues and mega-sporting events like the Olympics have become synonymous.

The issue of human rights and the Olympics was explored as early as in 2013 when the United Nations Human Rights Council in their 24th session adopted a resolution on “promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal. In December of 2014, the International Olympic Committee (“IOC”) adopted, “Olympic Agenda 2020” which is a set of 40 detailed recommendations to safeguard Olympic values and strengthen the role of sport in society. In 2017, the IOC decided to move forward with the implementation of the Olympic Agenda 2020, and added new human rights contractual provisions to the Host City Contracts (“HCCs”) and its associated documents, starting with Paris 2024.

The history of human rights abuses stemming from the Olympic games have been more prevalent recently due to increased media attention. One of the earliest cases of human rights issues reported relating to the Olympics was the 1936 games in Berlin. The games occurred a couple years after Hitler had taken control of Germany passing the Nuremberg Laws, and for three years had already been placing Jewish citizens in concentration camps. Participating countries pushed to have the games moved or cancelled. The IOC was reluctant to step in, only going so far as to require the anti-Jewish propaganda to be removed. Hitler as a result, was able to use the 1936 Olympics as a platform to improve Germany's image internationally and lower early opposition against him.

Similar to the global outcry for the 1936 Berlin games to be cancelled or moved has occurred in recent media attention for the Beijing 2022 games imploring the IOC to take action. Global concern has been raised over claims that, Uighurs (a Muslim minority group) have been detained in camps, which the Chinese government have insisted are "vocational educational and training centres". The IOC's response to these calls have been that "they would only work to protect human rights 'in the context of the Olympic Games' [...] and that they could not go further than that".

Specifically, the majority of the issues arise in the seven years leading up to the Olympics with three key issues being; (1) violation of labour rights; (2) forced evictions; and (3) repressions of civil rights, particularly freedom of expression.

6.1 Labour Rights Violation

Abuses of labour rights are a common theme for many Olympic games and there is no shortage of testimonies or reports on this issue. In the lead up to the 2014 Sochi games in Russia, Human Rights Watch reported numerous labour rights violations, especially of migrant workers. Some of the claims made included; failing to pay full wages, failing to pay them at all, withholding identity documents, requiring excessive working hours and much more. Similar reports arose out of Brazil in the lead up to the 2016 Olympic games in Rio, with their labour minister even making a statement that their labour laws were broken and health and safety standards were not met during construction

Even countries considered first world countries are not free from issues with labour abuses in relation to the Olympics. Labour violations among temporary staff at London hotels used by the Olympic delegation during the 2012 games were reported. The organizers of the London games were also criticized for being slow to or not checking the supply chains of their licensees for labour violations. However, the London Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games ("OCOG") did set a precedent for trying to protect labour rights by implementing a sustainable sourcing code that was reinforced by a complaints mechanism.

The Global Union Federation report, found employees in constructing the venues for the 2020 games in Japan have experienced dangerous working conditions, long working hours, and an inadequate complaint system.

The IOC declined to personally address these issues, handing them instead off to the International Labour Organization. Concerns regarding the 2022 Olympic stem from Beijing hosting the Summer Olympics in 2008, where various reports arose regarding workers not being provided accident and medical insurance, non-payment of wages or only monthly payment, and alleged child labour.

6.2 Forced evictions

Forced evictions are especially problematic in relation to the Olympic games. Often it is more vulnerable populations (low income) that are most affected by the evictions that occur and a vast number of people are effected. While there are many cases of forced evictions in relation to a city hosting the Olympic games, the 2008 games in Beijing China and the 2016 games Rio de Janeiro Brazil provide good examples

of the tremendous effects of these evictions. In Beijing China hundreds of thousands of residents were evicted from their homes, which were then destroyed in the course of the city's redevelopment for the 2008 Olympics.

Similarly in Brazil a report by the activism group Comit  Popular called "Rio 2016 Olympics: The Exclusion Games" claimed that 4,120 families lost their homes to the construction of the venues for the Rio games, with complete communities being removed.²³ Often the payment these citizens receive for their residence is not representative of the property's value and many citizens saw a decline in their living conditions.

6.3 Repression of civil rights

The most common civil right in question surrounding the Olympic games is freedom of expression. Some of the issues with freedom of expression occurred in the last twelve years. In 2008, Beijing failed to deliver on its pledge to fully lift restrictions for foreign journalists, preventing journalists from entering some regions of China, and prohibiting them from reporting on certain topics.

In 2014, during the preparations for the Sochi Olympics, workers or organizations who tried to speak out against the poor working conditions or sought remedies were declared enemies of the state

And finally in 2016, the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre reported concerns regarding restrictions on peaceful protests and freedom of expression in Rio de Janeiro inside and outside the Olympic areas, with the military police allegedly using unnecessary and excessive force against the protestors.

6.4 Police abuse during protests

As France prepares for the 2024 Paris Olympics, concerns about police abuse during protests pose significant challenges. Human rights organizations have criticized the excessive use of force by police, particularly during recent demonstrations against pension reforms. Following the government's controversial decision to bypass parliamentary votes, widespread protests erupted, leading to violent confrontations with law enforcement. Reports of heavy-handed policing, including injuries from crowd control measures, have drawn condemnation from various bodies, including the UN and the French ombudsperson.

The backdrop of a protest law adopted in 2019, which has already faced scrutiny for restricting peaceful assembly, raises alarms about potential civil liberties violations during the Olympics. As the event approaches, the UN special rapporteur on freedom of association and other international experts have emphasized France's obligation to protect the rights to freedom of expression and assembly.

The experiences from previous protests, such as the "yellow vest" movement, underscore the risks of excessive policing, highlighting injuries inflicted by crowd control weapons. With millions expected to attend the Olympics, the need for a balanced approach to security that respects human rights is crucial to prevent further escalation and ensure peaceful participation. The situation calls for a careful examination of policing strategies to safeguard both public order and fundamental freedoms during this global event.

7. Human rights in France

France maintained its commitment to the principles of human rights despite facing significant challenges. Protests and strikes highlighted issues such as excessive use of force by law enforcement and the erosion of civil liberties. Measures to limit civil society activities, including the dissolution of activist groups like Les Soulvements de la Terre, raised concerns about the rule of law.

The conflict in Israel and Palestine exacerbated antisemitic incidents and led to restrictions on pro-Palestinian demonstrations. Vulnerable communities, particularly migrants and asylum seekers, continued to suffer from inhumane living conditions, police abuse, and discriminatory practices.

Despite these setbacks, France made strides in certain areas, such as press freedom, moving up in global rankings due to a positive legal framework. However, concerns about media concentration persisted, and high-profile cases, like the detention of journalist Ariane Lavrilleux, underscored threats to journalistic integrity.

Prison overcrowding and poor conditions were condemned, and ethnic profiling by police remained a significant issue. The government's efforts to mitigate economic hardships fell short for many, with rising costs disproportionately impacting marginalized groups.

France's foreign policy illustrated a complex balance, with the government pledging support for human rights on international platforms while engaging with nations accused of serious abuses. Despite improvements in some areas, including the ratification of international conventions on violence and harassment, calls for more comprehensive action against systemic racism and discrimination persist.

Overall, while France's dedication to human rights remains evident, ongoing issues highlight the need for continued vigilance and reform to protect these fundamental values for all citizens.

8. Global Tensions

The Paris Olympic Games is one of the most high-risk in history owing to a combination of internal strife within France and heightened global geopolitical tensions. France is grappling with deep internal divisions: the country's volatile political climate and the potential for demonstrations or violence pose significant challenges for organisers.

The current global geopolitical landscape, marked by heightened tensions between major powers, further amplifies the security threats. These Olympics could serve as a potential target for state-sponsored actors seeking to exploit the event for their own agendas.

8.1 Islamist Terror

A significant concern is the threat posed by Islamist terrorist networks.

Previous attacks on sporting and cultural events, combined with reports of foiled attempts by French authorities, underline this risk.

The escalation of the Israeli-Hamas conflict following the October 7, 2023, terror attack exacerbates this danger. Islamist terrorists may exploit the situation to position themselves as defenders of Palestinians and Muslims, targeting not just Israel but also Western countries that support Israel.

Daesh (ISIS) emerges as a primary suspect, especially since it operates as an umbrella network offering justification, inspiration and identity to lone actors and small cells operating in its name.

The possibility of Hamas conducting operations on European soil, as evidenced by arrests in Denmark and Germany, complicates the landscape.

Historically, Hamas has distanced itself from international Islamist terrorist networks such as Daesh and Al Qaeda, focusing on Israel. However, the dynamics have shifted post-October 7, with the conflict being framed as a broader Arab and Muslim cause against a morally corrupt West supporting Israel.

This alignment could potentially lead to cooperation between Hamas and Daesh. The Munich 1972 Olympics serve as a tragic reminder of the vulnerability of such events. The infiltration of the Olympic Village, the killing of Israeli athletes, and the taking of hostages by Black September highlight the dangers.

The anti-Semitic atmosphere in Europe, coupled with past rhetoric justifying attacks on Israelis, suggests Israeli athletes and fans could be at heightened risk during the Paris Games.

8.2 France's Domestic Politics

In July 2023, the European Commission highlighted the decline in the rule of law in France, noting that civic space in the country had narrowed. The commission noted that French authorities suspended public funding for some associations and denied them authorization to conduct certain activities.

In June 2023, the French government shut down Les Soulèvements de la Terre, an environmental activist group, for protesting a controversial water reservoir project, raising serious concerns about freedoms of expression and association. While the decision was later overturned by the Council of State (the highest administrative court in France), it highlights the government's growing intolerance of dissent. Later in October 2023 the interior minister also sought to impose a blanket ban on pro-Palestinian protests. This was also struck down by the Council of State, which emphasized the need for case-by-case assessments of public order risks to justify restrictions on protest. In December 2020, the French government ordered the dissolution of the Collective Against Islamophobia in France (CCIF), a leading anti-discrimination group.¹¹ CCIF has played a key role in providing legal support to people facing anti-Muslim discrimination and documenting the discriminatory impact on Muslims of France's counterterrorism measures.¹² In September 2021, France's top administrative court, the Council of State, upheld the dissolution.¹³ In its judgment, the court said that CCIF's criticism of French state counterterrorism policy, as well as the group's failure to "moderate" third parties' antisemitic and other hostile comments in response to CCIF social media posts

8.3 Civil Society Curbs and Police Abuse in France

In recent years, France has faced growing challenges to civil society and the right to protest, raising alarm over the state of human rights in the country. The European Commission highlighted this decline in July 2023, noting that civic space is narrowing and that the government has suspended funding for certain associations while denying them permission for specific activities. These actions suggest an increasing intolerance for dissenting voices.

One striking incident occurred in June 2023 when the French government dissolved Les Soulèvements de la Terre, an environmental activist group protesting a controversial water reservoir project. Although the Council of State later overturned this decision, it served as a stark reminder of the government's harsh stance against opposition. Similarly, attempts to impose a blanket ban on pro-Palestinian protests were rejected by the Council, which emphasized the need for careful consideration of public order risks.

The situation for civil society groups has been further complicated by the 2020 dissolution of the Collective Against Islamophobia in France (CCIF), a vital organization that provided legal support to those facing anti-Muslim discrimination. The Council of State upheld this dissolution, citing the group's criticisms of state counterterrorism measures and alleged ties to radical Islamism. Additionally, the interior minister's threats to cut funding from the Ligue des droits de l'Homme, a prominent human rights organization, for speaking out against police violence, highlight a troubling trend: many civil society groups are reliant on state funding, making them vulnerable to government pressure.

A law enacted in 2022, aimed at combating separatism, has raised serious concerns regarding fundamental rights, including freedoms of association and education. Under this law, associations that seek public funding must commit to secularism, which disproportionately impacts Muslim women wishing to wear religious garments.

Compounding these civil society restrictions is the issue of police abuse during protests. The protest law introduced in April 2019 has drawn widespread criticism for undermining the right to peaceful assembly. During mass protests against a pension reform plan in early 2023, reports emerged of police using excessive force, resulting in violent confrontations and widespread public anger.

This heavy-handed approach is not new; during the “yellow vest” protests in 2018, police tactics resulted in serious injuries from rubber projectiles and chemical agents. Human rights organizations have consistently condemned these practices, urging the French government to honor its commitments to protect freedom of expression and assembly.

The increasing curbs on civil society and troubling reports of police brutality reveal a distressing trend in France’s treatment of dissent and civil liberties. As citizens and activists strive to make their voices heard, the stakes continue to rise in a landscape where freedoms are increasingly at risk.

8.4 Middle Eastern Relations

8.4.1 Israel-Palestine Dynamics

Background Context

The conflict over Israel and Palestine can perhaps be labeled as one of the longest and geopolitically debated affairs that modern world history has witnessed. The beginning goes back to claims made on land, identity, and sovereignty. This has led to grave and sustained human suffering. Since the mid-twentieth century, violent contact, emigration, and interminable rounds of peace negotiations have been the penumbra around the daily lives of Israelis and Palestinians. In fact, much of Israel's history since its establishment in 1948 has been marked by this gigantic territorial disputes and wars; the most striking is the one of 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The question of statehood lies right at the heart of Palestinian conflict, where people strive to gain recognition and independence over lands. This is, in fact, not merely a political question but takes cultural and social hues; sports remain an emergent arena for the articulation and assertion of identity. Participation at the international levels by both Israeli and Palestinian athletes, with respect to the more general aspirations towards recognition and legitimacy assumes an added symbolic connotation during events like Olympics.

Olympics Participation

With close events to the Paris 2024 Olympics, the Israeli, as well as the Palestinian athletes, would be confined to greater debates over the war. Traditionally, the Olympics represent a global unifying event but it turns into an opportunity for the athletes to exercise their right to show their talents at the world level, hence an excellent stage not only for sports events but many political statements and tensions.

Such a situation makes the appearance of Palestinian athletes at the Olympics testify simultaneously to athletic success and aspire to recognition and rights in the sphere of national identity. In the course of competition, Israeli participants in the Games all have support that a developed national infrastructure can afford them and in some way can face difficulties, particularly from protesting activists against Israel's policies in the occupied territory.

Chances of Protest

This way, the Palestinian rights movement shall take Paris 2024 as one of the mainstream points of concentration. The practical work in conducting grassroots campaign on plans for demonstrations in light of the deplorable humanitarian situation, how refugees are treated and forced to go through checks in their travels, and how violence against non-combatants is inflicted will not be overlooked. This openness during

the Olympics will benefit from the chance of being worldwide in order for these issues to come to the limelight.

These can take a variety of forms: protests and demonstrations at Olympic venues, interrupted competition and group statements from athletes-there are many. Again, done within the realm of precedent on what has happened before-for example: the American athletes with their fists raised in a Black Power salute at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics or when, in total, several countries boycotted the 1980 Moscow Olympics for the Soviet Union's invasion into Afghanistan.

Such protests can feed the Olympic bubble where group tension may affect not only the athletes, the spectators, and the officials. It would be a very big test for the International Olympic Committee, which commonly strives to be as apolitical as possible since activism groups will be mounting pressure. This can be very precarious ground for the IOC to tread since it tries to preserve its dream of Olympic peace in a world where reality inequities hold so much sway.

And so, by conclusion, the geopolitics dynamics of the Israeli Palestinian conflict will rumble into Paris 2024 Olympics. Participation of Israeli and Palestinian athletes would form a microcosm of deeper geopolitical tensions. Of course, however, protests and political statements are also a surety, reminding the world that all of this athleticism on show is also about asserting our cultural identity and acting. It might be international attention at its most anxious during these last moments before the Games, some sort of keen awareness that the outcome may indeed be measured in much more than medals-chalked up, for it will be quite telling as to what is believed about justice, identity, or human rights in this largely polarised region.

9.4.2 Regional Political Tensions

Effect of Iran

Politics serves as a fundamental substructure for the regional politics because Iran is Israel's archenemy as well as the rest of the other Arab countries. Because Iran strongly advocates the fight against Israel, sports and cultural spheres are avenues through which it expresses its political ideology. Iranian athletes will attend Paris 2024. This comes with itself high potential and very likely scenario that they'd be handed political statements or positions on Israel when their competitors happen to be Israelis at events.

These steps seem more of a tokenistic step for the cause of Palestinians, or even only a way of denial to be able to make athletes compete against Israeli athletes.

Their meanings are highly complex and multi-layered. If Iranian athletes then boycott events that feature Israeli, then obviously it may heighten the diplomatic tension, as well as heighten existing hostilities and attract much more international media attention, which may also polarise public opinion both within the confines of the Iranian and Israeli populations. Of course, it means that Iranians will be speaking politically at the Olympic Games that complicates the task to keep the environment of the Olympic Games neutral for the IOC and this is why the questions whether politics have a place in sport or whether national narratives have any influence over international competition are involved.

Political Standing Another factor, relevant in this case, and which is most likely to be influential in the relations with other participating countries at the Olympics is the political standing of Iran. Now, think about UAE and Bahrain that recently normalized ties with Israel. In such a stand, they get caught in a rather awkward position. And if the Iranian athletes for example protest or say any political, they will be challenged to publicly clear their stand with Iran, thus their effect will take more time to run in the region.

Relationship Among Arabs

Inter-Arab relations, as a matter of fact are a determining factor in the politics of the Middle East and thus

have a more immediate impact on the fate of the Paris 2024 Olympics. Actually, the most apparent rivalry with which one might have a chance to influence overall engagement and passion for the Games is that between Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Competition between those states has old-time distinctive backgrounds often contained in the rhetoric of ideological differences as well as the struggle for regional influence accompanying the difference in foreign policy interests.

For example, Qatar will stage the 2022 FIFA World Cup unscathed by the diplomatic relations with Iran. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia attitude is very opposing to it because it treated Qatar as its competitor and several times diplomatically tried to isolate it. Such rivalry can seep from the region of diplomatic rivalry into the Olympic scenario as well, thereby affecting both diplomatic relations and athletic cooperation. If Saudi athletes boycott or make political statements about Qatari participation, then retaliations may escalate into greater concerns over the rights of other Arab countries to participate in this game.

Public sentiment of such states also forms an important factor. Patriotism, increased through the description of past events and present political climates may play a role in how athletes feel about the Olympic games. In short, the noisier citizens of an Arab country are in relation to their expression of solidarity with the Palestinian cause, the greater is the duty of those representing that country to sportfully express his solidarity with the Palestinian cause at the Olympics however much that act may be in contradiction to the stance of the country's Olympic committee. It is but one of the bases for arguments that define the nexus sports and politics weave across the Arab world, that nexus highlighting protests or political gestures going far beyond the games themselves.

Sporting men shall now possess the political soapbox in social media through which they can communicate their thoughts toward the government, and thus their voice might transcend borders. Thus, in this respect, democratization of voice could make the athlete stronger yet increase the prospects of retaliation from governmental and societal institutions with the help of the politics of the hour.

Conclusion:

Of course, regional political tensions, putting coloration on them, and with special focus on the role of Iran and the level of relations between Arab states, would plunge the Paris 2024 Olympics into a discourse. In that respect, the possibility that Iranian athletes may make a politic statement or boycott events where Israel is to participate-linked inter-Arab rivalries now in conflict-makes it a pretty complex Olympic environment. The game between sports and geopolitics invoked to have the world hold its breath as the games come near betrays a message much more crucial than that of the athletic arena. Actually, the Olympics of 2024 turned out to be a show platform revealing the best in terms of athletic virtues and unfolding a political rhetoric challenging the formative attempts of the IOC towards its aim to provide all-inclusive and neutral participation to the participation of all concerned ones.

9. Discrimination and Intolerance

Interior ministry data published in March 2024 showed a 32 percent increase in racist and antisemitic offenses in 2023 compared to 2022. However, these statistics almost certainly understate the scale of the problem as many hate incidents remain unreported by victims due to mistrust in the authorities or not knowing how or where to report incidents, and because authorities lack the training necessary to ensure they can identify, recognize, and record such incidents.

In July 2023, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination called on France to address the structural and systemic causes of racial discrimination, including by the police, following the killing

of Nahel M., a 17-year-old French citizen of Algerian descent, during a traffic stop. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) called on France to address “deep issues” of racism in policing.

9.1 Hijab Ban for Muslim Athletes

In January 2023, the French Senate voted to prohibit the wearing of “ostentatious religious symbols,” including the hijab, in sports competitions. Despite significant pushback from civil society groups, particularly the collective “Les Hijabeuses,” the Council of State upheld the ban on hijabs in football competitions in June 2023, dismissing their appeal against the French Football Federation (FFF). This ruling reflects a broader trend among French sporting authorities that restrict women and girls from wearing head coverings, affecting thousands who wish to participate in sports such as football, basketball, judo, boxing, volleyball, and badminton.

These restrictions are rooted in France’s interpretation of “laïcité,” or secular neutrality, which, while intended to apply to the state, has been extended to civic life in a manner that marginalizes Muslim women wearing religious dress. In contrast, the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) lifted its ban on headwear, including hijabs, in 2017 after advocacy from hijab-wearing athletes and organizations like Athlete Ally and Human Rights Watch.

Despite these international reforms, the French Federation of Basketball (FFBB) has chosen to ignore them, reaffirming its ban on religiously or politically connotative attire in December 2022. This has led to an increase in the exclusion of Muslim women and girls from sports, even at youth levels.

In September 2023, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights criticized the French government's decision to bar athletes from wearing hijabs at the upcoming 2024 Olympic Games, stating that individuals should not be forced to adhere to specific dress codes. Subsequently, six UN human rights experts expressed concerns that such bans could perpetuate intolerance and discrimination against Muslim women and girls, limiting their access to education, culture, and sports.

Support for affected athletes is growing internationally, with over 80 athletes, including notable figures like Breanna Stewart and Ibtihaj Muhammad, signing an open letter in March 2024 urging the FFBB and FIBA to overturn the hijab ban. The prohibitions on religious garments not only contravene the rights of Muslim women athletes but also violate multiple international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

10. Abuse Against Athletes Worldwide

10.1 Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Sport

10.1.1 Wrestling Federation of India

In January 2023, a significant and troubling chapter unfolded in Indian sports when three prominent wrestlers, including two Olympic medalists, bravely came forward to accuse Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh, the former president of the Wrestling Federation of India and a member of the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), of sexual abuse. Singh denied the allegations and responded with derogatory remarks about the complainants, which only intensified the situation.

In a show of solidarity and strength, at least 30 top Indian wrestlers—men and women alike—gathered to protest, asserting that Singh and several coaches had been abusing athletes for years. Leading the charge were Olympic medalists Bajrang Punia and Sakshi Malik, alongside two-time World Championship

medalist Vinesh Phogat. Their courage resonated with many, drawing attention to the urgent need for change in a culture that had long silenced victims.

The protests were met with a heavy-handed response from authorities. On May 28, 2023, as the wrestlers attempted to march to the inauguration of a new parliament building attended by Singh, they were physically tackled and detained. This moment of confrontation starkly illustrated the lengths to which these athletes were willing to go to seek justice. Although they were released, the authorities dismantled their protest site, a space that had become a symbol of their fight for accountability.

While Singh was removed from his position in 2023 after the allegations surfaced, it took until April 2024 for him to be ordered to face trial for allegedly abusing five women wrestlers during his tenure. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) stepped in, calling for an unbiased criminal investigation in May 2023, but initial reluctance from Indian authorities delayed action. It was only after the complainants filed a petition in the Supreme Court that a police investigation finally began.

This saga highlights not only the bravery of the athletes who spoke out but also the systemic challenges they faced in seeking justice. Their fight reflects a larger struggle for accountability and respect in a sport that has long been overshadowed by power dynamics and silence.

10.2 Haiti Football Federation

In 2020, Human Rights Watch conducted interviews and gathered evidence revealing serious human rights abuses within Haitian football. These abuses included the confiscation of players' passports, labor rights violations, the grooming of child athletes for sexual exploitation, and threats against witnesses and survivors. The players' union FIFA documented at least 34 alleged victims, including children at the national training center, involving ten potential abusers, notably former Haitian Football Federation President Yves Jean-Bart.

In November 2020, FIFA's Ethics Committee imposed a lifetime ban on Jean-Bart, the harshest penalty available. However, he appealed to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), which annulled the ban in February 2023, citing a lack of survivor-centered frameworks and inadequate consideration of human rights in its processes. The CAS's decisions are often based solely on sports federation rules, neglecting trauma-informed approaches. Following this, FIFA announced plans to appeal the CAS ruling, citing significant procedural and substantive flaws. However, the Swiss Federal Court upheld the CAS decision in June 2023.

Meanwhile, the Haitian police's child protection unit began investigating the sexual abuse allegations in 2020, but the dysfunctional judicial system, exacerbated by a security crisis, has hindered any significant progress in these cases.

10.3 Sport in Afghanistan

A November 2018 report in the Guardian detailed allegations made by 20 female players of repeated sexual assault against the former president of the Afghan Football Federation, Keramuddin Karim, going back to 2016. ⁴ Following media reports, the Afghan government undertook an investigation. On June 8, 2019, FIFA handed Karim a lifetime ban. On June 9, 2019, the Afghan attorney general issued a warrant for Karim's arrest. ⁵ However, Karim was never arrested

Since the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021, thousands of women and girls have been denied the right to secondary and higher education and the right to play sport. Taliban officials closed training centers and Taliban security forces threatened some athletes with violence, athletes reported. Some Afghan women and girl athletes went into hiding and sought to destroy evidence of their ties to sport including medals and sport kits. Human Rights Watch has interviewed athletes from basketball and other sports

teams who remain in hiding in Afghanistan or have sought asylum elsewhere. ports teams who remain in hiding in Afghanistan or have sought asylum elsewhere.⁹⁰ Many women and girl athletes in exile are seeking recognition as Afghanistan's national team.

Since the Taliban takeover, the IOC has provided funding to the Afghan National Olympic Committee (NOC) including to support refugee athletes outside the country.

In October 1999 the IOC had suspended Afghanistan's NOC until 2003 on grounds that the Taliban was barring women from competing in sports. Human Rights Watch has called for the IOC to reimpose the ban on the Taliban-run Afghanistan NOC from the Olympic Movement until women and girls can safely exercise their rights to participate in sport. In June 2024, the IOC announced that Afghanistan would have a gender equal team at the Olympics, and that no Taliban official would be allowed at the games.

11. Transgender athletes face heavier restrictions in a number of sports than during Tokyo 2020

The Paris 2024 Olympics has stricter rules and regulations regarding transgender athletes than previous Games.

The Olympics in the French capital is set to make history as the first gender-equal games, with 50 per cent of the medals going to women, a first in the history of the event.

There has been a rising interest in transgender athletes, with concerns that transgender women have an unfair advantage over fellow competitors, and a number of federations have strict guidelines.

At the Tokyo Summer Olympics, New Zealand weightlifter Laurel Hubbard made history as the first openly transgender athlete to compete in the Games. Following her, American transgender and non-binary runner Nikki Hiltz recently qualified for the 2024 Paris Games, marking a significant milestone in Olympic history. However, these athletes may represent a dwindling opportunity for transgender individuals to compete at such levels, as a backlash against transgender participation in sports has gained momentum.

In recent years, there has been a noticeable shift in sports policy, driven by a well-organized and well-funded reactionary movement that opposes the inclusion of transgender women and girls in "female" sports categories. This movement comprises various factions, including white supremacist groups, conservative organizations, Christian fundamentalists, and so-called "gender-critical feminists." These groups are resisting the feminist and gender-inclusive efforts that challenge traditional gender and sexual hierarchies.

Transgender women and girls have become the primary targets of these campaigns, facing increased scrutiny and calls for exclusion compared to their transgender male and non-binary counterparts. Legislative measures to block transgender women and girls from participating in female sports have been enacted in several U.S. states, with similar proposals emerging in Canadian provinces like Alberta.

The backlash represents not only a challenge to transgender rights but also reflects broader societal tensions surrounding gender identity and expression. As discussions about fairness in sports continue, the future of transgender athletes in competitive environments like the Olympics remains uncertain, highlighting the need for ongoing advocacy and policy reform to ensure inclusivity in athletics.

11.1 Transgender Discrimination in the Context of the 2024 Olympics

Word	Definition
Transgender (adj.)	An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from what is typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth. People under the transgender umbrella may describe themselves using one or more of a wide variety of terms - including transgender. Some of those terms are defined below. Use the descriptive term preferred by the individual. Many transgender people are prescribed hormones by their doctors to change their bodies. Some undergo surgery as well. But not all transgender people can or will take those steps, and a transgender identity is not dependent upon medical procedures.
Cisgender	A term used by some to describe people who are not transgender. "Cis-" is a Latin prefix meaning "on the same side as," and is therefore an antonym of "trans-." A more widely understood way to describe people who are not transgender is simply to say non-transgender people.
Transgender man	People who were assigned female at birth, but identify and live as a man may use this term to describe themselves. They may shorten it to trans man. (Note: trans man, not "transman.") Some may also use FTM, an abbreviation for female-to-male. Some may prefer to simply be called men, without any modifier. It is best to ask which term an individual prefers.
Transgender woman	People who were assigned male at birth but identify and live as a woman may use this term to describe themselves. They may shorten to trans woman. (Note: trans woman, not "transwoman.") Some may also use MTF, an abbreviation for male-to-female. Some may prefer to simply be called women, without any modifier. It is best to ask which term an individual prefers.
Transition	Altering one's sex assigned at birth not a one-step procedure; it is a complex process that occurs over a long period of time. Transition includes some or all of the following personal, medical, and legal steps: telling one's family, friends, and co-workers; using a different name and new pronouns; dressing differently; changing one's name and/or sex on legal documents; hormone therapy; and possibly (though not always) one or more types of surgery. The exact steps involved in transition vary from person to person. Avoid the phrase "sex change."

Introduction

As the world waits and prepares to heed the 2024 Olympics' call from Paris, there has been a debating subject that has been gaining international attention-through the conceptualized understanding of gender identity, especially through transgenders and their treatment by way of discrimination in the pursuit of sports. The inclusion of transgenders in this sport silently, problematically, and complexly raises issues of equity, inclusion, and human rights. Current systemic discrimination against the lives of those whose identities sit outside what have historically been considered to fall within gender's scope is a tale so long and brutal, all of them are beyond the purpose of this post. Below are statistics, notable examples, and broader implications of transgender discrimination as the Olympic Games near.

Key Statistics on Discrimination

Mental Health Inequalities

The key challenge that comes in mental health for the transgender people, along with the rise in social discrimination, makes it worse. ****National Center for Transgender Equality (NCTE)**** reports that about 40% of the trans population had attempted suicide, as against only 4.6% of the general population who showed this behavior at some point in life. This clearly puts the extent of necessity of people for cooperation and goodwill-more so in a competitive platform like any sport and also can imply to bullying or exclusion .

Play and Inclusion

However, the arena of participation remains firmly anti-trans. According to a 2021 Women's Sports Foundation survey only 21% of transgender respondents reported that they were welcomed in their sports

spaces, compared to 73% of cisgender respondents who reported feeling supported. This gap represents systemically imposed barriers to transgender athletes' participation in or the building of forms of recognition and opportunity parity with those shared with their peers: cisgender athletes.

Experiences of Harassment

Trans 2019 Human Rights Campaign HRC reported that nearly six times their cisgender counterparts 46% of transgender athletes were harassed in athletic settings. These range from verbal harassment and social exclusion to acts of violence. It denies an opportunity to compete but, rather an environment which depresses participation.

Transgender Discrimination in Sports: Example

One such conspicuous discrimination against the trans is practiced by Mack Beggs-a male wrestler from Texas. The reason for his widely publicized win in wrestling was that somehow he had been made to wrestle with ladies because the rules for statewide championships set up a restriction where, as much as he declared himself male, he was allowed to wrestle with females. At that time, he was still in transition. This has ushered in dirty and controversial policies and discriminatory regulations regarding high school athletics that have ignited some hot national debate over transgendered athletes.

Mack's experience is absolutely the proof of how policies tend to overlook and do not give respect to the gender orientation of an athlete, hence causative of alienation and resentment feelings. All success on the mat had to be put aside with pressure to compete under such circumstances, thus creating much turmoil in his emotions. This is his story that attempts to present a need for re-evaluation of the sports policies on transgender participation.

Caitlyn Jenner

The Caitlyn Jenner case is that of an individual and, being transgender, she is vested with the rights of an Olympic gold medal winner. At the same time, Caitlyn Jenner is simultaneously a figure in the movement of transgenders, and with this figure there has always been controversy around her opinions about the place of transgenders in sports. While she is very vocal regarding rights for the trans community, Jenner had her share of skepticism over the ability of transgender women to compete in female sports. Her views have thrown open even more avenues of discussion in the broader LGBTQ+ community, revealing minute details of how discussion on fairness and inclusion goes in sports.

A popular activist like Jenner can really propagate controversial ideas that are in tandem with common arguments taking place in society. Her sport involvement as a transgender brings a light upon issues that have to be addressed and embracing the sufferings being uniquely encountered by a transgender athlete in the field of sports.

Conclusion

NCAA Policies

The rules by the NCAA on transgendered athletes have been changing. It currently permits its players to compete with women based on gender, but it only permits testosterone levels in a bar to the body of a trans-gender woman by 12 months prior to engaging in competition. Such policies are tests of endurance that fail to put something into perspective regarding the experience of the trans-gender athlete.

For instance, the impact of this is sometimes very discriminative to players who may not afford hormone therapy or perhaps those whose bodies are different from others as they develop. It still raises the question of whether there is a measure of justice or fairness in such policies and if they, in real life, help all the athletes involved?

In the near future, participation of transgender athletes in the Paris 2024 Olympics will deepen public discourse even more. In regard to the current state of affairs of transgender discrimination, some implications are as follows:


IOC Guidelines

THE IOC'S GENDER EQUALITY COMMITMENT


The COVID-19 pandemic has caused progress towards gender equality to stall, and in some cases, regress. During this difficult time, we have sought to reinstate our commitment, by making a public declaration of our support at the Generation Equality Forum held in Paris in June 2021.

Our two commitments announced at the Forum and to be achieved by 2024 are:

THE IOC AIMS BY 2024 TO CONSOLIDATE THE OLYMPIC GAMES AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE GLOBAL PLATFORMS FOR PROMOTING AND ACCELERATING GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH CONCRETE POLICIES AND ACTIONS

 Equal access and opportunities


 Gender-equal, fair and inclusive portrayal practices


 Policy development and mainstreaming gender equality




TO LEAD BY EXAMPLE AND SUPPORT THE ACCELERATION OF WOMEN'S MEANINGFUL REPRESENTATION IN GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING BODIES

 Executive committees, commissions and councils

 Games leadership roles (such as chefs de mission, deputy chefs de mission, chief medical officers and team leaders)

 International Technical Officials (ITOs) at the Olympic Games

 Coaches at the Olympic Games

The IOC has also strived to make inclusion by opening doors to transgender people's participation in the gender in which they live and perform. Debates on fairness do not appear to be laid to rest among sports and require a high degree of awareness of the fact that superior physiological advantages among cisgender women contribute to disadvantageous situations for cisgender women competing against transgender women. Such conditions have been found wanting by the IOC in its revised guidelines for dealing with the complexities of physiological differences and questions persist about what is a fair game.

IOC comes up with rules under which it demands a declaration of gender identity among transgender women and test levels kept below a specified limit for a specified period. Such rules are indispensable to achieve balance but heavily burden the transgender athletes-arguably the ones who could not seize an opportunity to get entry into means of medical support that would ensure compliance.

The Olympics is the world stage, and the more visibility that this transgender athlete has, the more one could anticipate attention building up into a call for policy changes. Most probably, activist groups like GLAAD and Human Rights Campaign would find an opportunity to drive a world focus on discrimination of the transgender person and the demand for change with pressures to be mounted on sport organizations to bring about such change in policy.

In recent years, activism towards transgender rights has created a very important conversation inside society when talking about identity and equity. In that regard of discourse, the Olympics would then be excellent for this reason as a defining moment within this aspect because athletes express themselves and push for change.

Potentials in Protest

The more citizens in such places become sensitive to the issues of human rights, the more protests by activist groups during the 2024 Olympics demanding rights on transgender issues will be expected. Those protests may also demand equal treatment and challenge sports organizations for discriminatory policies. Public perception and public discussion pertaining to the policy regarding transgender participation in sports will be impacted by visibility of that protest.

It might be all about a wave of protests, or maybe just marching in the streets, campaigning through social networks, or anything. It might also speak of transgender athletes but including the potentiality of having allies and supporters that transcend all the limits of sport. The activism might bring the wave across greater actions relating to equality and justice both inside and outside the world of sport.

Conclusion

It has become an increasing need as the Paris 2024 Olympics draw near because it poses the question of how discrimination against transgenderism in sports can be addressed. Examples and statistics highlight most of the prevalent systemic barriers and stigma towards social exclusion trans-athletes have to face today. This should be carried out not only for fair participation but also as inclusive and further solidify the inclusivity as well as human rights within the sporting community.

This will be the first time in history that the cares and the eyes of all around the globe will be on Paris forcing the questions about participation by transgender athletes into the centre stage, much like a greater social sense of identity involved with gender. It's a bit more encouragement, protest, and dialogue regarding the issues of discussions surrounding the idea that all athletes must be encouraged and embraced regardless of gender identity. The best will hopefully come out of the 2024 Olympics - challenging racism and equality in sports and further.

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