

Conflict and Integration: Humanistic and Sociological Analysis of the Paris Olympic Games

Yong Xiao

Sports Teaching and Research Section, Anhui Chuzhou Technician College, Chuzhou, China
Email: 350109771@qq.com

How to cite this paper: Xiao, Y. (2026). Conflict and Integration: Humanistic and Sociological Analysis of the Paris Olympic Games. *Advances in Applied Sociology*, 16, 74-85.
<https://doi.org/10.4236/aasoci.2026.162006>

Received: December 21, 2025

Accepted: February 7, 2026

Published: February 10, 2026

Copyright © 2026 by author(s) and Scientific Research Publishing Inc. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

From a sociological point of view, the Paris Olympics is not only a stage for sports competition, but also carries profound social conflicts and cultural integration. Whether it is the conflict between religious culture and multiculturalism in the context of globalization, social class differences, or the identity of gender-diverse athletes, the influence of political conflicts on athletes, and the influence of “fan culture” all reflect the complexity of today’s world society. By understanding these conflicts and integrations, we can better understand the sociological significance of the Olympic Games and explore how to achieve multi-cultural harmony between humanity and nature in the era of globalization.

Keywords

Paris Olympics, Religious Culture, Political Conflict, Gender-Diverse, Stimulants, Fan Culture

1. Introduction

The Olympic Games are one of the symbols of globalization, attracting people from different countries, cultures and social backgrounds to come together. The Paris Olympics is not only a global sporting event, but also a microcosm of social, political and cultural conflict and integration. From the perspective of sociology, the phenomenon of social conflicts, cultural integration and political interaction involved in the Paris Olympics reflects the complex problems of globalization, cultural integration, political conflicts and social differentiation. Although it is essentially a display of sports competition, the cultural, social and political conflicts behind it cannot be ignored. Paris, as a cultural metropolis under the background

of globalization, carries the integration of many cultures. However, in the process of globalization, conflicts may arise between traditional culture and modern multiculturalism. As a global sporting event, the Olympic Games also provide an important stage for social movements and political conflicts. Although the Olympic Games may trigger various conflicts, it can also promote integration and interaction between different cultures and social groups. Today, with the deepening of globalization, sports, as a universal language, provides a platform for people from different cultural backgrounds to communicate and understand. This paper focuses on the hot events of the Paris Olympic Games, analyzes and demonstrates them from the perspective of sociology, and studies religious conflicts, gender conflicts, political conflicts and cultural conflicts in the context of globalization.

2. Religious Culture and Multiculturalism—“The Last Supper”

2.1. Western Religious Culture and Religious Status

Western religious culture and religious status have played an extremely important role in history and modern society. Christianity, as the core of Western civilization, not only shapes the basic framework of Western culture, but also exerts profound influence on political, economic and social life. For example, the spread of Christian faith in medieval Europe promoted the rise of Western culture and formed a Western culture based on the Christian spirit (Nguyen & Valčo, 2020). Although modern society has undergone significant secularization, the influence of religion in Western society has weakened, but religion still influences Western society in many ways. For example, the religious spirit remains deeply rooted in folk life and social culture, and is the deep foundation of modern civilization. Moreover, religion remains important in the personal sphere, especially in the face of tragedy and disaster, where religion is often the main source of symbolism, emotion and ritual. However, with the development of modernization and science, the position of religion in society has also changed. Some scholars believe that religion is gradually marginalized in modern society, especially in the European continent, where its influence is significantly diminished. Nevertheless, the role of religion in the public sphere has not completely disappeared, and it still plays an important role in addressing social and economic issues. In addition, the position of religion in Western society is also influenced by different cultural backgrounds. For example, in the United States, Christianity remains one of the main religions, while in Western Europe, although the number of traditional religious beliefs has declined, many people still hold some form of spiritual belief. This phenomenon shows that, despite the secularization of religion in some areas, it still holds importance in the lives of individuals. In short, the Western religious culture and religious status have a complex and far-reaching influence in history and modern society. Although modernisation and scientific developments seem to have weakened the dominant position of religion, religion still plays an important role in individual life and social culture, especially in providing spiritual comfort and responding to life's challenges.

2.2. Religious Events and Religious Cultural Sensitivities of the Paris Olympics

The religious and cultural sensitivities at the opening ceremony of the 2024 Paris Olympics, especially the performance of drag queens and gender-diverse dancers imitating Leonardo Da Vinci's painting *The Last Supper*, sparked widespread controversy and criticism. The performance, which was seen as disrespectful to the Christian faith, particularly a mockery of the sacred moment of Jesus' Last Supper, angered Christians around the world and drew attention and dissatisfaction from other religious groups (Gan, 2024). Although the Paris Organizing Committee issued an apology after the incident and emphasized that they did not intend to offend any religious group, the incident still sparked discussions about the balance between cultural innovation and religious sensitivity. Some commentators pointed out that the pursuit of cultural diversity and innovation must be accompanied by greater caution in the treatment of cultural traditions and religious beliefs. In addition, this event also reflects the complex relationship between the modern Olympic Games and religion. The Olympic Games originated from religious festivals in ancient Greece, but over time, it gradually evolved into a global sporting event. However, when it comes to religiously sensitive topics, how to deal with such content in order to avoid offending people of different faiths remains a question that requires careful consideration. From the perspective of inclusive development, the opening ceremony of the 2024 Paris Olympics attempts to enhance the level of inclusiveness through inclusiveness towards the city, the female community, and the relevant subjects of the opening ceremony, so that the relationship between the opening ceremony and the city will move from suspension to flow, and women will move from the edge to the center (Wang & Li, 2024). It promotes the formation of an interactive relationship between the main body of the opening ceremony celebration that is present and celebrated together. However, despite attempts by the Organizing Committee to explain that its original intention was to demonstrate openness and inclusiveness, the incident has sparked discussions about the balance between cultural innovation and religious sensitivities. Therefore, this event not only demonstrates the importance of how the modern Olympic Games deal with cultural and religious sensitivities in the context of globalization, but also reminds us of the need to be more cautious about cultural traditions and religious beliefs while pursuing cultural diversity and innovation.

2.3. Olympic Cultural Values in the Context of Globalization

In the context of globalization, the discussion of Olympic cultural values involves many aspects, including the universality and diversity of culture, and how the Olympic movement promotes the exchange and integration of different cultures. First, the Olympic movement is seen as a cross-cultural ideology, based on "universal fundamental ethical principles." However, this universal existence has been questioned by moral philosophers, who challenge the idea that morality can be

reduced to principles, let alone universal principles. Despite this, the Olympic movement still seeks to encourage youth to participate in sports and practice Olympic values through its values education program. The value universality of the Olympic movement is not only a standard modernization or cultural unity, but also an emphasis on the pluralism and cross-cultural future Olympic spirit (Li, Zhang, & Gao, 2019). This spirit aims to promote the excellent example of social culture and to set an example for social culture through the Olympic movement. In addition, the Olympic movement has produced great social and cultural value in the promotion of globalization, introduced a common cultural form and model to the world, voiced the voice of “peace and development,” and put forward the concept of “participation.” The globalization of the Olympic movement is not only a typical representative of the globalization of sports, but also a product of the globalization of culture. Its universal values are the foundation of the globalization of the Olympic movement. This kind of globalization is essentially the conflict and integration of cross-cultural communication. As a kind of world culture, the Olympic movement has a strong ability to appeal, assimilate, integrate, accommodate and control various national cultures. In the integration of Eastern and Western cultures, the Olympic movement takes the pursuit of peace as its value orientation and respects pacifism. The internationalization of Chinese sports culture, such as the “Humanistic Olympics” concept of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, not only conforms to the humanistic tendency of sustainable development of the Olympic movement, but also promotes the exchange and integration of Eastern and Western cultures. This shows the important influence of the Olympic movement in the process of globalization.

3. Rules and Inclusiveness: The Eligibility of Gender-Diverse Athletes and the Fair and Equal Olympic Spirit

3.1. Gender-Diverse Boxer Incident at the Paris Olympics

The incident of gender-diverse boxer Imane Khelif winning the gold medal in the women’s 66kg category at the 2024 Paris Olympics has sparked widespread gender controversy. Shortly after the race, the controversy over Khalif’s physical gender escalated. Khalif, who was permanently banned from the International Boxing Federation for being “not physically female,” recently received approval from the Olympic Committee to compete and become Algeria’s flag bearer at the closing ceremony. The eligibility for participation in this situation has raised questions from athletes, coaches, and spectators from all walks of life. After the news of Khalif’s victory came out, many media outlets reported on the controversy, believing that Khalif’s strength and physical characteristics provided him with an unfair advantage in women’s competitions. Some prominent figures such as Tesla CEO Elon Musk also participated in the discussion, calling for a re-examination of the phenomenon. The voices in the sports world are divided on whether Khalif should continue to compete. The incident not only touched on the right of gender-diverse athletes to compete, but also sparked discussions about fair competition and gen-

der equality (Yang, 2024a). According to the policy of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), gender-diverse female athletes can participate in the Olympic Games after completing the necessary surgery and hormone therapy. However, the policy has also sparked controversy, especially in more competitive sports such as boxing, where there are concerns that gender-diverse female athletes may be unfairly competing against their opponents because of their physical advantages. In addition, some have questioned whether gender-diverse athletes should be allowed to compete in women's competitions, arguing that this may undermine the purity of women's competitions (Sethi, 2024). From a human rights perspective, gender-diverse athletes have the right to participate in sports and have equal opportunities with other athletes (Raden, 2023). However, how to ensure fair competition for other athletes while protecting the rights of gender-diverse athletes is a complex issue (Liu, 2018). In addition, the media coverage of the incident has also intensified the public controversy. Some reports have sparked heated public debate by citing the views of scientists and other experts, shaping the question of eligibility for gender-diverse athletes into a "legitimate controversy." This kind of reporting may lead to a greater focus on the policy itself than on the personal experiences and feelings of the athletes. The gender-diverse boxer incident at the Paris Olympics reflects the current challenges facing the sports world between gender identity, human rights protection and fair competition. Addressing these issues requires the joint efforts of international sports organizations, governments and all sectors of society to develop more scientific, rational and humane policies to ensure that all athletes can compete in a fair, respectful and inclusive environment.

3.2. Fairness of Rules and Equality of Inclusiveness

The issue of fairness and inclusiveness in the rules for gender-diverse athletes at the Paris Olympics is a complex and controversial topic. In exploring this issue, it is necessary to take into account various factors such as law, ethics, science and human rights. From a legal and ethical perspective, the IOC's guidelines emphasize the importance of fair competition and allow gender-diverse female athletes to participate in women's competitions under certain conditions (Knox et al., 2019). However, these conditions often include limiting testosterone levels to below the normal range for men, which has sparked discussions about whether this practice can truly guarantee fair competition (Raden, 2023). Some studies have suggested that gender-diverse female athletes may have an unfair advantage in certain sports due to higher levels of male hormones (Che, Tu, & Zhou, 2023). From a scientific perspective, while some studies suggest that gender-diverse female athletes may have a physiological advantage in certain aspects, there is also a view that this advantage is not significant in actual competition or can be adjusted through existing policy frameworks (Pigozzi et al., 2022). For example, some scholars have suggested that eligibility should be determined based on legally recognized gender rather than biological characteristics, in order to better

comply with the principle of fair competition (Petrénaitė, 2021). In addition, the human rights perspective is also an important part of the discussion. Gender-diverse athletes, as “humans,” should have the basic right to participate in sports. However, current eligibility policies often involve measures such as gender testing and drug treatment that may violate the privacy and health rights of gender-diverse athletes. Therefore, how to ensure the fairness of the competition while protecting human rights is a problem that needs to be balanced. At present, many countries and regions have not yet formed a unified position, which makes the rights of gender-diverse athletes to participate vary in different regions. The fairness and inclusiveness of the rules for gender-diverse athletes in the Paris Olympics involve many considerations. To achieve true equity and inclusion, continuous dialogue, scientific research, and policy optimization are needed. At the same time, attention should also be paid to the protection of human rights for gender-diverse athletes, ensuring that they receive the respect and protection they deserve when participating in sports.

4. Three Political Conflicts and Fairness and Justice: Pan Zhanle Broke Records and Sparked Doping Test Controversy

4.1. The Politicalization of the Olympic Games

The politicalization of the Olympic Games is a complex and multi-faceted phenomenon, which is not only reflected in the use of the Olympic Games as a political tool by some countries or regions, but also in the political game on the doping issue. For example, the Russian doping incident is a political game in the context of Cold War thinking. From a historical and realistic point of view, the Olympic Games have always been used as a platform for political activities. For example, in the 20th century, the Olympics involved almost every major political event, including the Irish independence movement, World War II, the Suez War, the South African apartheid, the territorial disputes between Palestine and Israel, and the confrontation between the socialist and capitalist camps during the Cold War. The Beijing Olympics is no exception. The Chinese government hopes to strengthen national unity and promote cultural exchanges through the Olympics, in order to promote China's integration with the world. However, the high visibility of the Games has also exposed China to political criticism, making it the most politically charged one in Olympic history. The Russian doping incident has further revealed the complexity of the political game. During the 2016 Rio Olympics, the Russian delegation was exposed to large-scale doping, which not only attracted widespread attention from the international community but also exposed the inherent needs of political games between major powers. The gold medal symbolizes comprehensive national strength, national physical fitness, and national honor. Therefore, in order to win more gold medals, some countries and teams are willing to sacrifice the essence of competitive sports and the Olympic spirit, using doping to achieve victory on the field. In addition, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and

the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) are also under tremendous political pressure to deal with the doping issue. WADA is the setter of anti-doping rules, but its power base still comes from the IOC. In the Russian doping incident, the decision-making process of the International Olympic Committee and WADA has been strongly involved by Western powers, leading to the influence of political games (Society, 2024). This political game not only affects the fairness and transparency of anti-doping efforts, but also leads to collective departures from the Olympic spirit of athletes, coaches, and officials in the face of doping issues. The politicalization of the Olympic Games is not only reflected in the use of the Olympic Games as a political tool by some countries or regions, but also in the political game on the doping issue. This tendency to politicize makes the doping issue even more complicated because it is not just about sport, but also about national image and international relations.

4.2. Pan Zhanle's Record Sparks Doping Test Controversy

The doping test controversy caused by Pan Zhanle's record-breaking does indeed reflect the problems in the doping test system. On the one hand, athletes may take the risk of using doping in pursuit of better results. This behavior not only poses a threat to the health of athletes, but also undermines the fairness of sports competition. On the other hand, the lack of scientificity and accuracy of doping testing may lead to unfair punishment for innocent athletes. This situation is also reflected in the rulings of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS), where some cases have shown problems in the implementation of anti-doping rules, such as procedural irregularities and derogation of athletes' rights (Mei & Zheng, 2021). In order to find a balance between protecting athletes' health and maintaining fair competition, the international community needs to work together to strengthen international cooperation and coordinated supervision. The revision of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) emphasizes the spirit of respect for human rights and the principles of justice, which demonstrates the efforts of the international community in protecting the basic rights of athletes. However, there are still challenges in practice, such as the protection of athletes' data rights, the inadequacy of athletes' participation in anti-doping governance, and the controversy over the legitimacy of anti-doping legal procedures (Mei & Huang, 2023a). To solve these problems, we need to start from multiple aspects. First, strengthening the accuracy and reliability of scientific testing is the foundation, and continuous improvement of testing techniques and methods is needed to ensure that legal and illegal drug use can be accurately distinguished. Second, improve the anti-doping rules and testing system to ensure the transparency and fairness of the rules, while safeguarding the basic rights of athletes, such as informed consent and privacy (Mei & Huang, 2023b). In addition, the participation of athletes in anti-doping decision-making should be improved, and the status of athletes in the global anti-doping system should be improved through decision-making, governance, and regulatory participation (Ren, 2020). Finally, strengthen international cooperation and

coordinated monitoring, and establish a more unified and coordinated international anti-doping governance system to address transnational challenges (Li & Liu, 2020). In summary, the doping test controversy caused by Pan Zhanle's record-breaking has revealed the challenges faced by current anti-doping work. Solving these problems requires the joint efforts of the international community to balance the relationship between protecting athletes' health and maintaining fair competitions through scientific, fair, and transparent methods.

5. Four Sports Spirit and Fan Culture--the Division of Fans after the Peak Showdown of Chinese Women's Singles

5.1. Review of the Olympic Women's Singles Peak Showdown

In the women's singles table tennis final at the Paris Olympics on August 3, 2024, Chen Meng defeated Sun Yingsha 4:2, successfully defending her Olympic women's singles championship and becoming the third person to do so after Deng Yaping and Zhang Yining. This match not only showcased the high level of competition between the two top players, but also appeared somewhat disharmonious due to some irrational behavior of the audience. Some spectators made inappropriate noises during the game, and even booed when the athletes missed, which clearly contradicted the spirit of sportsmanship. Despite this, both Chen Meng and Sun Yingsha remained focused and calm, demonstrating true sportsmanship. Chen Meng performed well in the game, especially in the crucial fifth and sixth games, where she ultimately won the game with excellent performance. After the game, Chen Meng and Sun Yingsha hugged each other, showing their friendship and respect. However, the "fan circle" culture outside the arena has added some negative effects to the game. Some extreme fans attacked and insulted Chen Meng on the internet, and two people were even detained by the police as a result. This behavior not only undermines the fairness of the game, but also undermines the essence of sportsmanship. The spread of the "fan circle" culture has had a profound impact on the sports world. It has led to some fans being overly enthusiastic, turning their love for athletes into blind favoritism and exclusion, seriously affecting the fairness and viewing of the competition. Therefore, it is necessary to reflect and change from multiple aspects, improve the sports literacy of the audience, guide the media and social platforms to correctly disseminate sports culture, and strengthen the on-site management of event organizers to maintain a good viewing environment.

5.2. Sports Spirit and Fan Culture

The relationship between sports spirit and the culture of fan circles is complicated in today's society. Sportsmanship usually emphasizes values such as fair competition, perseverance, and respect for opponents, while fan culture originated in the entertainment industry and is characterized by a fanatic fan base and blind worship of idols. With the development of new media, the culture of fan circles has

gradually penetrated into the sports field, bringing many positive and negative influences. On the one hand, the fan circle culture has to some extent enhanced the popularity and commercial value of sports stars, and increased the public's attention and support for sports. For example, sports stars interact with fans through social media, increasing their sense of participation and belonging, thereby driving the popularity and participation of sports projects. In addition, the fan circle culture also promotes aesthetic diversity, making more people pay attention to the beauty of health, and raising fitness awareness. However, the culture of fan circles has also brought many negative effects. Firstly, it can easily lead to the behavior of sports fans, such as excessive pursuit of entertainment content, online violence, and invasion of privacy (Sheng & Wang, 2024). Secondly, the fan circle culture makes fans pay too much attention to the personal life of sports stars, neglecting the spirit of competition itself, and disrupting the sports order. In addition, fan culture may alienate the values of competitive sports, mislead teenagers' values, and make them focus more on the appearance and entertainment content of their idols, rather than the sports competition itself (Zhao, 2023). To address these challenges, a multi-party effort is needed. The government and relevant departments should strengthen the governance of the sports field, enhance the governance capacity of the cyberspace, regulate the dissemination behavior of media platforms, and guide fans to return to sports itself. At the same time, sports stars should stick to their original intentions, correctly guide fans to pursue stars, and avoid excessive entertainment (Sheng & Wang, 2024). The media should also return to the essence of sports and spread positive sports culture. Finally, individual fans should improve their ability to pursue stars rationally, respect athletes' private lives, and avoid blind worship and extreme behavior (Fan & Li, 2022). In short, the relationship between sportsmanship and fan culture needs to be balanced. Only through multi-party collaborative governance and positive guidance can star-chasing behavior play its positive significance.

5.3. Fans' Reflection after the Women's Singles Final

In the women's singles table tennis final at the Paris Olympics, the pinnacle showdown between Chinese players Chen Meng and Sun Yingsha sparked widespread discussion and attention. However, after the game, there was a split among fans in the comment section. This phenomenon reflects the erosion of the "fan circle" culture in the sports field, with some fans showing extreme loyalty and fanaticism, believing that only the athletes they support are the best and not allowed to be questioned by others. This narrow mindset not only undermines the fair atmosphere of the game, but also affects the friendship and unity among the athletes. From multiple evidences, the spread of the "fan circle" culture in the sports field has indeed brought many negative effects (Yang, 2024b). In addition, excessive fan behavior and online disputes can distract athletes and affect their performance and daily training. The harm of the "fan circle" culture is also reflected in the negative impact on social atmosphere, especially for teenagers, who may simply in-

interpret their love for athletes as superficial behaviors such as appearance and popularity. And ignore the spirit of the athletes themselves in the arena to strive, surpass themselves, and pursue excellence. Therefore, in order to maintain the purity and fairness of sports competition, we need to stay away from the chaos of the “fan circle” and allow athletes to showcase themselves in a fair and healthy environment, bringing us more excitement and touching moments. The phenomenon of “fan circle” in sports not only affects the normal progress of the competition, but also has a negative impact on the values of young people. Research shows that the “fan circle” culture easily leads teenagers to fall into an “information cocoon,” lose their ability to discern, and are prone to online violence, thereby affecting their mental health. When the “rice circle” table tennis fans become more and more influential, the controversy also arises. The causes of the controversy are very complex. First, extreme cases are prone to negative evaluations. For example, fans broke into Fan Zhendong’s hotel room without authorization, which immediately triggered the whole network’s condemnation of the table tennis circle. In fact, most of the fans and fans I come into contact with are normal people. Even the “Dream Girls” are basically self-entertainment. Inside the “rice circle” table tennis fans, there will also be some marketing numbers deliberately creating conflicts. For extreme, irrational behavior of course to governance, but table tennis “rice circle” will not disappear. The “rice circle” represents the development trend of a social subculture.

6. Conclusion

Overall, the events of the Paris Olympics reflect the complex relationship between conflict and integration in today’s world society. In the context of globalization, the Olympic Games are both a focal point of conflict and a catalyst for integration and consensus. From a sociological point of view, the Olympic Games may not only exacerbate social inequality, stimulate social, political and cultural conflicts, but also provide opportunities for communication and cooperation among different cultures and social groups. Therefore, how to balance conflict and integration, how to resolve conflict and maximize the positive role of integration is of great significance in contemporary sociological research.

Fund Project

2025 Chuzhou City Eighth Social Science Applied Countermeasure Research Project “Research on the Effectiveness, Practical Difficulties, and Optimization Strategies of Mass Sports Construction in Chuzhou City” (B2025031).

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References

Che, X. S., Tu, T., & Zhou, Q. T. (2023). In *The 13th National Sports Science Conference-*

- Special Report (Sports Social Sciences Branch)* (p. 699).
- Fan, F., & Li, M. X. (2022). Research on the Influence of “Fan Circle” Culture on Sports Fan Culture. In *Summary of the 12th National Sports Science Conference-Special Report (Sports Social Sciences Branch)* (p. 45).
- Gan, L. H. (2024). Freedom and Transcendence: The Existential Aesthetics of the Opening Ceremony of the Paris Olympics—What Kind of Olympics Do We Need in the Post-Pandemic Era? *Cultural and Artistic Research*, 4, 5-6.
- Knox, T., Anderson, L. C., & Heather, A. (2019). Transwomen in Elite Sport: Scientific and Ethical Considerations. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 45, 395-403.
<https://doi.org/10.1136/medethics-2018-105208>
- Li, G., Zhang, X. J., & Gao, R. (2019). A Multidimensional Review of the Olympic Values Education Program. *Journal of Physical Education*, 26, 31-32.
- Li, Z., & Liu, Y. P. (2020). The Improvement of the World Anti-Doping Governance Framework from the Sun Yang Case. *Journal of Beijing Sport University*, 43, 66.
- Liu, X. Q. (2018). *Human Rights Studies*, 20, 299.
- Mei, A., & Huang, S. Y. (2023a). Conflict and Balance: Derogation and Protection of Athlete Data Rights under Anti-Doping Governance. *Journal of Shandong Sports University*, 39, 82.
- Mei, A., & Huang, S. Y. (2023b). Protection of Athlete Data Rights under the Anti-Doping Governance System. *Sports Science*, 43, 95.
- Mei, A., & Zheng, Y. H. (2021). The World Anti-Doping System: Athlete Rights Reduction under Procedural Misconduct. *Journal of Wuhan Sports University*, 55, 50.
- Nguyen, Q. H., & Valčo, M. (2020). Religion, Culture and Vietnam Seen from a Cultural-Religious Point of View. *European Journal of Science and Theology*, 16, 137-149.
- Petrénaitė, D. (2021). *Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference*, 2, 702-712.
- Pigozzi, F., Bigard, X., Steinacker, J., Wolfarth, B., Badiéva, V., Schneider, C. et al. (2022). Joint Position Statement of the International Federation of Sports Medicine (FIMS) and European Federation of Sports Medicine Associations (EFSMA) on the IOC Framework on Fairness, Inclusion and Non-Discrimination Based on Gender Identity and Sex Variations. *BMJ Open Sport & Exercise Medicine*, 8, e001273.
<https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjsem-2021-001273>
- Raden, M. D. (2023). *Padjadjaran Journal of International Law*, 7, 215-233.
<https://doi.org/10.23920/pjil.v7i2.1379>
- Ren, H. T. (2020). Athlete Participation in Global Anti-Doping Governance. *Journal of Chengdu Sports Institute*, 46, 33.
- Sethi, N. K. (2024). *MOJ Sports Medicine*, 7, 78-79.
<https://doi.org/10.15406/mojm.2024.07.00168>
- Sheng, Y. S., & Wang, Y. (2024). Research on the Chaos of Sports Fans’ “Fan Circle” in the New Media Environment and Its Guiding Strategies, with Video Attached. In *Proceedings of the 2nd Sichuan Provincial Sports Science Conference Paper Report Meeting in 2024* (p. 98).
- Society (2024). Integration. Education. *Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference*.
- Wang, K., & Li, R. R. (2024). From “Exclusion” to “Inclusion”: The Practical Transformation of Olympic Movement Development: Based on the Interpretation and Analysis of the Opening Ceremony of the 2024 Paris Olympics. *Sports and Science*, 45, 5-6.
- Yang, X. M. (2024a). The Battle of Gender: “Female” Boxers at the Paris Olympics. *Sports*

and Science, 45, 18.

Yang, X. Q. (2024b). Stay Away from the Chaos of the “Fan Circle” and Create a Pure Land for Sports Competition. *Contemporary Guangxi*, 16, 41.

Zhao, J. Z. (2023). Research on the Influence of Competitive Sports Fan Circle Culture on Chinese Youth. In *The 13th National Sports Science Conference-Poster Exchange (Sports News Communication Branch)* (p. 220).