

MEGHA INTERNATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS AND VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS – A CRITICAL STUDY WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO INTERNATIONAL CRICKET, OLYMPICS AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES

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INTRODUCTION

Mega sporting events – such as the Olympics, Commonwealth Games and major international cricket tournaments – are promoted as global festivals of sport, unity and development. They promise economic stimulus, urban regeneration, and a showcase for host cities and nations. Yet, under the surface of public pageantry and corporate sponsorship, such events increasingly intersect with complex human rights concerns. This article provides a critical study of the human rights implications of mega international sports events, with focused references to international cricket, the Olympics, and the Commonwealth Games. It examines how grand sporting spectacles can exacerbate forced evictions, workers' exploitation, restrictions on civil liberties, discrimination, and long-term social harms – and offers recommendations to prevent and remedy such violations.

Conceptual Framework: Why Mega-Events Threaten Human Rights

Mega-events create concentrated pressures on host cities: massive infrastructure projects, rapid security build-up, heightened demand for labor, and intense international scrutiny. Three structural features make rights abuses more likely:

1. **Speed and Scale:** Tight timelines and high stakes encourage shortcutting of planning and legal safeguards, often leading to hurried evictions or unsafe construction practices.
2. **State-centric Security Logic:** Governments often prioritize image and order over rights protection, adopting heavy-handed security measures that curtail freedom of assembly, expression, and movement.
3. **Privatization and Outsourcing:** When delivery is driven by private contractors

and international sponsors, accountability becomes fragmented – leaving labor rights and community claims vulnerable.

By viewing mega-events through this lens, we can identify recurrent rights at risk and the mechanisms by which harms occur.

Displacement and Housing Rights

One of the most visible human rights consequences of hosting mega-events is displacement. Cities often clear informal settlements, demolish low-income housing, or rezone neighborhoods to make space for stadiums, athlete villages, or transport projects. Displacement is not merely an economic loss – it is a multi-dimensional rights violation that affects security of tenure, access to services, and social networks.

While the exact scale of evictions varies across events and hosts, patterns repeat: inadequate notice, lack of meaningful consultation,

insufficient or inappropriate compensation, and relocation to peripheral areas without access to livelihoods, schools, or health services. These actions disproportionately affect marginalized communities – low-income residents, migrants, and ethnic minorities – reinforcing spatial and social inequality long after the closing ceremony.

Labor Rights and Worker Safety

Infrastructure construction and event operations entail enormous labor demand. Yet, the pressure to finish on schedule and cut costs has led to compromised working conditions – low wages, excessive hours, recruitment fees, subcontracting chains, and inadequate health and safety measures. Migrant workers in particular may face contractual coercion, passport retention, and limited avenues for redress.

Even after construction, event-related jobs are often temporary, precarious, and poorly regulated. Promises of long-term employment and local economic uplift sometimes fail to materialize, leaving communities with short-lived benefits and enduring debts.

Civil and Political Rights: Freedom of Expression and Assembly

International sporting events attract global attention and, therefore, invite protests and critical voices. However, hosts frequently restrict protests, enforce broad security zones, and criminalize dissent in the name of maintaining a safe and welcoming environment for tourists and dignitaries. Public spaces that would normally serve as forums for civic expression may be fenced off, monitored or reconfigured to minimize active citizenship.

These measures raise concerns about proportionality and necessity: are restrictions narrowly tailored to legitimate security needs, or do they serve to suppress labor activists, human rights defenders, and affected communities? A rights-respecting approach requires clear legal standards, judicial oversight,

and accessible complaint mechanisms – elements often missing in the event context.

Surveillance and Privacy

Security at mega-events frequently involves advanced surveillance technologies: CCTV networks, facial recognition, biometric checkpoints, and expanded data collection. While these tools can assist legitimate policing objectives, their deployment without robust safeguards threatens privacy, facilitates discriminatory targeting, and can entrench surveillance infrastructure long after the event.

The problem is compounded when private companies supply and run surveillance systems, creating data governance gaps and risks of misuse.

Discrimination and Exclusion: Gender, Sexual Orientation, and Minorities

Mega-events do not affect all people equally. Women, LGBTQ+ individuals, indigenous peoples, and ethnic minorities often face heightened vulnerabilities. Examples of discrimination include insufficient protections for sexual and gender-based violence in and around event sites, lack of inclusive facilities, and legal environments where LGBTQ+ expression is criminalized or stigmatized – placing athletes, fans, and workers at risk.

Host selection and event narratives sometimes sideline indigenous rights and cultural heritage, even as ceremonies pay lip service to local traditions. Where indigenous lands or sacred sites are affected by development, meaningful consultation and free, prior, and informed consent are essential but frequently neglected.

Environmental Rights and Health

Large-scale construction and massive temporary populations put pressure on local environments and public health systems. Pollution, waste management failures, and strain on water and sanitation infrastructure can cause environmental degradation and public health risks that disproportionately

impact marginalized neighborhoods near event infrastructure.

Additionally, unsafe worksites and inadequate occupational health measures can lead to injuries and fatalities among workers – an affront to the right to safe working conditions.

International Cricket: Specific Considerations

International cricket – through bilateral series, multi-nation tournaments and events like the World Cup and T20 leagues – is unique due to its transnational governance structures, commercial franchise models, and strong regional fanbases. Human rights concerns unique to cricket-related events include:

- **Security-driven restrictions** during tours to states with contested human rights records, where visiting teams and governing bodies may implicitly endorse a host by participating without adequate scrutiny.
- **Labor concerns in stadium construction and short-term event staffing**, especially for tournaments held in countries where construction oversight is weak.
- **Freedom of expression issues** when players, officials, or fans criticize host-country policies – sometimes met with visa or access restrictions.

Cricket's governing bodies and broadcasters wield substantial influence. Their choices – who to award hosting rights to, and how to condition those rights – can incentivize better human rights protections or, conversely, create impunity if accountability is neglected.

Olympics: The Global Showcase and Rights Controversies

The Olympic Games epitomize the mega-event model: massive scale, multi-site urban transformation, and intense security. Historically, the Olympics have catalyzed significant human rights debates. Key recurring issues include:

- **Forced evictions and urban restructuring** to create athlete villages and transport corridors.
- **Extensive securitization** that curtails civil liberties in the name of public safety and the 'clean image' of the Games.
- **Labor exploitation** in supply chains, including construction and hospitality sectors.
- **Cultural displacement** and the sidelining of local heritage in favor of sanitized global branding.

Because the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is a private transnational body, enforcement mechanisms for human rights obligations have been historically limited. However, the IOC and other stakeholders have more recently acknowledged social responsibilities, creating opportunities for improved human-rights conditionality in host selection and monitoring – although implementation remains uneven.

Commonwealth Games: Post-Colonial Tensions and Rights

The Commonwealth Games, with their post-colonial legacy and rotating hosts across developed and developing Commonwealth nations, pose distinct challenges. These include:

- **Economic trade-offs** where public funds are diverted from social services to stadiums and ceremonies, raising questions of socio-economic rights and public accountability.
- **Labor and safety risks** in contexts with weaker labor protections, compounded by reliance on short-term contracts and international contractors.
- **Legacy failures**, where promised urban regeneration and community benefits do not materialize, exacerbating inequality.

Because the Commonwealth operates on political and sporting ties rather than a singular

global governance model, the Games sometimes escape sustained international scrutiny – making civil society advocacy and local legal protections even more critical.

Mechanisms of Harm: How Violations Occur in Practice

Across these sporting contexts, certain mechanisms repeatedly lead to rights violations:

1. **Opaque decision-making** by host authorities and event bodies that excludes affected communities from meaningful participation.
2. **Short-term contracting chains** that obscure employer responsibility and reduce legal protections for workers.
3. **Security-first planning** that privileges spectacle and order over democratic freedoms.
4. **Insufficient accountability frameworks** for sponsors, federations, and contractors.

Recognizing these mechanisms helps target reform efforts where they matter most.

Positive Developments and Opportunities for Reform

Not all developments are negative. Over recent years, there has been growing awareness and incremental change:

- Event organizers and international federations have adopted human-rights policies and bidding standards that reference labor rights, housing safeguards, and community consultation.
- Global civil society networks increasingly monitor and advocate around events, raising public scrutiny and legal challenges where necessary.
- Media and athlete activism have spotlighted abuses and pressured institutions to act.

These shifts create leverage for institutional reform, but they require rigorous implementation, independent monitoring, and real consequences for non-compliance.

Recommendations: From Bidding to Legacy

To curb human-rights violations associated with mega-sporting events, the following recommendations should be considered by host governments, event bodies, federations, sponsors, and civil society:

1. **Human Rights Due Diligence:** Make binding human-rights impact assessments mandatory throughout planning, with public disclosure and meaningful consultation with affected communities.
2. **Contractual Conditionality:** Embed human-rights clauses in hosting contracts and sponsorship agreements, with clear sanctions and remediation mechanisms for breaches.
3. **Worker Protections:** Require living wages, safe workplace standards, direct employment or transparent contracting, and accessible grievance mechanisms for all workers involved in event delivery.
4. **Anti-Displacement Guarantees:** Prohibit forced evictions without free, prior and informed consent; where relocation is unavoidable, ensure adequate compensation, resettlement with equivalent living standards, and restoration of livelihoods.
5. **Proportionate Security Measures:** Limit restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly; establish independent oversight mechanisms for policing and surveillance deployed for events.
6. **Legacy Planning and Public Participation:** Mandate long-term legacy plans co-designed with local communities and assessed against socio-economic rights benchmarks.

7. Independent Monitoring and Remedy:

Create independent monitoring bodies with stakeholder representation and channels for legal and non-judicial remedy.

8. Transparency and Data Governance:

Regulate surveillance technologies and ensure that data collection respects privacy rights and has sunset clauses.

Conclusion

Mega international sports events hold tremendous appeal and potential benefits, but they also carry persistent risks to human rights. International cricket, the Olympics, and the Commonwealth Games each present context-specific challenges – yet common patterns of displacement, labor exploitation, securitization, and exclusion run throughout. Addressing these harms requires systemic reform: binding human-rights due diligence, enforceable contractual obligations, worker protections, and robust, independent monitoring.

Crucially, affected communities and workers must be placed at the center of planning and legacy decisions. Only by realigning mega-event governance with human-rights principles can hosts and organizers ensure that the global celebration of sport does not come at the expense of the rights and dignity of the people who make those spectacles possible.

