



## Sport and national pride: a literature review

### Deporte y orgullo nacional: una revisión de la literatura

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#### Abstract

**Introduction:** national pride is a person's psychological self-evaluation of their nation. National pride has many benefits for the survival of a nation. A thing that influences national pride is sports. Achievements in sports achieved by a country can increase the national pride of its citizens.

**Objective:** this study explores how sports shape a person's national pride.

**Methodology:** using a comprehensive literature review approach, this study explores the results of previous studies in answering the antecedents and consequences of national pride in the context of sports. Twenty-one articles on national pride and sports were studied in this research. Then, the researcher narrates the results of these studies. Most of the articles included in the study used a cross-sectional approach and were studied in the context of European countries.

**Results:** the results show that national pride in sports fluctuates more than other sources of national pride. Major sports events play an essential role in shaping the national pride of the citizens of a country. Demographic variables such as gender, education level, income, age, race, and ethnicity also influence a person's national pride. It was also found that the positive impact of national pride is the formation of well-being. On the other hand, the role of the media and family in forming national pride in sports has not been explored much.

**Conclusions:** athletes' and political achievements play an important role in shaping national pride. In addition, national pride can improve a person's subjective well-being. National pride has a positive correlation with demographics, economic and educational levels, family status, gender, age, race, and even ethnicity.

#### Keywords

Literature review; media; national pride; olimpiade; politic; sport; wordcup.

#### Resumen

**Introducción:** el orgullo nacional es la autoevaluación psicológica que una persona tiene de su nación. El orgullo nacional tiene muchos beneficios para la supervivencia de una nación. Una cosa que influye en el orgullo nacional es el deporte. Los logros deportivos alcanzados por un país pueden aumentar el orgullo nacional de sus ciudadanos.

**Objetivo:** este estudio explora cómo el deporte moldea el orgullo nacional de una persona.

**Metodología:** utilizando un enfoque de revisión bibliográfica exhaustiva, este estudio explora los resultados de estudios previos para responder a los antecedentes y consecuencias del orgullo nacional en el contexto del deporte. En esta investigación se estudiaron veintiún artículos sobre el orgullo nacional y el deporte. Luego, el investigador narra los resultados de estos estudios. La mayoría de los artículos incluidos en el estudio utilizaron un enfoque transversal y se estudiaron en el contexto de los países europeos.

**Resultados:** los resultados muestran que el orgullo nacional en el deporte fluctúa más que otras fuentes de orgullo nacional. Los principales eventos deportivos juegan un papel esencial en la formación del orgullo nacional de los ciudadanos de un país. Las variables demográficas como el género, el nivel educativo, los ingresos, la edad, la raza y la etnia también influyen en el orgullo nacional de una persona. También se encontró que el orgullo nacional tiene un impacto positivo en la formación del bienestar. Por otro lado, el papel de los medios de comunicación y la familia en la formación del orgullo nacional en el deporte no se ha explorado mucho.

**Conclusiones:** los logros de los atletas y políticos juegan un papel importante en la formación del orgullo nacional. Además, el orgullo nacional puede mejorar el bienestar subjetivo de una persona. El orgullo nacional tiene una correlación positiva con la demografía, los niveles económicos y educativos, el estado familiar, el género, la edad, la raza e incluso la etnia.

#### Palabras clave

Revisión de literatura; medios de comunicación; orgullo nacional; olimpiadas; política; deporte; copa del mundo.

## Introduction

The match between Bahrain and Indonesia in the Asian World Cup qualifiers group C resulted in a draw, 2-2. The result of this match was controversial because Bahrain's second goal was scored in the 90+9 minute, even though the added time was only 90+6. This result made many Indonesians angry because Indonesia's chances of qualifying for the 2026 World Cup were getting more challenging. Insults and anger appeared on the homepage, and comments were made on social media. One of the reasons for the anger of the Indonesians was the problem of disturbed national pride. Indonesia's chances of qualifying for the 2026 World Cup were getting smaller. Indonesian citizens had long hoped that the national team would participate in the biggest football sporting event.

National pride is a positive emotion that a person has for their nation that comes from bolstering self-esteem (Luksyte & Avery, 2010; Smith & Kim, 2006; Tajfel & Turner, 2004). National pride also determines the collective behavior of a nation's citizens. For example, it can encourage people to defend their country willingly (Olah, 2022; Rutkauskas, 2018; Wu, 2023) and obediently pay taxes (Macintyre et al., 2023). During the COVID-19 pandemic, national pride encouraged people to vaccinate, which was still doubtful (Mo et al., 2021). National pride can be an important indicator of a country's citizens' level of patriotism and nationalism. Citizens who are attached to their nation will tend to have higher or stronger national pride. The strengthening of globalization and rapid social change can shift national nationality; therefore, understanding national pride is important.

In recent decades, many studies have been conducted in various countries on national pride in various contexts. Sports are considered one of the most important sources of national pride. Previous researchers have conducted various studies on the relationship between sports and national pride. Chaeroni et al. (2024) found that nationalism is intense in sports. Someone can share the values of nationalism and patriotism in sports, for example, by sharing the values of nationalism in sports broadcasting, making athletes and national achievements symbols of nationalism, patriotism, and social cohesion.

This study aims to integrate various available national pride and sports studies. It uses a literature review approach to determine the factors that shape national pride in the context of sports. In addition, it determines the impact of national pride in the context of sports and the role of demographic variables related to national pride. This study is expected to provide a new perspective on the relationship between sport and national pride. This is done to obtain a complete description and opportunities for future research themes.

### *National pride*

Smith (2006) stated that national pride has two domains, namely general and specific domains. The general national pride domain is a picture of national pride as a whole that is shown by someone to their country. The specific national pride domain is specific sources obtained by assessing various sources originating from the country.

The Internasional Social Survei Program (ISSP, 2013) survey is widely used in research using specific national pride. The sources of national pride in the ISSP are democracy, politics, economy, security system, science and technology, sports achievement, literature, the army, history and societal equality (Smith, 2006). In addition, several studies have developed a specific national pride differently from the ISSP. Meier and Mutz (2016) divide specific national pride into athletic, civic, economic, artistic-cultural, and scientific. The Czech Republic has unique sources of national pride, namely nature, beautiful cities and monuments (Vlachová, 2019). Lim and Prakash (2021) divided the specific domains of national pride into citizenship, international, pop culture, economy and politics.

A factor that makes someone proud of their country is the achievements or accomplishments of a country. Several studies state that a positive image or accomplishment obtained by a nation can form national pride and identity (Evans & Kelley, 2002; Smith & Kim, 2006). An achievement or accomplishments of a nation can be achieved from the achievements of athletes winning matches at international events.

## Method

The researcher used a comprehensive literature review approach. This approach allows researchers to describe the research problem completely and comprehensively. In this study, the researcher wanted to describe the antecedents and impacts of sports tournaments on national pride. The main purpose of a comprehensive literature review is to deepen a person's understanding of certain information so that this understanding is more structured and allows for further exploration (Onwuegbuzie, 2016; Williams, 2018).

According to Onwuegbuzie and Frel (2016), there are seven steps to conduct a comprehensive literature review:

1. Exploring Beliefs and Topics. This stage involves critically reflecting on the problem to be explored, which leads to the formulation of an important research question. This study aims to describe the relationship between sports and national pride, a topic that is both interesting and seldom examined.
2. Initiating the Search. In this stage. The researcher identifies and explores relevant texts that elucidate the problem. This study focuses primarily on scientific articles because they are considered more reliable. The researcher utilizes several prominent journal publication databases as information sources, including Sage, Ebsco, Taylor and Francis, and ScienceDirect. The keywords used for the search include "national" and "sport," and the publication years of the articles are limited to 2000-2024.
3. Storing and Organizing Information. At this stage, the researcher stores and organizes the acquired information. This helps to create an initial overview of the articles collected. The researcher categorizes the articles based on year, research method, type of sport studied, and the country where the research was conducted, as outlined in Table 4.
4. Selecting and Deselecting Information. This stage involves determining which information to use or discard. Information that fails to adequately address the research problem is typically excluded. In this study, the researcher revisits the abstracts; if they do not meet the established criteria, the articles are removed. The inclusion criteria focus on articles discussing national pride in the context of sports.
5. Expanding the Search Using MODES. This process strengthens the comprehensive literature review by allowing researchers to incorporate additional sources through various means, such as media, observations, documents, expert opinions, and secondary data (known as MODES). In this research, the researcher uses information from the internet, including social media, Google, ChatGPT, and Wikipedia, to gather supplementary data regarding the implementation of sporting events.
6. Analyzing and Synthesizing Information. At this stage, the researcher employs existing information from diverse sources to explain the problem under investigation. The researcher reviews various articles and organizes them based on themes, which are discussed in the results section.
7. Communicating the Report. The final phase encompasses how the research findings are shared with others. The results of a comprehensive literature review can be presented in various formats, including performances (music, poetry, dance), visual (painting, drawing, photography), oral presentations, or written documents. In this case, researchers prefer to communicate the research findings through written documents.

## Results

In this section, we describe the results of the literature review. Initially, we describe the articles that the researcher has been involved in and analyze. The researcher then explained the important findings obtained. Initially, the researcher explained the characteristics of national pride originating from national sports. The researcher explains the determinants of national pride in the context of sport and the consequences thereof are explained. We also explained how the demographic variables were also related



to national pride in the context of sport. Ultimately, the researcher describes the role of politics and media in shaping national pride in the context of sports.

Table 1 is a list of articles reviewed in this study. The total number of articles reviewed was 21. The year of publication was from 2008 to 2023. These results indicate that national pride sports have been widely studied. Generally, the method used to conduct national pride sports research is cross-sectional. Qualitative approaches are still rarely used. Research that uses a qualitative approach includes research conducted by Xue et al. (2019). They conducted content analysis to analyze the news circulating during Canada's 2010 Vancouver Games event. Articles with a quasi-experimental method approach were mainly conducted in Germany because some researchers consider Germany a laboratory for research on politics and national pride sports. This reason is intertwined with the socio-historical journey of the German state, which was once divided and held different ideologies and had notable international sports achievements. From the differences in ideology, researchers can see several differences between the two groups, including in the context of national pride sports (Gassmann et al., 2020; Shimokubo, 2022). Longitudinal approaches to this topic are also rarely done because it takes a relatively long time. One article that uses a longitudinal approach is from Sorek and White (2016). The article uses survey data from 1981 to 2014 to see the change in national pride due to football events in America.

Table 1. List of articles reviewed

Author	Year	Method	Sport	The country where the research was conducted
Atkinson et al.	2008	Cross sectional	Olympic 2012	England
Brown, Richards, and Jones	2012	Qualitatif	Worldcup 2010	England
Denham	2010	Cross sectional	Olympic 1996 and 2004	United Stated
Elling, van Hilvoorde, van Den Dol	2012	Longitudinal from 2008 to 2010	Euro cup 2008, Olympic winter 2010, world cup 2010 and olympic Beijing 2008	Netherland
Gassmann, Haut and Emrich	2020	Quasi experiment	World cup 2014 and 2018	Germany
Halldorsson	2021	Cross sectional	World cup 2014 and 2018	Islandia
Hallman, Breuer, and Kuhnreich	2013	Cross sectional	Olimpic London 2012	Germany
Haut, Prohl, and Emrich	2016	Cross sectional	Olympic London 2012	Germany
Kavetsos	2012	Cross sectional	Euro cup 2000	Many countries
Leng, Kuo, Baysa-Pee, and Tay	2014	Cross sectional	Youth olympic games 2010	Singapore
Meier and Mutz	2016	Cross sectional	Athletic	Germany
Meier and Mutz	2018	Cross sectional	Athletic	Comparison of Germany with many other countries
Pawlowski	2014	Cross sectional	Sport in general	Comparison national pride in many countries
Resenzweig and Zhou	2021	Quasi experiment	African Cup 2019	Tanzania and Kenya
Shibli, Ramchandani, and Davies	2021	Cross sectional	Sport in general	United Kingdom
Shimokubo	2022	Quasi experiment	World cup 2014	Germany
Sorek and White	2016	Longitudinal	Football in America	United State
Shimokubo	2023	Quasi experiment	Olympic Tokyo 2021	Japan
Storm and Jakobsen	2020	Cross sectional	Sport in general	Many countries
Van Hilvoorde, Elling, Stokvis	2010	Cross sectional	European Cup 2008, Tour the Franch 2008, Wimbeldon 2008, dan Olympic Beijing 2008	Netherland
Xue et all	2019	Qualitatif	Vancouver games 2010	Canada

Sports events that are used as research contexts in several studies are big and prestigious sports such as the Olympics and World Cup. Several studies also use continental cup sports events such as the Euro Cup and Africa Cup as research contexts to examine national pride. Many also use sports in general to see changes in national pride. Research on national pride can be conducted on sports in specific or general contexts. Research on national pride in the context of sports is mostly conducted on the European continent. Research in Africa and Asia is still rarely conducted even though in Asia, sports events are often held. Therefore, it is interesting to explore national pride in the context of sports in Asia.

### ***Characteristics of national pride sport***

In this section, we provide important explanations about the national pride that comes from sports. National pride that comes from a country's sporting achievements has characteristics that are different



from those of other sources, such as the economy, natural beauty, and cultural and scientific achievements. Sports national pride is a more fluctuating source of national pride than other sources of national pride (Shibli et al., 2021). This result was obtained because sporting events at the national or international level are often held. In one year, several sporting events can be held at the national and international levels. The results of these sporting events can affect the national pride of the citizens of a particular country. Throughout 2008, many international sporting events were held, such as the Euro Cup, Tour of France, Wimbledon and the Beijing Olympics. In 2009, no international sporting events were held. This condition caused the national pride of Dutch citizens to be at its lowest point that year. In fact, in previous years, the sport national pride of Dutch citizens tended to be consistent (Elling et al., 2014; van Hilvoorde et al., 2010).

### ***Determinants of national pride in the sport context***

In this section, the researcher explains what variables influence the formation of national pride in sports. Sports events are a determinant of national pride formation. A person's level of national pride tends to be higher when a sporting event takes place in a country (Atkinson et al., 2008; Elling et al., 2014; van Hilvoorde et al., 2010). Evidently, during the 2021 Tokyo Olympics, there was an increase in national pride in the community before and after the event, even though the event was held during the COVID-19 pandemic. The event still increased national pride, although it was stronger in those with low levels of anxiety compared to those with high levels of anxiety about COVID-19 (Shimokubo, 2023). Many sporting events have been studied in terms of increasing national pride. The Olympics are the most studied sporting event. The host and the medals won are the main reasons for the increase in national pride in the Olympic context (Shibli et al., 2021; Storm & Jakobsen, 2020).

In addition to the Olympic events, international football events are also determinants of national pride. During the 2014 World Cup, Germany, as the world champion at that time, had high national pride. The level of national pride decreased when the World Cup was over and decreased again when their national team did not qualify from the group stage during the 2018 World Cup (Gassmann et al., 2020; Shimokubo, 2022). At the 2018 World Cup, Iceland was a country that qualified for the World Cup. This is the greatest achievement of Icelandic football, which is a small area and a small population. When the World Cup was held in Russia, many Icelandic citizens watched their country's football team compete. One of the reasons Icelandic citizens from far away came to Russia was because of their national pride. In addition, national pride also increased among citizens who watched the match in Iceland. National pride is a positive source for them (Halldorsson, 2021). At the African Cup event, the match between Kenya and Tanzania increased national pride among Kenyan citizens when Kenya won the match. Meanwhile, the national pride of Tanzanian citizens decreased after losing the match (Rosenzweig & Zhou, 2021).

In addition to sporting events, achievements obtained from athletes in particular sporting events increase the national pride of the citizens of that country. A person's pride in the country's achievements in sports indirectly affects the increase in national pride (Elling et al., 2014; Meier & Mutz, 2018). If a sport in a country has exemplary achievements, the audience tends to have good national pride (Elling et al., 2014). The level of national pride in the UK was lower than that in Germany from 2011 to 2016 because Germany had better sporting performance and achievements than the UK (Shibli et al., 2021). However, several studies have found different results. In some countries, achievements in the sporting field do not increase the national pride of the citizens of that country (Storm & Jakobsen, 2020). Therefore, research on sporting achievements and national pride needs to be conducted to further examine the relationship between the two variables.

The attributes or symbols of a country that are installed during international sporting events can also affect a person's national pride. During the 2010 World Cup in South Africa, visitors from England found many English flags flying in the middle of the city, displayed on the clothes and face paint of supporters, so they felt that the flag could increase their national pride (Brown et al., 2014). In addition, a person's connection and participation in sports also determine the increase in national pride in the context of sports. The 2010 Youth Olympic Games increased national pride among men in Singapore. This result is because men are more involved in sports than women (Leng et al., 2014). A person's connection and participation in sports also affects national pride when athletes from their country achieve achievements in sports (Hallmann et al., 2013).



## ***Consequence of national pride***

This section explains the psychological impact of increased national pride. The impact of national pride on a person's psychology in the context of sports has not been widely explored. This limitation is an exciting area for scientists who study sports psychology. Some research results that have been conducted have shown that national pride can increase subjective well-being in a person. However, these results are still inconsistent. Other studies state that there is no correlation between happiness and national pride. Increased happiness is only shown in those who attend the sporting event (Pawlowski et al., 2014; Shibli et al., 2021). Other studies have shown that national pride can improve an athlete's performance. An athlete who is proud of his country's achievements in sports tends to compete enthusiastically to achieve victory (Shibli et al., 2021).

## ***National pride and demographic variables***

The researcher explains how the national pride variable differs from the demographic variables in this section. Several demographics were found to play a role in the variation of national pride in the context of sports, such as gender, education level, income, age, race, ethnicity, and marital status. The study's results stated that the level of national pride differs when viewed from a gender perspective. Several studies have stated that women have higher national pride than men. Women prioritize emotions in their daily lives. When the country has provided freedom and a sense of security, women tend to feel closer to their country (Hallmann et al., 2013; Kavetsos, 2012; Storm & Jakobsen, 2020). However, during certain sporting events, male nationalism is higher than women's. In America, male national pride is higher than that of women when their athletes perform well in international tournaments. This is because sports interest men significantly (Denham, 2010).

Education level is also related to national pride. Most studies state that people with low levels of education tend to have higher levels of national pride than those with higher education (Denham, 2010; Kavetsos, 2012; Shimokubo, 2022). People with higher education have more knowledge and are critical and global, so they have many perspectives to assess a country. However, research also states that education level is positively correlated with national pride (Hallmann et al., 2013). Research on education level is still interesting because there is a possibility that the role of culture and history also plays a role in the relationship between education level and national pride.

Income is also correlated with national pride. Several studies have shown that income negatively correlates with national sports pride (Hallmann et al., 2013; Meier & Mutz, 2018). These results indicate that someone with a low income tends to have better national pride. For people who have a low economic level, if their country wins a sport at the international level, then this achievement can increase their self-esteem. In addition, the economy is also related to education. Low economic-level people have difficulty getting a good education, so they depend highly on the state (Evans & Kelley, 2002).

Age is positively correlated with national pride. This result tends to be consistent. Many studies support this result. When America performed well in an international tournament, older people were prouder of their achievements than younger people (Denham, 2010). During an international sporting event in 2008 in the Netherlands, older people had higher levels of national pride than younger people (van Hilvoorde et al., 2010). In addition, several other studies also support this result, such as those conducted by Elling et al. (2014), Kavetsos (2012), Hallmann et al. (2013). One of the reasons behind this is globalization. Young people tend to be contaminated with globalization compared to older people, so they have broader insights related to other countries and many reasons for comparing their country with other countries (Abramson & Inglehart, 1992).

Race or ethnicity has also been widely studied in terms of national pride. Research in the Netherlands showed that Dutch people tended to have higher levels of national pride and sporting pride than Western non-Dutch and non-Western non-Dutch people when the Dutch performed well in the 2010 World Cup and the 2010 Winter Olympics (van Hilvoorde et al., 2010). Dutch people had more incredible national pride than non-Dutch people during international sporting events in 2008 (van Hilvoorde et al., 2010). However, research in the United States showed different results. Black people had higher national pride when American athletes performed well in international tournaments (Denham, 2010).

Furthermore, using a longitudinal approach, research results showed that, since 1989, White people have higher national pride in the United States related to soccer. However, since 2001, black male football fans have outnumbered white male and male football fans. In 2013, black national pride was higher than white national pride (Sorek & White, 2016). Other studies have shown that fractionalism is related to national pride; the more heterogeneous the groups in a country, the higher the national pride (Storm & Jakobsen, 2020).

In the context of the family, research on national pride in the context of sports has not been widely studied. The family is an essential agent for socializing the ideology of a nation. Parents and children should describe the positive values and sporting achievements that a nation has achieved to foster positive emotions in children toward their country. Research in the context of sports shows that someone who is married tends to have a high level of national pride compared to someone who is not married (Kavetsos, 2012; Storm & Jakobsen, 2020). Further research is expected to re-explore the role of the family in shaping national pride, especially in the context of parent-child relations.

### ***National pride, politics, and media***

Furthermore, the author found important information related to national pride in sports settings. Politics and the media are catalysts for the formation of national pride and sporting achievement. National pride has been widely studied in politics regarding the quality of a country's democracy. However, the results of the study were inconsistent. The quality of democracy correlates with national pride in certain sports but is negatively correlated with national pride in sports in general (Meier & Mutz, 2018). Research in America reports that political affiliation also affects national pride in the context of sports. Republican groups show higher levels of national pride than other groups when their athletes perform well in international tournaments (Denham, 2010). There is also an article stating that the quality of democracy is not correlated with national pride (Storm & Jakobsen, 2020). Research on politics has also been widely conducted to examine differences in ideology in the formation of national pride in the context of sports. Countries or groups closer to the socialist ideology tend to value athletics (Meier & Mutz, 2016). In addition, they also have higher levels of national pride in sports compared to countries or groups that adhere to the capitalist ideology (Shimokubo, 2022).

The role of the media in shaping national pride in the context of sports is interesting because technological developments are now experiencing very rapid growth. The role of social media and the internet is a fascinating study. The author made this statement because research in this context is still scarce. Social media can provide information related to sports achievements very quickly and massively. Research that has been done in this field still looks at how the role of television influences national pride. Respondents who watched sports events on TV tended to have high national pride when their country won an international sports competition (Denham, 2010). In addition, other research explored the news media during sports tournaments in Canada. Using a qualitative approach, content analysis, the results show that the narrative of national pride increases when sports tournaments occur in Canada (Xue et al., 2019). Research on national pride and its relationship to social media is rarely done. The issue and case of how social media and the internet shape national pride are hot issues today. Future researchers can use this deficiency as an idea for further research.

## **Discussion**

This study aims to see how the research on national pride in the context of sports has been conducted. The results found in this study show that compared to other sources of national pride, national pride in sports fluctuates more than in other forms. National pride is influenced by several essential conditions that occur in a country. These events can increase or decrease a person's pride in their country. For example, South Korean citizens have shown more national pride after the COVID-19 pandemic. This happened because South Korea was able to overcome the spread of COVID-19 and received a lot of appreciation from other countries (Lim & Prakash, 2021). International sports events such as the Olympics, Eurocup, Asian Cup, World Cup, etc are often carried out. The achievements of each event can be a source of national pride. Countries that win tend to experience an increase in national pride, while those that lose tend to experience a decrease in national pride (Rosenzweig & Zhou, 2021).



The results of the study show that a strong antecedent for the formation of national pride is hosting international sporting events such as the Olympics (Atkinson et al., 2008; Shibli et al., 2021; Shimokubo, 2023; Storm & Jakobsen, 2020), World Cup (Gassmann et al., 2020; Halldorsson, 2021; Shimokubo, 2022), Africa Cup (Rosenzweig & Zhou, 2021), sporting events during 2008: Euro Cup, Tour the Franch, Wimbledon and Beijing Olympics (van Hilvoorde et al., 2010). Hosting international sporting events is not easy. The country must prepare many things, including complete sports infrastructure, logistics, security, transportation, and promotion. The country shown as the host has been considered a conducive country and has advanced politically, socially, and economically, all of which are sources of pride contained in the ISSP, a source of national pride which is a survey in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) (Evans & Kelley, 2002; Hjerm, 1998; Smith, 2006).

Another result of this literature review shows that most studies on national pride in sports have occurred in European countries. This is because pride in a country is highly dependent on the conditions of a country. American citizens are proud of their achievements in science and technology because they have achievements in these fields at the international level (Choi et al., 2021). European countries have exemplary achievements in sports such as football, so research on national pride in sports in Europe is also abundant in the context of this sport (Brown et al., 2014; Elling et al., 2014; Gassmann et al., 2020; Halldorsson, 2021; Kavetsos, 2012; Shimokubo, 2022; van Hilvoorde et al., 2010). In the Asian context, especially in Indonesia, football achievements at the international level are not very good. However, for other sports, such as badminton, Indonesia's achievements at the international level tend to be better. The role of badminton in influencing national pride is also an interesting issue to be studied further.

Political dynamics in a country also affect national pride. Several studies have shown that the quality of democracy and state ideology affect national pride in sports (Denham, 2010; Meier & Mutz, 2016, 2018; Shimokubo, 2022; Storm & Jakobsen, 2020). However, when negative cases occur in politics in a country, it can reduce the national pride of the citizens of that country. For example, in the case of the South Korean government's success in handling the spread of COVID-19, citizens should be proud of the political system. However, the results of a study conducted by Lim and Prakash (2021) showed that South Korean citizens did not show great national pride in politics because, at that time, there was also a corruption case that hurt the political image of South Korea. The case of the 2014 World Cup in Brazil also showed the negative influence of politics on national pride. According to several studies, hosting an international sporting event can increase national pride even though the event is amid a pandemic (Shimokubo, 2023; Storm & Jakobsen, 2020). However, in the 2014 World Cup, there were several negative political roles in the organization of the event, resulting in many Brazilian citizens not feeling proud to host the sporting event (Jung, 2022). Political conditions also influence how sports are trained in the curriculum in a country (Gonzales Cano et al., 2022).

The results of research on national pride in the context of sports show that age also correlates with national pride in the context of sports. Many studies have stated that in the context of sports, age is positively correlated with national pride (Denham, 2010; Elling et al., 2014; Hallmann et al., 2013; Kavetsos, 2012; van Hilvoorde et al., 2010). These results also align with research on national pride in the general context; Lim's research (2021) found that national pride and age are also positively correlated. In addition to sports, older people also show national pride in science, technology, culture, art and economics compared to young people (Evans & Kelley, 2002).

The results of this study indicate that the media plays an important role in forming a person's national pride in the context of sports. These results align with research conducted by Alfurqan et al. (2024), who demonstrated that the narrative conveyed by sports commentators, such as football, plays an important role in spreading nationalist values. In providing commentary, some convey social, cultural, and religious values to foster positive social values and strengthen national and religious identity (Akbar, et al., 2024). The results of research conducted by Syaputri et al. (2024) stated that football commentary can also increase national pride, which unites many ethnic groups in Indonesia. Since the advent of the internet, social media has proliferated and expanded the scope of research in media settings. Exploring the values of nationalism in sports settings through social media may be an interesting endeavor for future research.

Furthermore, this study also provides recommendations for a future research agenda on national pride in the context of sports. The results of research on the impact of national pride in the context of sports have not been widely studied. One of the impacts of national pride is that it can increase subjective well-



being when someone attends a sporting event (Pawlowski et al., 2014). However, the research results by Shibli et al. (2021) show no correlation between happiness and national pride. It seems that the impact of national pride on well-being is still exciting to explore further. In addition, little research has been done on the role of the media in shaping national pride in the context of sports. (Denham, 2010) examined how television shapes a person's national pride. Today, social media has played a central role as society's most widely used media. This context is also still an exciting area to explore further.

## Conclusions

This study aims to explore national pride in the context of sports. The researcher uses a comprehensive literature review approach. Many studies have been conducted to see the role of international sporting events in forming national pride. In addition, athletes' victories in winning championships and medals also play an essential role in forming national pride. Then politics also plays a role in national pride, especially the quality of democracy and state ideology. In addition, national pride can increase a person's subjective well-being. National pride positively correlates with demographics, economy, education level, family status, gender, age, race, and even ethnicity. It is hoped that in the future agenda, research on the role of social media in the formation of national pride in sports will become an essential and exciting issue to be carried out.

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