

Moderate Conservative: Qatari Politics in the Context of The World Cup in 2022

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ABSTRACT

Most Muslim countries appear to be insulated from world events due to their conservatism. Qatar was successful in combating this stigma. This country hosted the 2022 World Cup with great success. Despite the fact that it was accompanied by several polemics throughout its 2010 election. The nature of this research is qualitative. The purpose of this research is to determine the worth of Qatar's political conservatism in the context of the 2022 FIFA World Cup. The study's findings demonstrate that, while Islamic politics is monarchical in nature and deemed less democratic. However, this does not imply that it is rigid in reaction to rapid world events. Qatar has been successful in answering several topics such as human rights, the hostile Arab climate, and political conservatism at this great event held every four years. Qatar was able to polish its conservatism in politics in order to become more tolerant. Qatar is neither ultra-conservative nor liberal, as evidenced by its mild rejection of the LGBTQ movement and consumption of alcohol during the World Cup. This is founded on conservatism ideals such as commitment to belief (religious) values, a positive social class, a monarchical system that is beginning to open up, and is adaptable to global developments while maintaining the power of tradition. This is a moderate conservative value.

Keywords: *Moderate Conservative, Qatar Politics, FIFA World Cup 2022*

INTRODUCTION

The process of selecting Qatar as the host of the 2022 World Cup twelve years ago was fraught with controversy and criticism. Is the event going to be a success? How do you deal with temperatures that reach 100 degrees Fahrenheit? How far did the response go in response to allegations of bribery and corruption among the Federation International Football Association (FIFA) officials who voted for Qatar, as well as responses to concerns about human rights violations that have persisted in the years since? According to a

2021 Guardian investigation, over 6,500 migrant workers from five South Asian nations have died in Qatar since 2010 from all reasons, including labor accidents, car accidents, suicides, and fatalities from other causes, such as heat (Sullivan, 2022).

Because Qatar has just about 300,000 residents, migrant workers are required. This figure is significantly lower than the amount of migrant workers whose visas are tied to their employment, a system typical in the Middle East. Since 2010, Qatar has responded positively to the conclusions of human rights organizations. As a result of a series of labor evolutions and reforms. FIFA President Gianni Infantino and the International Labor Organization both praised this (George, 2022).

Table 01. Qatar's Response as Host for the 2022 World Cup

Challenges	Response
It lacks the many stadiums, hotels and roads needed to host the tournament.	To build it, the country turned to an immigrant working population, comprising 90% or more of the workforce.
Since 2010, many migrant workers have faced delayed or non-paid wages, forced labour, long working hours in hot weather, intimidation by employers, inability to leave work due to state sponsorship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Carrying out major evolutions in Qatar's labor reforms.▪ Reforms such as the non-discriminatory minimum wage that Qatar adopted as the first in the region.

Source: (Sullivan, 2022; George, 2022)

Several studies have been conducted in relation to Qatar's selection as the host country for the 2022 World Cup, including: Larisu et al. (2023). Describes the meeting of sport and politics during the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. It offers many discoveries when using the *Multivector Analysis* technique to study social media content and political correctness. That the countries involved are attempting to attain the aim and win the game. The national anthem contains political correctness. The presence of a non-Western host would be a battle against the larger nation, resulting in a player exchange that permits them to become immigrants embroiled in high political tensions, as each nation is fundamentally biased towards its territory and race.

Salman et al., (2023). The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of hosting the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 on the orthopedic surgery department at Hamad Medical Corporation. According to the findings, 706 individuals, or 4.22% of football enthusiasts, were operated on. Patients have traveled from 77 different nations. The conclusion is that this incident provides information for the next major event. Concerning the significance of crisis management and program modification for improved patient care and expanded resident training.

Mustafa (2023), analyses the economic implications of hosting the World Cup in 2022. Both for Qatar as the host country and Argentina as the champion. Does Argentina's World Cup triumph in 2022 have a beneficial impact on its economic growth compared to the cup-winning countries' economy over the time (2010-2018)? The study's findings reveal that there is no continuous pattern of the World Cup's impact on the economies of these countries. Some countries' GDP growth improved marginally following the World Cup, whilst others were in a better situation prior to the Cup. In other words, the Qatari economy is anticipated to expand by 8.7% in 2022, 9% in 2023, and 5% in 2024. Therefore, Argentina is not expected to be in a better economic situation than before winning the Cup, because Its GDP achieves high growth of 10.9% in 2021.

Al-Emadi et al. (2016). Trying to evaluate how the impact of preparations for the 2022 World Cup in Qatar affects the attitudes of local residents, perceptions of personal and community quality of life, the excitement of hosting the event, and support for the event. The results showed that eight years before the event took place, the sociocultural impact had the most influence on citizens' attitudes towards the event, community and personal quality of life, excitement about the event, and support for FIFA's decision to host the event in Qatar.

A number of these studies contain ideas before and after the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. The research narrative before the world cup tends to

provide predictions. These studies approach the issue of the FIFA World Cup in Qatar through sociological studies, science, social psychology, economics, and communication science. In contrast to the research above, this study tries to look at the political aspects in Qatar in the 2022 World Cup. This study wants to see how conservative politics were built by Qatar during and after the 2022 World Cup. The political aspect is important, especially in seeing how Qatar represents the majority country Muslims are responding to their responsibility to the world through the monumental event of the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research approach to understand how the Qatar 2022 World Cup was reported and portrayed in global media. It follows a case study strategy where a specific program, event, or group is examined within a limited time and activity scope (Creswell, 2009: 20). This method is useful for exploring a real-life context deeply, especially between September 2022 and January 2023. The qualitative design fits well with analyzing complex and varied media narratives across cultural backgrounds.

The method refers to the technical process of how research is carried out (Muhadjir, 2000: 3). In this case, it includes content analysis and thematic coding to examine the patterns and differences in media coverage. The process is systematic but flexible, allowing the researcher to dig into how different regions framed the event. It also helps reveal underlying values, perspectives, and assumptions found in the reporting from Western and Eastern media. Primary data came from online reports and articles covering the Qatar World Cup during the selected period, taken from both Western and Eastern sources. These included editorials, news articles, and multimedia content. Secondary data consisted of previous research, studies, and context on Qatar's social and political landscape, as well as the broader discourse around the World Cup. By combining these sources, the study aims to provide a clear, comparative look

at how the event was discussed around the world.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Conservatism, a political doctrine that emphasizes the value of traditional institutions and practices. Conservatism prefers the historically inherited to the abstract and ideal. This preference has traditionally been based on an organic conception of society—that is, on the belief that society is not simply a collection of loose individuals but a living organism composed of closely connected and interdependent members. Conservatives thus favor institutions and practices that have developed gradually and are manifestations of continuity and stability. The government's responsibility is to be the servant, not the master, of the existing way of life, and politicians must therefore resist the temptation to change society and politics (Viereck et al., 2023). Conservatism is a response to liberal political attitudes. The difference is as shown in the following image.



Figure 1. The Distinction of Liberalism and Conservatism (Fawcett, 2022)

The major type of conservatism may be traced back to the opposition to the French Revolution. As a result, Edmund Burke is regarded as the 'founder'

of this political approach. Burke, on the other hand, was a de facto Whig opponent who dedicated his career to different reform schemes (Bourke, 2018: 1).

There is also one form of attitude in response to government measures, which is conservative in conflict (compassion). These are people who hold conservative ideals but advocate for public measures that promote social justice. In addition to current theoretical and empirical understanding, we discover that conflicting conservatives, or people who identify as politically conservative but favor social justice spending, are significantly more supportive of increased public investment in policies that most conservatives dislike (Simon & Moltz, 2021: 1).

In the case of America, Horwits splits the conservative movement into two categories: intellectual conservatism and social conservatism. It discusses the movement's intellectual side as well as its three primary strands: traditionalism, libertarianism, and anti-communism. It then moves on to examine four pivotal times in the twentieth-century movement that gave rise to activist social conservatism: Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign, Ronald Reagan's presidency, Republicans' capture of Congress in 1994, and the present. The rise of the Tea Party, a conservative political movement (Horwitz, 2015: 602-608).

Sport as Political Expression

Politics and sports are inextricably linked. The Qatar World Cup strategy highlights how the tournament is attempting to build regional and global state strength, as well as how its broader investment in sports aims to meet the goals outlined in the Qatar 2030 national vision, the roadmap for future growth. The FIFA 2022 World Cup is the 22nd edition of the Men's National Team World Cup, which is held every four years. The National Teams affiliated with the Federation International Football Association (FIFA) competed in this event. The 2022 edition was held from November 20 to December 18, 2022, in

Qatar. This is the first in the Arab and Islamic world, and the second edition was held in Asia after the 2002 edition in South Korea and Japan (Mustafa, 2023).

In contrast to Japan and South Korea, which are regarded as worthy hosts. There is little doubt that Japan and South Korea are the key strengths of Asian football. Furthermore, these two countries are developed countries that adhere to contemporary global standards. Among other factors, the average income per capita of Japanese and South Korean families is relatively high. Soccer and politics are intertwined. As in Mesut Özil's remarks towards Uighurs in China. Football is frequently utilized as both a soft power tool and a soft power form. The Premier League, for example, ranks with the BBC and the royal family as a major British export. All of this, though, must be compensated handsomely. The spirit of expansion in conquering the new globe and capitalizing on the market. This entails numerous unsavory compromises. Playing on a stadium built by slave labor. Become an advertisement for cartel money laundering. Prostrate to the masses while closing your eyes to human rights atrocities. By claiming that this is solely for sports (Smith, 2019).

Football has long been associated with tribalism, protests, military propaganda, political symbols, and the trend of manhood. Soccer, through its local connections and global appeal, serves as a significant venue for social differences and rules. Football also provides a unique platform for displaying public identity, both for hegemonic groups seeking to confine normative cultural values and for alternative groups and diaspora who use football to challenge the status quo and celebrate their progress. In recent years, political actors have exploited football for social mobilization and political propaganda, demonstrating the network of relationships that exists between football, politics, and society (Power et al., 2020).

Football has been utilized in several countries to divert attention away from political issues. Football is frequently used in Argentina to divert attention away from economic and political concerns. The national team's

performance is viewed as a tool of generating national pride and diverting attention away from daily hardships. Funding is one of the most important means of political influence in football. In many nations, the government or political groups heavily fund football clubs and national teams. This can lead to conflicts of interest and political meddling in the administration and decision-making processes of football organizations. Football and politics have a dynamic and ever-changing interaction that is shaped by the cultural, social, and political contexts in which sports are performed.

While politics can have both beneficial and negative effects on football, sports have the capacity to stimulate social change and fight inequity. Understanding the complex relationship between football and politics will help us understand how sports can be used as a platform for social justice and how we can work to guarantee that sport is a positive force for social change. Whether as fans or players, we all have a stake in the future of football and its relationship with politics (Haysom, 2022).

But even at their most inspiring, sports do not take place in a vacuum. Our sport and how we react to it are influenced by social and political background, whether it be basketball, cricket, or gymnastics. Politics and sports are intertwined on many different levels. Numerous sports are made to address societal demands. Examples include cricket, which was used by Victorians to teach the ruling class how to rule and the common people how to follow, and Japanese martial arts, which are praised as tools for social order and spiritual growth. The division between the Rugby League Association and the Rugby Union Association revealed where the second class of the code came from. The rivalry between Celtic and Rangers in Glasgow is deeply rooted in Irish nationalism's political and religious bigotry.

The present argument between Russia and Ukraine about who gets to wear the final shirt in the Euro is merely the most recent example of international enmity that spills over into athletic competition. And athletes

frequently use their platforms to make political statements, from sprinters like Tommie Smith and John Carlos raising the black-handed fist at the podium during the 1968 Olympic competition to an NFL quarterback like Colin Kaepernick who first knelt during the national anthem in 2016 to Manchester United's Paul Pogba and Amad Diallo raising the Palestinian flag following the Premier League match last month. Most of us desire sports accomplishments to be more human than the political and social environment's togetherness. A select minority who desire political conflict to consume tribal sports. Most people agree that sports and their social underpinnings cannot be separated, nevertheless. We don't want it either. Because it is the starting point for sports with multiple meanings (Malik, 2021).

Qatar in Middle East politics

Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Egypt establish a coalition on June 5, 2017 to decide on diplomatic ties and impose sanctions on Qatar. nearby air and land access. Additionally, it ran a modest recruitment drive to persuade North America, Europe, and other regional powerhouses to support soft forces fighting Qatar. The coalition claims that Qatar supported terrorist organizations. However, the larger crisis and the geopolitics of Qatar are about power and safety. The most well-known Arab news outlet, Al Jazeera, is controlled by Qatar and has a great impact on how the Arabs present information because it is one of the biggest news sources in the Arab world. At the summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the coalition restored diplomatic relations with Qatar on January 5²¹, bringing an end to the dispute (Rowlands, 2021).

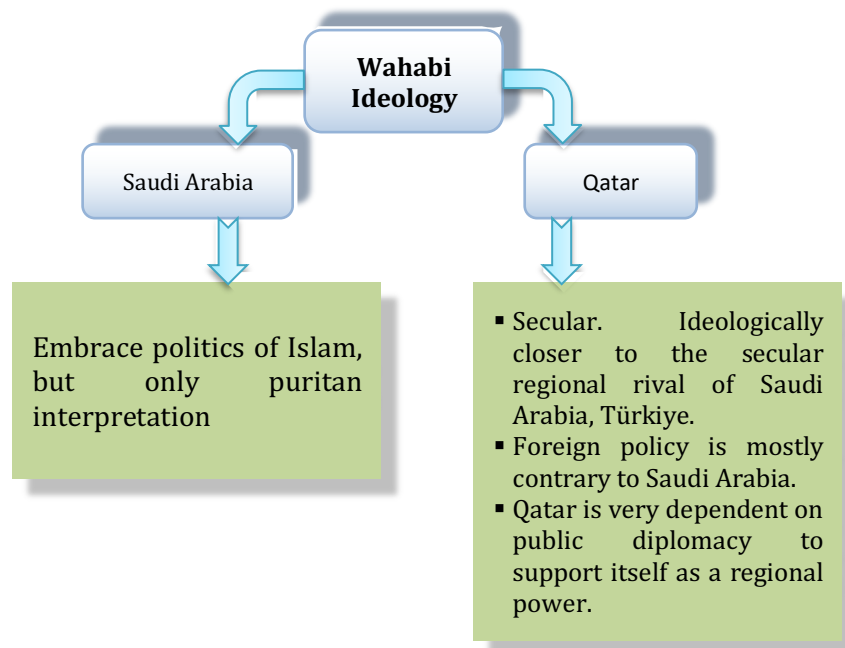


Figure 2. Wahabi ideology between Qatar and Saudi Arabia (Davidson, 2019)

The United States Central Command's headquarters are in Qatar as a result of this public diplomacy, which primarily took the form of conflict resolution and profitable coverage on Al Jazeera. With regard to the GCC, security is the only issue that actually separates Qatar and Saudi Arabia, particularly in light of recent regional and Iranian unrest. Iran frequently acts as a proxy when there is a riot of violence in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia and Qatar have traditionally served as mediators to stop crises from expanding and endangering each other's security. Iran also seeks to expand its influence abroad, and since Iran shares oil reserves with Qatar, a small, weakly-armed nation, Even in dispute mediation involving Iranian-backed entities, Iran typically maintains excellent relations, much to Saudi Arabia's chagrin.

Al Jazeera and Qatar made it through the significant external transformation initiatives. There is no sign that Al Jazeera will gain greater independence than Qatar, and there is also no sign that Saudi Arabia and Qatar will be friendly after a year of trials. In contrast to Saudi Arabia, Qatar's foreign policy is more congenial with Iran and Turkey. After the relationship was repaired, Al Jazeera's coverage of Qatar revealed that the country had

maintained composure and reason throughout the crisis, fulfilled its obligations under the Dolphin Gas Project, assisted in mediating the Afghan peace process despite American initial approval for the blockade, and supported Al Jazeera's independent media outlets like Al Araby Television. Unsurprisingly, Qatar's leadership throughout the diplomatic crisis was highly commended in Al Jazeera's coverage. While Al Jazeera continues to highlight Qatar's accomplishments for global renown, it is projected that Qatar will continue to reinvent itself as a mediator outside of the international arena.

Since Qatar and Al Jazeera's reputations have been damaged, the support of long-term human rights and ongoing favorable coverage would help Qatar bounce back after the Arab Spring. It is hoped that Qatar will also be less steadfast in backing Islamist, albeit it will help Turkey in its efforts in Libya and Syria, given the expense of the blockade and the vulnerable positions it has put. With time and excellent reporting, Al Jazeera's reputation will either improve or undergo rebranding. Through Qatar's funding for alternative Arabic media, anticipating a potential replacement for the propaganda-serving function of Al Jazeera (Davidson, 2019).

Since the 1990s, a new Middle East power emerged. In Doha and Abu Dhabi. This power is as shown in the following table.

Table 2. New Middle East Strength Since 1990

Location	Leader	Political Policy
Doha (Qatar)	Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani (b. 1952). Qatar's Emir (1995-2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qatar is rather naive to see the Arab spring as an opportunity to get rid of the territory of authoritarianism Unlike the UAE, Qatar seeks to protect and support activists from the Islamic camp.
Abu Dhabi (Uni Emirat Arab)	Mohammad bin Zayed al-Nahyan (MbZ) (b. 1961). 3 rd President of United Arab Emirates. Ruling since 1922.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UAE is worried that Qatar's support for opposition groups and non-state actors can damage the myth of authoritarian stability. MBZ's vision for secular and centralized countries in the Middle East

Source: (Roberts, 2019)

The aspirations of the two leaders to restructure their country in order to escape the influence of Saudi Arabia clashed for the first time in Libya in 2011. Dispute Resolution Center. Qatar has a reputation for being connected with and supporting Islamic organisations in the Middle East. This is hardly surprising, given Qatar's involvement with numerous Islamic entities in recent decades, ranging from Hamas to Litani militias in Syria and Libya to the Taliban. As a result, Qatar is frequently viewed as a closed Islamist player, as if the state's leader has a plan to promote religious beliefs everywhere and in every way possible. The truth, on the other hand, is significantly more boring. The best explanation for the facts is that Qatar is a pragmatic operator seeking to maximize its influence, as all countries do. With tremendous financial resources but limited human resources, Qatar's leaders rely on personal relationships and speculative support attacks to numerous middlemen as the major foreign policy *modus operandi*. As a result, Qatar frequently supports Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated groups.

However, as Qatar discovered, this does not reflect the country's tastes but rather the world. In practice, a brotherhood is a huge, well-developed, and multinational organization that makes sense to form relationships. Add to that the fact that the Qatar elite, unlike many others in the area, sees the Muslim Brotherhood as a perfectly legitimate organization in which to be involved, and the official strategy is evident. However, in the post-Arab Spring world, the range of groups deemed eligible by a number of significant countries has shifted dramatically. As a result, Qatar's Islamist ties have been regarded as unusual and beyond the pale, despite the fact that they have become very common in most Arab countries in recent decades (Roberts, 2019: 1). Conservatism, according to Edmund Burke, contains of various factors, including religion, class and classroom order, institutions that inherit antecedent ideals, and the principle of preservation and change (Huntington, 1957: 456). This dimension image can be used to illustrate Qatar's political conservative tendencies in organizing the FIFA World Cup in 2022.

Religion is The Foundation Of Civil Society

Qatar is a Muslim country with Islamic laws, customs, and practices. This country is not as liberal as Dubai, United Arab Emirates, or a conservative region of Saudi Arabia. The majority of residents are Sunni Muslims. The strongest clan in Qatar originates in the interior of the mainland Arabian Peninsula, where Wahhabi doctrine was born. The national mosque is named after the religious figure Mohammed Ibn Abdul-Wahhab, who supported the interpretation of Sunni Islamic ultraconversion, known as Wahhabisme, in the 18th century (Batrawy, 2002).

Meanwhile, in the years running up to the World Cup, state-sanctioned discrimination against LGBTQ persons has been challenged. Sex between men is banned in the country and punishable by up to three years in prison, according to a Human Rights Watch investigation, which verified cases as recently as September 2022. Qatari security forces unlawfully detain LGBT persons, claiming them "sick" (George, 2022).

Sports and religion are inextricably linked. Faith is very essential in the lives of athletes. Growing discipline in sports and faith. Religious rites, both on and off the field, provide opportunity for athletes to express their identity and serve as a source of motivation. They promote a sense of belonging and the formation of a community. Upper-level athletes, particularly professional soccer players, are important influencers who are watched by millions of people worldwide. Given the world's technological improvements over the last two decades, as well as the fact that the World Cup will be held in Muslim countries for the first time, the relationship between Islam and sports is being explored more than ever before.

This monitoring comes from more than one source, since Islam is viewed through a different lens in terms of its willingness to change and adapt to world trends. Also from the Muslim community, who are delighted about the World Cup but are concerned about competing agendas, such as the effects of hosting

large sporting events like the FIFA World Cup on local culture and customs, as well as performance and behavior. Muslims are fans of the players. While Islam favors athletics, it must be incorporated into its teachings.

Football, beliefs, and religion studies during the FIFA 2022 World Cup provide fascinating insights into the levels of secularization (westernization) and religiosity at the local and global levels, as well as how various stakeholders such as players, sports management agencies, governments, and commercial entities have responded. To be more cautious and knowledgeable while dealing with these questions than ever before (Amara & Bouandel, 2022). The implementation of the FIFA 2022 World Cup also shows problems. Both related to religious ideology and violence in the name of religion. As shown in the following table.

Table 3. Some of the FIFA World Cup Political Context 2022

Country	Some Political Context
Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qatar geographically in the Arab region, has a high tension. Considered a developed developed country. Host the FIFA 2022 World Cup. It is predicted to encourage environmental sustainability campaigns and modern landscapes. Having a political tension with a State team that will use LGBTQ arm tires in Qatar.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a big demonstration against the government. Triggered by the death of Mahsa Amini. A 22 -year -old woman, Mahsa Amini, died while in police detention morality. Iranian men's national team did not want to sing the national anthem while competing in the 2022 World Cup. Some countries protested against the repression by the Iranian government.
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes the European Union section. World Cup Champion four times (1954, 1974, 1990, 2014). Opposing with Qatar's ideology in looking at the LGBTQ movement.

Sources: (Mustafa, 2023; Arun, 2022)

A person's belief can be displayed proudly outside of the field. The Katara Mosque, located within a short distance from the Lusail Stadium's major competition, has welcomed hundreds of non-Muslim guests every day to learn about Islam and expand their interfaith knowledge. The mosque, located in the center of Doha's popular Katara Cultural Village, welcomes tourists to explore

the mosque, ask their staff and volunteers any questions about Islam or the Arab world, or attend one of their multilingual group sessions about religion.

There is a basis for such activities in mosques. It is critical to understand one another in today's globalized society. The sacred scripture of Muslims, the Qur'an, reveals that God created humanity into diverse ethnic groups and nations so that we can know each other, and that different tribes and nations may have different religions and cultural practices. As a result, learning to coexist is essential. Aside from learning to respect and recognize diversity (Asrar, 2022).

The diversity of faith, beliefs, and culture was evident in a variety of ways throughout the month-long tournament hosted for the first time by a Muslim and an Arab country. Indeed, the start of the tournament - the opening ceremony on November 20 - demonstrates Qatar's desire for the world to comprehend Islam with the goal of increasing interfaith understanding of it. The World Cup in Qatar and the concerns presented, such as LGBT+ and alcohol purchases and use, are prime instances of how Islam continues to govern Muslims' daily lives, while catering to the worldwide consumption and entertainment culture surrounding the sports carnival. Environmental challenges, human rights, economic progress, and widespread worldwide concern have all become global trends in terms of state sovereignty and foreign capital (Mustapa et al., 2019: 13). Qatar was able to address this issue through a series of measures. While staying strongly rooted in traditions based on the majority religion's teachings.

Classes In Society

Conservatives recognize that persons are not born equal, and that society requires "order and class" for the sake of all. All attempts to level are futile and lead to sorrow, because they disrupt the natural hierarchy and stifle "the longing for human leadership." Superiors (women must be permitted to

distinguish themselves and have a say in the country's direction, offsetting the numerical advantages of the lower class) (Mc. Closky, 1958: 31).

In the Western culture, there is a hazy sense that everyone is essentially "equal." When the situation calls for it, people of different nationalities and socioeconomic backgrounds can gather together and drink. In Qatar, such liberty does not exist. This country has an extremely strict class structure that keeps everyone inside their own group. Qatar's population is estimated to be over 2 million people. However, there are only roughly 300,000 Qataris. The remainder are foreign laborers who were brought in to assist in the construction of all the shopping malls, football stadiums, and infrastructure. A demand resulting from an oversupply of oil-produced money.

Qataris are thus a minority in their own country. It also makes them quite apprehensive. Because what was once a sleepy backwater is now home to a swarm of Pakistani, Indian, Nepali, and African laborers who are erecting a shining monument to consumerism that they could never afford. In historical records, this scenario usually ends badly for the ruling class. Society in Qatar (and the rest of the Gulf area) is divided into five levels.

Qatar, like other countries in the Arabian Gulf region, has two separate populations: Qataris and non-Qatari migrants or expatriates. Expatriates are divided into two categories: white-collar migrant workers, sometimes known as expatriates, and blue-collar migrant laborers. The white collar group typically lives in family units, whereas the blue collar group typically lives in forced labor camps. Qataris and expatriates (sometimes known as white-collar migrant labor) have greater access than blue-collar workers (Al-Emadi et al., 2016: 6).

In the Qatar sample, excitement for the 2022 FIFA World Cup was stronger among women and was reduced by the negative socio-cultural impact. The prospects for knowledge advancement, on the other hand, add to the thrill. Expatriates, on the other hand, are more enthusiastic about the

impact of tourism development and less enthusiastic about the impact of negative sociocultural impacts (everyday disruptions and traffic). Perhaps the lack of excitement stems from short-term residency expats in Qatar. Staying temporarily in a country may limit support for initiatives that may have long-term effects on inhabitants but may cause short-term challenges for transitory communities (Al-Emadi et al., 2016: 13).

Monarchy Generation

Qatar's ruler is well-liked by the country's population. Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani is descended from a family line that has ruled the region's politics since the 1800s, even when it was under Ottoman and British authority. As a result, Qatar became one of eight Arab countries controlled by hereditary rulers. People who live in societies with elected leaders may find hereditary monarchy antiquated. Nonetheless, the system has survived the Arab revolutions of 2011. The lack of democracy in Arab countries is also part of a larger trend, with autocratic rule becoming more prevalent globally (Mednicoff, 2022).

Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani is the ruler of Qatar. When his father resigned down in June 2013, Sheikh Tamim, 42, took over. The emir has total control in the country, however the 45-member council provides recommendations. Political parties are illegal, as they are in other Arab Gulf countries. The right to organize unions and strike is still severely restricted. In the country, there are no independent human rights organizations. Only approximately 10% of the population is eligible for hefty government benefits. Naturalization is uncommon (Gambrell, 2022).

Qatar has been held by the Al Thani family since 1847, but it was formerly under the Ottoman and British empires. When Britain departed the territory in 1971, Qatar became an independent country. Oil exports began after globe War II, but it took until 1997 for Qatar to begin shipping liquefied natural gas to the rest of the globe. The fresh funds will help Qatar's regional ambitions. It

established the satellite news network Al Jazeera, which introduced Arab opinions to the mainstream media and fueled the 2011 Arab Spring protests. It also founded Qatar Airways, the largest East-West airline. As a result, there are no democratic institutions in Qatar. Because Qatar is an absolute monarchy, royal descendants enjoy advantages over commoners. Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani is the Emir, and his family has controlled Qatar from its inception in 1850.

FIFA Secretary General Jerome Valcke has already admitted to preferring to do business with autocratic regimes over Western-style democracies. Valcke has previously stated that he prefers doing business with autocratic regimes than Western-style democracies. Unsurprisingly, given its own style of politics, FIFA is at ease with absolute monarchies, oligarchies, and dictatorships. Even easier than Western-style democracies, where the procedure and debate result in slow decision-making (at least in theory). Jerome made it obvious that he prefers negotiating with countries such as Qatar and Russia, who will host the 2018 event. When it comes to hosting a World Cup, less democracy is sometimes preferable. A strong leader who can make decisions, as [President Vladimir] Putin most likely did in 2018. This is easier for FIFA than it is for a country like Germany, where you have to negotiate at several levels. The preferences of the people determine the governing body of world soccer (Peters, 2013).

The US, South Korea, Japan, and Australia, as well as the UK in its 2018 offering, are not playing it - at least not as effectively as Qatar. The World Cup was won through lobbying. And, while everyone lobbies for Executive Committee members, no one has gone as far as Qatar. Lobbying can, of course, take various forms. It can appear as legal excursions, meals, luxurious hotels, and infrastructure projects, even if they are clearly intended to drive influence. This brings us back to the first factor: the lack of Western-style democracy. While the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States may have ethical concerns about the gray area between "gifts" and "bribes," Russia and Qatar

do not. Furthermore, they did not denigrate the voting process (as they should have). They follow FIFA guidelines when playing the FIFA game (Peters, 2013).

The preceding explanation describes conservative features. Where existing institutions represented past generations' wisdom (Huntington, 1956: 456). The monarchy is passed down from generation to generation in this situation. A world in flux necessitates an adaptive change response (Mustapa et al., 2022: 253). This is what Qatar accomplished by pressuring FIFA. To host the World Cup in 2022.

Rights and Obligations

Qatar's citizenship law from 2005 contradicts Article 24 of the Qatari constitution, which states that all Qatari citizens must be treated equally in terms of rights and obligations. Qatar's citizenship statute also violates international human rights law, which forbids discrimination based on national origin, including the ability to vote in legitimate periodic elections with universal and equal suffrage. According to Human Rights Watch, Qatar should revise its 2005 citizenship law to grant full citizenship rights to all Qatari citizens, whether "indigenous" or "naturalized." The Qatari authorities must also release all people who have been jailed solely for exercising their rights to free expression and peaceful assembly. Qatar's half-hearted reform efforts help to highlight the wider uncorrected human rights violations that occur in the country (Editor, 2021).

Qatar does not simply spend money on importing and training football teams for the national team. Citizenship is being redefined in Qatar and the majority of Persian Gulf countries. The vast majority of residents are foreigners. Out of a population of over 3 million, only roughly 300,000 Qataris hold a passport. The process to citizenship is exceedingly exclusive, with just 50 new nationalities issued each year to people personally approved by Qatar's emir. However, ten of Qatar's national football team's 26 players are naturalized citizens. To accordance with FIFA restrictions, the entire team is

made up of Qataris (Burton, 2022).

Naturalized players lack the same privileges as native citizens. All of these immigrant athletes held a "mission passport," which is a document that gives citizenship for the purpose of competing in sports. According to anthropologist John McManus, the possessor of this passport receives nothing. As are all Qataris. Outside of the football stadium, there is no housing help, no interest-free loans, no cash assistance for newlyweds, and no easy government jobs. They are also not long-term. This sort of nationality has an expiration date built in, making the citizenship of these immigrant players both temporary and second-class (McManus, 2022).

The World Cup may have brought together some Qataris in an unprecedented way. Qatar, on the other hand, appears to be pushing out the loyal human capital component in which it has long invested in its overall development. Families who had lived in Doha for generations, many of whom had no political connection, were arbitrarily thrown into state-vs-state political fights. Another illustration of the ongoing depreciation of non-GCC Arab citizenship in Qatar is the increasing inability of young Arab professionals with European or American university degrees to pursue professional prospects (Alloul & Kathiravelu, 2022).

This authoritarianism in limiting citizenship benefits Qatar in a variety of policy areas. As in the case of hosting the World Cup in 2022. Where the authorities employ all available resources to ensure the World Cup's success. Especially with the largest spending throughout the World Cup's final six events. Costs for stadium construction and other infrastructure projects are included. As a result of this development, Qatar will be the World Cup host with the greatest expense in the last six years.

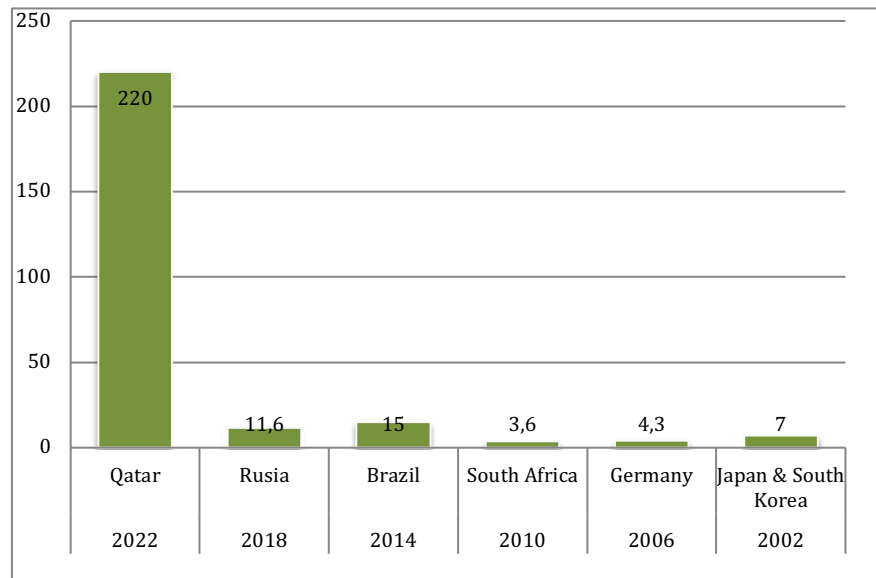


Figure 3. Total costs of hosting the last 6 FIFA World Cup tournaments USD Billion (Mustafa, 2023)

The FIFA World Cup has worked as a top-down tool for constructing and solidifying distinct Qatari nationalism, thereby obscuring potentially controversial tribal and ethnic divisions among Qataris. At the same time, the tournament has done nothing to alleviate the tensions and disparities that underpin Qatar's migration and citizenship policies. State officials in Qatar are plainly concerned about how far the World Cup can threaten the established social contract that sustains and protects the demographic minority of the whole population if left to its own devices. The precipitous drop in football fan numbers in the run-up to the World Cup reflects Qatar's complex and extremely secure migration and citizenship policy, which has long been tailored to maintain Doha's political status quo. As a result, it is critical to understand how complex societal shifts continue to affect the Gulf region's youthful generation after the 2022 FIFA World Cup (Alloul & Kathiravelu, 2022). This demonstrates how society is greater than the individual. His responsibilities include human rights (Huntington, 1957: 456).

In addition, the legislation must be consistent with three objectives:

social interests, public interests, and individual interests. In the case of Qatar, a set of laws must adhere to the policies of the monarchy (Mustapa et al., 2020: 14).

The Stable and The Changing

The main issue in progressive countries is not whether we should oppose the inevitable changes, but whether these changes are carried out while respecting society's behavior, laws, and traditions, or by respecting abstract principles and general doctrines (Schmandt, 2015 : 422-23). Not permitting LGBT emblems in the midst of the World Cup's enthusiasm. Because Islamic principles forbid such values.

Qatar assures a World Cup that is inclusive and non-discriminatory. Nonetheless, being a conservative country, it adheres to the notion of responsible compassion. This culture should be respected by all (George, 2022). There is no opposition in the emirate. Qatar's oil and gas wealth has resulted in a social compact in which citizens benefit from a welfare state from birth to death and political rights follow governmental paternalism. Academics believe that if Qatar wants to be on the map, it must adhere to global standards and principles. Meanwhile, citizens believe the government will be hard on certain topics, and the populace will follow suit. Residents have expressed their fear. If a citizen considers criticizing, he will face penalties (prison) (Debre, 2022).

FIFA, soccer's governing body, has responded by saying that the tournament's attention has encouraged the Qatari government to implement significant welfare and labor reforms. A number of developments have occurred in this area.

Table 4. FIFA and Qatar Policy Compromise

Reform Aspects	Progress
The level of protection of labor rights in the Gulf state has increased since 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The draconian kafala system, which gave employers the authority to deny migrant workers permission to leave the country or change occupations, was eliminated formally in 2020. ▪ Since 2017, Qatar has worked closely with the International Labor Organization to modernize its labor law, which now includes a minimum wage for all workers, regardless of nationality.
FIFA and the Qatari government have positioned the World Cup as one of the most environmentally friendly international athletic events ever staged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To offset the tournament's carbon footprint, organizers built seven new stadiums with climate-neutral technology and solar-powered air-conditioning systems. ▪ as well as one of the world's largest nurseries to provide stadium turf as well as grass, trees, and shrubs outside the World Cup venues, which are linked by a new network of electrified public transportation.
The European national team has promised to utilize the World Cup to raise awareness of women's rights and LGBTQ problems in Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the team captain planning to wear rainbow armbands during the event, which FIFA has yet to confirm. ▪ The emir of Qatar has stated from the beginning that while all tourists are welcome in Qatar, he hopes the country's conservative culture would be honored.

Source: (Siccardi, 2022)

FIFA positions itself as one of the worldwide actors with the most potential for promoting discourse and human rights. This reasoning offers advantages, as illustrated in the graphic below.



Figure 4. FIFA's Political Power Source: (FIFA, 2022)

Nonetheless, FIFA is a private, commercial, and self-governing

organization. It is protected from other government rules and regulations under Swiss law, where it is headquartered. Following the 2015 crisis, which spooked many sponsors, FIFA is working to reestablish its international credibility on ethical grounds - for financial reasons. Similarly, branding the Qatar World Cup as a fair and sustainable tournament has become a way of convincing sponsors and viewers that the things they buy meet the highest ethical standards, but maybe that's all it is: branding. The constraints of this decision should also not be overlooked. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine earlier this year, the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) severed connections with Russian teams and sponsors.

Many people are wondering whether sport will become the newest front in the conflict between democracy and authoritarian regimes. However, it will take years for these adjustments to take effect, and additional concessions will be made along the way (Siccardi, 2022). Qatar's performance as the 2022 World Cup host country, on the other hand, demonstrates that global religious ideals are inclusive. This needs to be expressed in order to achieve harmony in diversity (Mustapa & Bakti, 2021: 349).

CONCLUSION

The analysis of Qatar's role during the 2022 World Cup highlights its unique effort to balance tradition with modern global expectations. While Qatar is firmly rooted in the cultural and geographic context of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, it does not fully conform to the rigid definitions of either a conservative or a liberal state. Rather, Qatar presents itself as a moderately conservative nation that seeks to maintain traditional norms while carefully engaging with international audiences and institutions. This middle-ground approach serves a strategic function in maintaining domestic stability. By preserving long-standing cultural values and reinforcing the existing social hierarchy, with native Qataris at the top, the ruling authorities are able to minimize internal dissent. The structure of Qatari society remains deeply

hierarchical, and this conservatism helps support the monarchy's continued dominance. It also fosters a national identity that is both distinct and resilient in the face of external influences.

A paradox becomes evident in Qatar's international relationships. Instead of being marginalized for its lack of democratic governance, Qatar's centralized authority actually facilitates smoother collaborations with global organizations such as FIFA. Unlike democratic states, where complex negotiations and public accountability can slow processes, Qatar's firm political control allows for efficient decision-making. This dynamic reveals how strong traditional authority can align with the operational needs of global institutions, particularly in large-scale events like the World Cup.

Ultimately, Qatar's model of moderate conservatism allows it to uphold tradition while participating in the global system. It demonstrates that conservative political frameworks can coexist with liberal economic strategies and international partnerships. The case of the Qatar World Cup shows how a nation can assert its cultural and political identity while leveraging global opportunities to strengthen its position on the world stage. This duality may serve as a blueprint for other states navigating similar tensions between tradition and globalization.

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