

DATA INTERPRETATION AND RESULTS

5.1. RESPONDENTS PROFILE

5.1.1. Socio-Demographic profile of the Respondents

Socio-demographic variables such as gender, education, age, religion, marital status, economical strata etc., have a key role and have strong relation with sports participation and their performance. Additionally, those who are lower on the socio-economic ladder are less likely to participate in sports events or organized physical activities. In other words, there is a strong positive relationship between socio-economical and demographical status and Sport participation and better performance.

Table 1-Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	234	54.2
Male	198	45.8
Total	432	100.0

Table -1 represents the sample size of the study in which 234 of female respondents and 198 of male respondents were participated. Total numbers of female respondents were higher than the male respondents because out of 12 sampled universities, one is women's university. Equal number of respondents (18 male and 18 female) were selected from each university except one women's university (only female respondents, total 36).

Distribution of Respondents by Age Group & Gender

Age and Gender of the respondents are the most important characteristics in understanding their views about the particular problems. Higher age indicates level of maturity of individuals in that sense age becomes more important to examine the response.

Table 2- Distribution by Age Group & Gender

Age Group of the Respondents	Gender		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
16-20 Years	122	21	143	33.1
21-25 Years	86	109	195	45.1
26-30 Years	25	61	86	19.9
30 Years & Above	1	7	8	1.9
Total	234	198	432	100.0

Table-2 represents age wise and gender wise composition of the respondents. 143 respondents out of 432 belong to the age group of 16-20 years of which 21 are male and 122 are female. While 109 of male and 86 of females are belongs to the age group of 21-25 years. And a further 61 of male and 25 of female are comes under the age group of 26-30 years and 7 male and 1 female respondents respectively are between the age group of 30 years and above. The data shows that majority of surveyed respondents (195) are belongs to 21-25 years age group which is much higher number than other age group.

Distribution by Gender & Educational Qualification

Table 3- Distribution by Gender & Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification of the Respondents	Gender		Total	Percent
	Female	Male		
UG	148	49	197	45.6
PG	70	122	192	44.4
M.Phil	12	18	30	6.9
Ph.D & Others	4	9	13	3.0
Total	234	198	432	100.0

Table-3 represents gender and educational qualification wise composition of the respondents. 197 respondents out of 432 are Under Graduate of which 49 are male and 148 are female. 192 respondents out of 432 are Post Graduate of which 122 are male and 170 are female. 30 respondents out of 432 are having M.Phil degree of which 18 are male and 12 are female and remaining 13 respondents are pursuing Ph.D and other educational courses. In totality majority of respondents are under graduate.

It can be concluded from the above table that the majority of the respondents are progressive in education but they were still far away from the higher education which is so important today to create a knowledge based society.

Distribution by Gender & Marital Status

TABLE -4

Gender	Marital Status			Total
	Married	Un-Married	Divorcee	
Female	44	187	3	234
Male	43	154	1	198
Total	87 (20.1%)	341 (78.9%)	4 (.9%)	432 (100.0%)

Table-4 shows the marital status of the respondents. Out of 234 female respondents 44 are married and 187 are un-married while 3 are divorcee. Out of 198 male respondents 43 are married and 154 are unmarried while 1 is divorcee. In totality majority of the respondents are un- married.

Distribution by Gender & Religion

Table -5 represents the respondent's religious belongingness. 417 out of 432 respondents are belongs to Hindu religion while 15 out 432 are Muslims. In totality, majority of the respondents are belongs to Hindu religion. No one is belongs to other religion.

TABLE- 5

Gender	Religion		Total
	Hindu	Muslim	
Female	227	7	234
Male	190	8	198
Total	417 (96.5%)	15 (3.5%)	432 (100.0%)

MEASURING THE KEY VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

Measuring the Variable: Gender Identity Construct

In order to tap the psychology of the respondents towards gender role in society, the respondents were asked several questions such as playing with dolls, cooking, sewing, knitting and weaving are functions of whom and playing with cars, gun toys is function of whom? Whom they are asking for help while they are moving with luggage or weight and their frequency of using the words 'Masculine and Famine' or 'Act like Lady or Gentle Man'.

TABLE-6

Gender	Playing with Dolls, Cooking, Sewing, Knitting and Weaving are functions of whom?			Total
	Girls	(Girls + Boys) Both	No Response	
Female	202 (52.7%)	30 (65.2%)	2 (66.7%)	234
Male	181 (47.3%)	16 (34.8%)	1 (33.3%)	198
Total	383	46	3	432

Table -6 represents psychology of the respondents towards gender identity constructs. 383 respondents out of 432 says that playing with dolls, cooking, baking, sewing, kitting, weaving are the function of only girls of which 52.7% are female and 47.3% are male. While 46 respondents out of 432 think that it is the function of both sexes of which 65.2% of female and 34.8% male. 3 respondents are not responding to this question.

TABLE-7

Gender	Playing with toys Guns, Cars and Bikes are function of whom?			Total
	Boys	Girls	Both	
Female	167 (48.5%)	4 (66.7%)	63 (76.8%)	234
Male	177 (51.5%)	2 (33.3%)	19 (23.2%)	198
Total	344	6	82	432

The above table-7 represents psychology of the respondents towards gender role stratification in society. 344 respondents out of 432 says that playing with cars, toys guns is an function of only for boys of which 48.5% are female and 51.5% are male. While 82 respondents out of 432 think that it is the function of both sexes of which 76.8% of female and 23.2% male. 6 respondents out of 432 are saying that is a function only of girls of which 66.7% of female and 33.3% of male.

TABLE- 8

Gender	Ask for help while moving /carrying luggage or weight				Total
	Boys	Girls	Both	No Response	
Female	128 (41.2%)	8 (88.2%)	97 (88.2%)	1 (100%)	234
Male	183 (58.8%)	2 (20.0%)	13 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	198
Total	311	10	110	1	432

Table-8 represents respondents psychology related to gender's "masculine identity" and "feminine identity" in society. 311 respondents out of 432 says that while they are moving or

carrying luggage they are asking for help only to boys of which 41.2% are female and 58.8% are male. While 10 respondents out of 432 say that they are asking only to girls for help of which 88.2% of female and 20.0% male. 110 respondents out of 432 are saying that they would ask for help to both sexes of which 88.2% of female and 20.0% are male respondents. In totality, majority of the respondents are asking for help only to boys. This shows the masculine identity attached with the gender.

FIGURES

The figure- 1 given below shows how frequently people are using the words attached with gender identity. 122 respondents out of 432 of which 79 (64.8%) of male and 43 out of 122 respondents (35.2%) of female respondents are frequently using the words like masculine or feminine which represent their psychology towards gender. Out of 120 respondents 50.0% male and 50% female are using such word occasionally while out of 58 respondents 39.7% of male and 60.3% of female respondents are hardly using these words. Out of 52 respondents 63.5% of female and 36.5% of male never use these words while out of 68 respondents 75.0% of female and 25.0% of male are not sure about whether they use such words or not. 12 respondents out of 432 don't respond to this question.

Figure-1 Frequency of using of words 'Masculine' and 'Feminine'

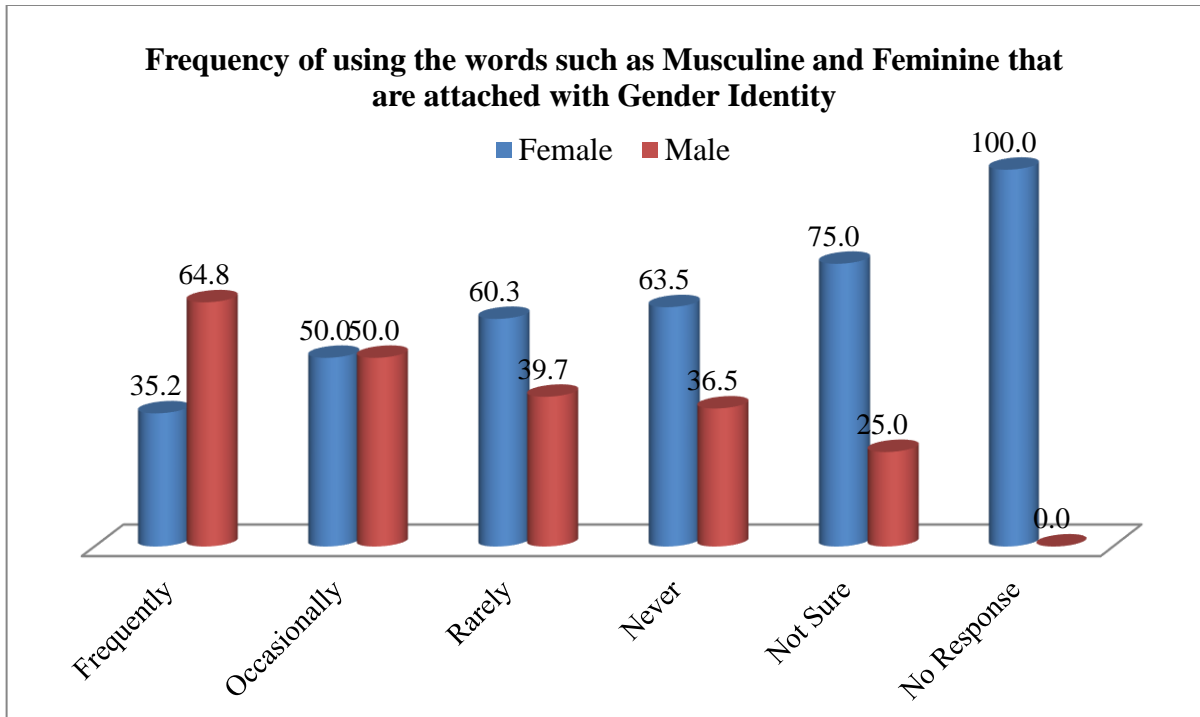
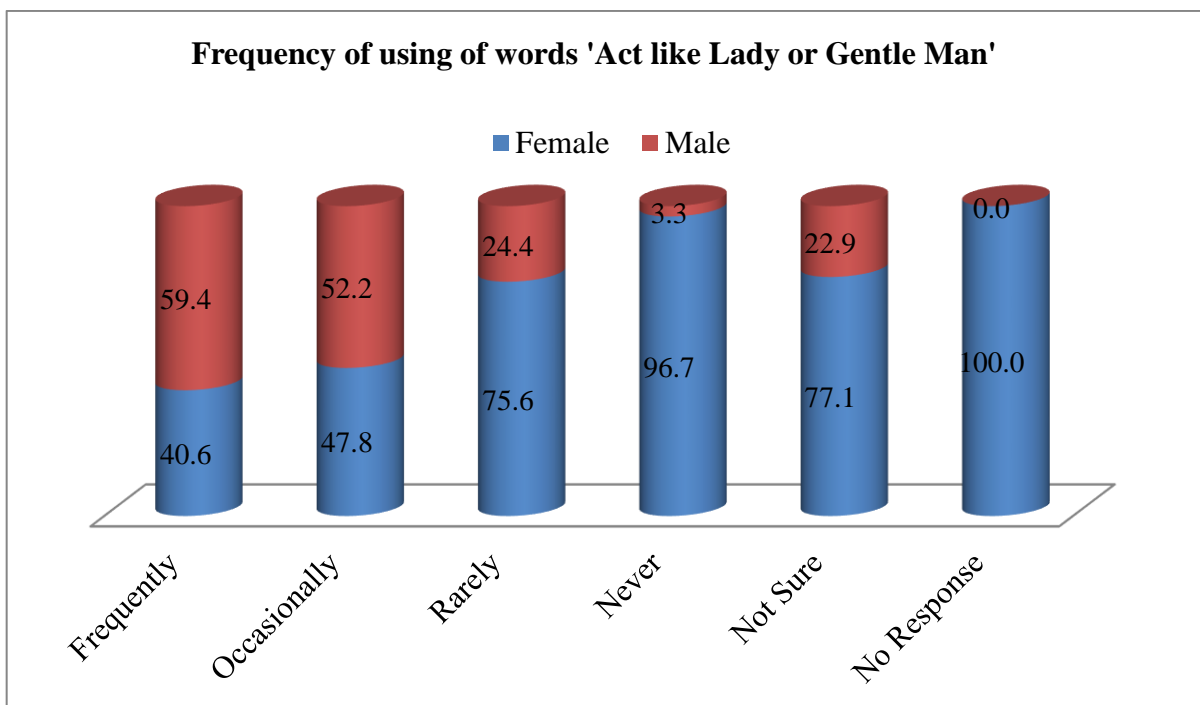


Figure-2 Frequency of using of words 'Act like Lady or Gentle Man'



The above figure-2 shows how frequently people are using the words attached with gender role model identity. 120 out of 202 respondents (59.4%) of male and 82 out of 202 respondents (40.6%) of female respondents are frequently using the words ‘Act Like Lady or Act Like Gentle Man’ which represent their psychology towards gender. Out of 113 respondents 52.2% male and 47.8% female are using such word occasionally while out of 41 respondents 24.4% of male and 75.6% of female respondents are hardly using these words. Out of 30 respondents 96.7% of female and 3.3% of male never use these words while out of 35 respondents 77.1% of female and 252.9% of male are not sure about whether they use such words or not. 11 respondents out of 432 don’t respond to this question. This shows that males are more frequently using such words which are attached with gender roles as well as gender identity.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

In order to tap the attitude and the environment of the family towards sports participation several questions were asked to the respondents regarding their family permission to participate, their motivation or supporting attitude or the reason why they are not allowing to participate.

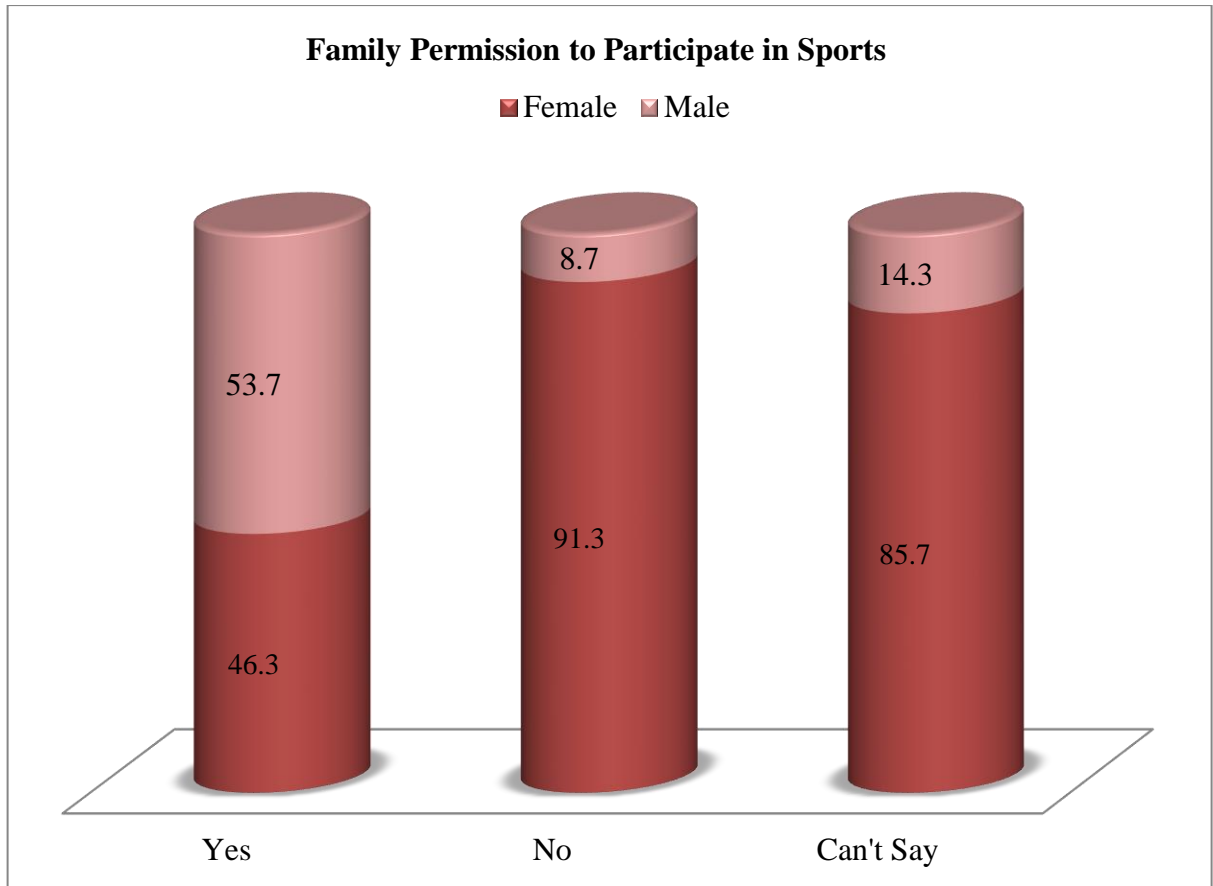
Does your family allow you to participate in sports?

This question was asked to determine does family permission play any significant difference as far as gender participating in sport is concerned.

Figure- 3 indicates that majority of the participating in sports, 53.7% of the male respondents and 46.3% of female respondents indicated that their families allow them to participate in sports. Majority of female respondents indicate that 91.3% their family doesn’t allow them to participate in physical or sports activities while 8.7% of male respondents are also fall in this category. 85.7% of female are not sure about whether their family permits them or not to participate in sports while for the male same figure stands at 14.3%. This shows that today’s

world is still gender bias. And the field of sports is also not un- touched. Majority of female are not even allowed participating in sports due to their gender.

Figure -3 Family Permission



If your family permit you to participate whether they encourages or support you when you are participating?

This question was asked to determine if family’s moral support does play any significant difference as far as gender participating in sport is concerned.

Table-9 Family Support

Gender	Family Encourages or Support for Sports Participation				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	127 (42.9%)	82 (75.2%)	17 (89.5%)	8 (100.0%)	234
Male	169 (57.1%)	27 (24.8%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	198
Total	296 (68.5%)	109 (25.2%)	19 (4.4 %)	8 (1.9%)	432 (100.0%)

The above figure shows that majority of the participating in sports of which 296 out of 432 (68.5%) indicates that their families are encouraging or supporting them to participate in sports or any physical activities. It simply means that their families will always come and support them whenever they are participating in sports tournaments. This also means that if the kind of sports they participate in is expensive their families will purchase the equipment for them.

109 (25.2%) out of 432 respondents who participate in sport indicated that their families do not support them when they participate in sport. This means that for some of them their families had never seen them in action on the field of play. 4.4% of participants indicated that they are not sure about their families encourages to participate in sport while 1.9 % find themselves not comfortable with this question so they doesn't give any kind of response to this question. The majority of respondents both male and female indicated that their respective families do give them support as far as participation in sport is concerned.

If your family do not permit you to participate what are the reasons behind it?

This question asked to determine the factor responsible for lesser participation in sports activities. A list of probable reasons are provided to the respondents and asked them if in the

provided list have the reasons which are behind their family not allowing, draw their answer as yes. The answers were encoded in four point scale- Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3 and for No Response-4)

Table-10 Reason behind lesser participation in Sports

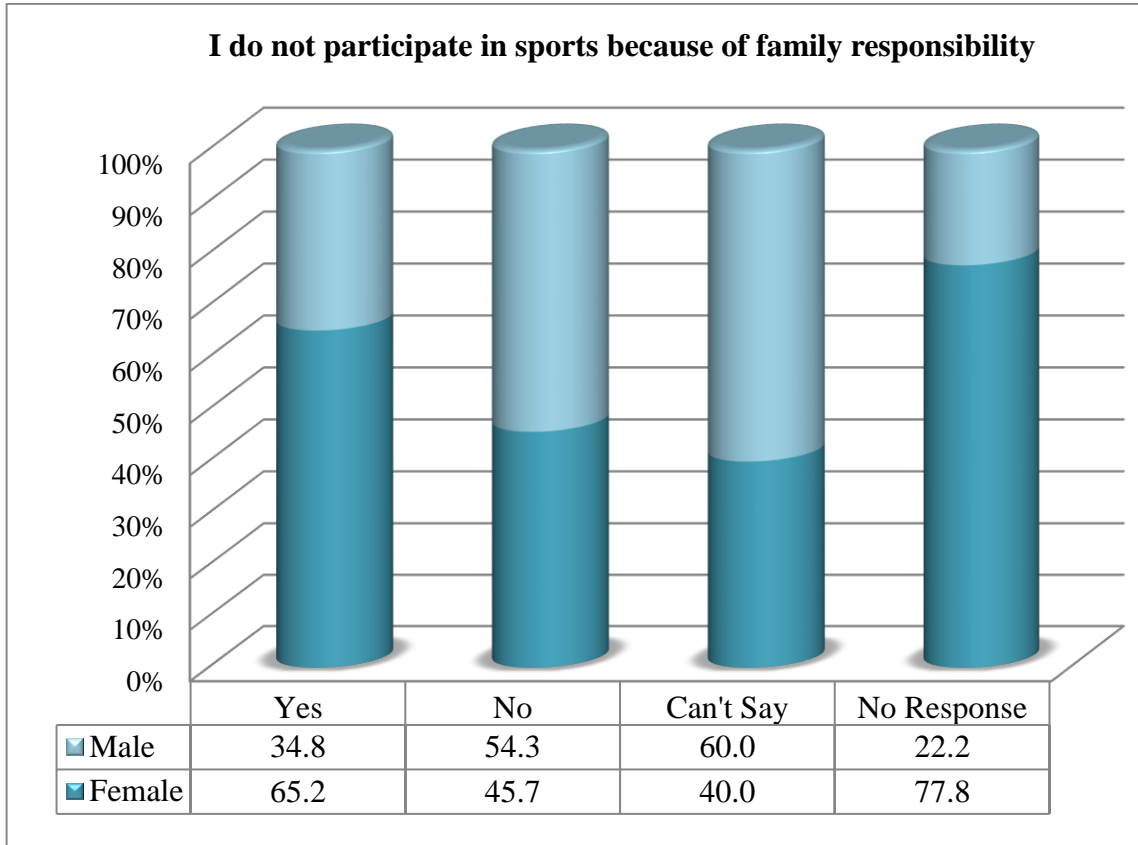
Gender	Reasons behind not allowing to participate in sports, any out of this list (events are organized far from home, dress code, safety issues, family responsibilities, social stigma attached with female sports)				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	93	82	37	22	234
Male	8	140	42	8	198
Total	101 (23.4%)	222 (51.4%)	79 (18.3%)	30 (6.9%)	432 (100.0%)

The above figure indicates that majority of the respondents (101 out of 432) indicated that their families not allow them to participate in sports due to many reasons it may be because of sports events are organized far from home, dress code, safety issues, social restrictions, family responsibilities, social stigma or the negative image attached with female sports). Majority of female (93) indicates that these reasons are behind their family not allowing them to participate. While majority of male (140) respondent's doesn't find such issues behind their family permission to participate in sports.

I do not participating in sports because of family responsibility and lack of family motivation.

This statement was asked to tap the reasons behind lesser participation in sports whether they are not participating in sports due to Lack of Family Motivation and burden of Family Responsibility or other social responsibilities.

Figure -4 Lack of Family Motivation and Burden of Family Responsibility

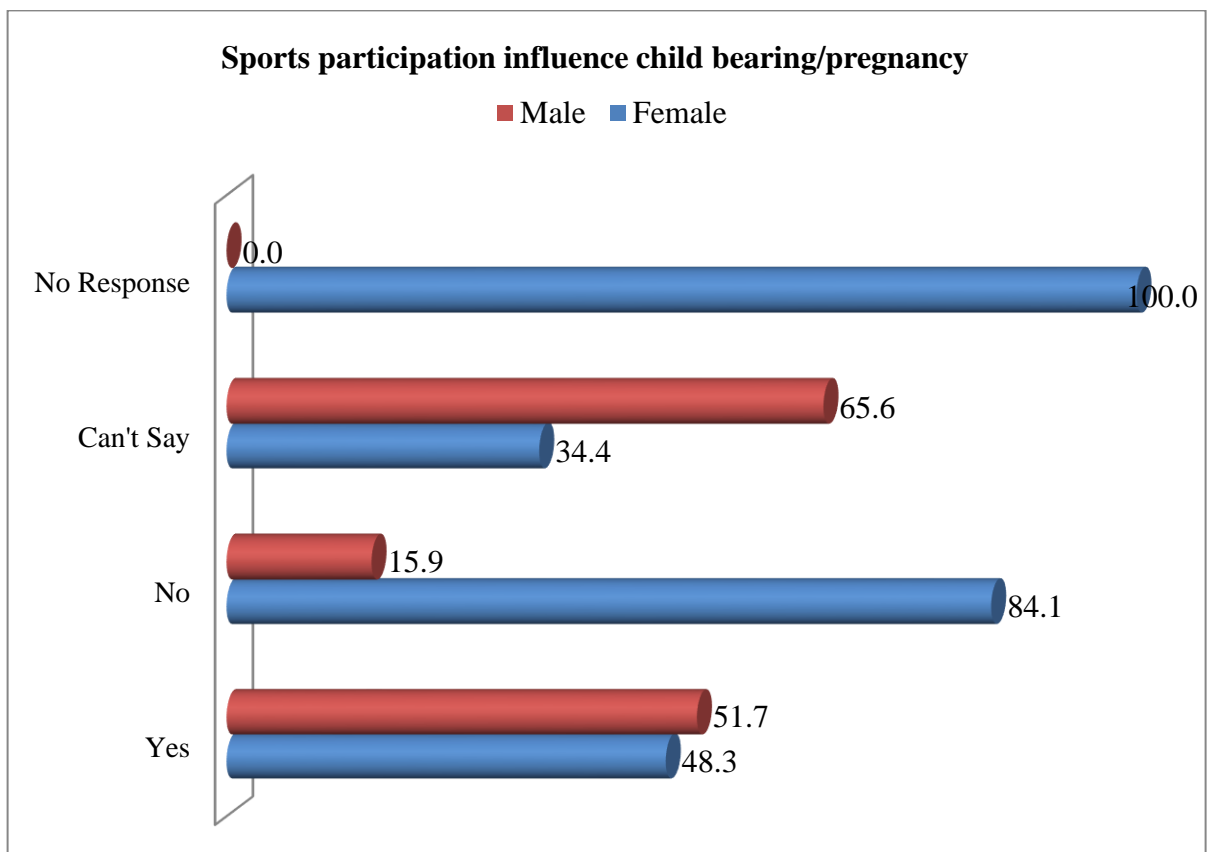


The above figure shows the reasons why some people are not participating in sports. Out of 432, 184 respondents of which 34.8% of male respondents while 65.2% of female are not playing due to their household responsibility and lack of family motivation. While out of 432, 199 respondents of which 54.3% of male and 45.7% of female are doesn't find lack of family motivation behind their no participation in sports activities. Only 9 respondents doesn't respond to this question while out of 40 respondents 60% of male and 40% of female are not sure about these reasons.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR

Psychological Factor: To measure the psychology of the respondents towards gender and sports activities, several questions were asked to the respondents such as; Do they think that many families do not allow their girls to participate in sports because physical activities irregular menstrual cycle and influence the child bearing which leads to loss of femininity among women in society and also creates a hurdle in marriage?

Figure -5 Sports Participation Influence Child Bearing/Pregnancy



The above figure shows that 321 respondents of which 48.3% of female and 51.7% of male respondents has the opinion that most of parents are worried about their children's married life and they felt that participation in sports activities may have negative effect on child bearing

or pregnancy. 69 respondents of which 84.1% of female and 15.9% of male respondents denied this statement while 32 respondents of which 65.6% of male and 34.4% of female respondents are not sure about these types myths/issues related to sports participation. 10 respondents out of 432 no respond to this question.

Whom you are acknowledge or compliment for ‘physical strength’ and ‘physical appearance’ or ‘good looks’ in sports?

This question is asked to respondents to tap their psychology of the respondents as well as the level of their biasness toward other gender.

Table-11 Acknowledges or Compliment for ‘Physical Strength’ in Sports

Gender	Acknowledge physical strength in Sports				Total
	Boys	Girls	Both	No Response	
Female	121 (44.0%)	22 (84.6%)	87 (69.6%)	4 (66.7%)	234
Male	154 (56.0%)	4 (15.4%)	38 (30.4%)	2 (33.3%)	198
Total	275	26	125	6	432

The above table shows that majority of respondents 275 out of 432 are saying that they are acknowledging the physical strength of only male sportspersons. While 125 out of 432 respondents says that they would compliment for physical strength in sports of both boys and girls while only 26 respondents out of 432 are acknowledge physical strength of only female sportsperson. 6 respondents out of 432 have no give any respond to this question.

Table-12 Acknowledge ‘Physical Appearances’ or ‘Good Looks’ in Sports

Gender	Acknowledge ‘Physical Appearances’ or ‘Good Looks’ in Sports				Total
	Boys	Girls	Both	No Response	
Female	83 (42.7%)	32 (55.2%)	106 (66.3%)	13 (86.7%)	234
Male	116 (58.3%)	26 (44.8%)	54 (33.8%)	2 (13.3%)	198
Total	199	58	160	15	432

The above table shows that majority of respondents, 199 out of 432 respondents saying they would acknowledge or complimenting to the physical appearance or looks of only male sports persons. While 160 out of 432 respondents are complimenting for good looks in sports to both boys and girls while only 58 respondents out of 432 are acknowledge physical appearance of only female sportsperson. 15 respondents out of 432 have no give any respond to this question.

Do you feel that masculinity is the main factor to win any physical activity or sports and male sports person perform better than female players? And do they think that masculine games such as wrestling, boxing, rugby, cycling, football are the game’s best played by male sports person than female players?

These questions are asked to the respondents to tap the psychological myths attached with gender.

The figure-6 shows that out of 432 respondents, 227 respondents of which 41% of female and 59% of male are strongly agreeing with the statement that masculinity is the main factor to win any sports while 131 out of 432 respondents of which 58.8% of female and 41.2% are also

supports this argument. While 36 respondents out of 432 of which 72.2% of female and 27.8% of male are disagreeing with the statement. Only a small segment of the sampled population strongly denied this factor while 21 respondents out of 432 are not sure about this fact. 13 respondents out of 432 do not respond to this question.

The figure 7 shows that out of 432 respondents, 195 respondents of which 36.4% of female and 63.6% of male are strongly agreeing with the statement that male sports person perform better than female sportsperson. 115 out of 432 respondents of which 52.2% of female and 47.8% of male are also support this argument. While 81 respondents out of 432 of which 76.5% of female and 23.5 % of male are disagreeing with the statement. 20 respondents out of 432 of which 100% of female respondents strongly denied this statement while 12 respondents out of 432 are not sure about this fact. 9 respondents out of 432 no respond to this question.

Figure -6 Masculinity is the main factor to win in Sports

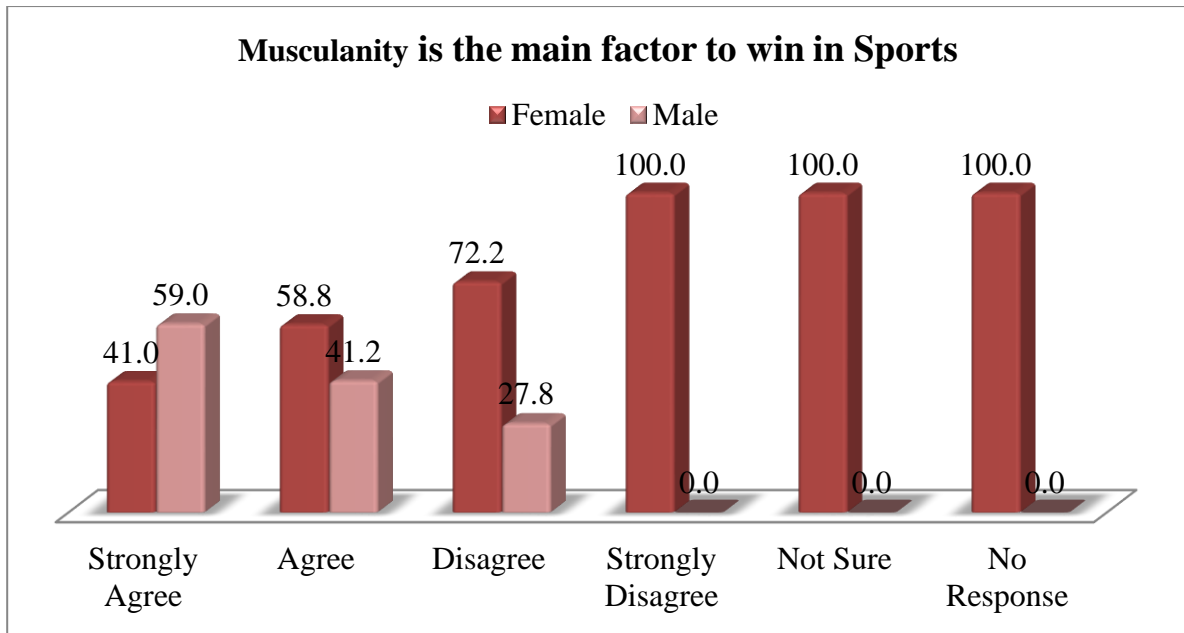


Figure -7 Male Sports Person Perform Better Than Female Players

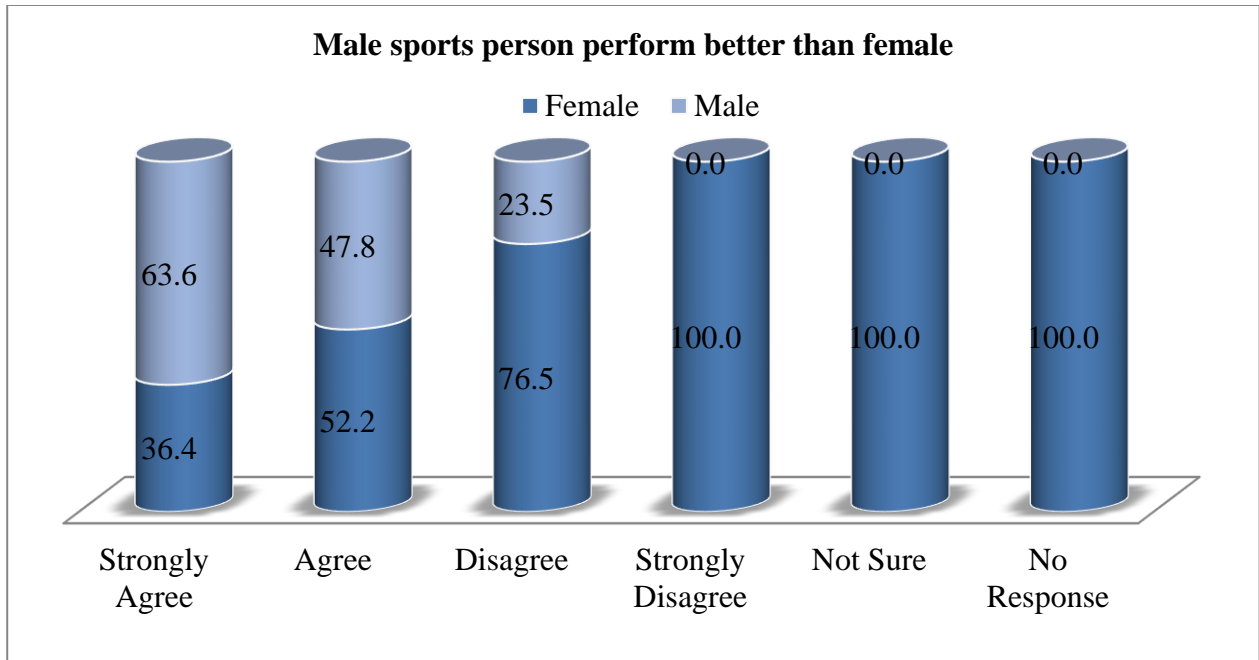
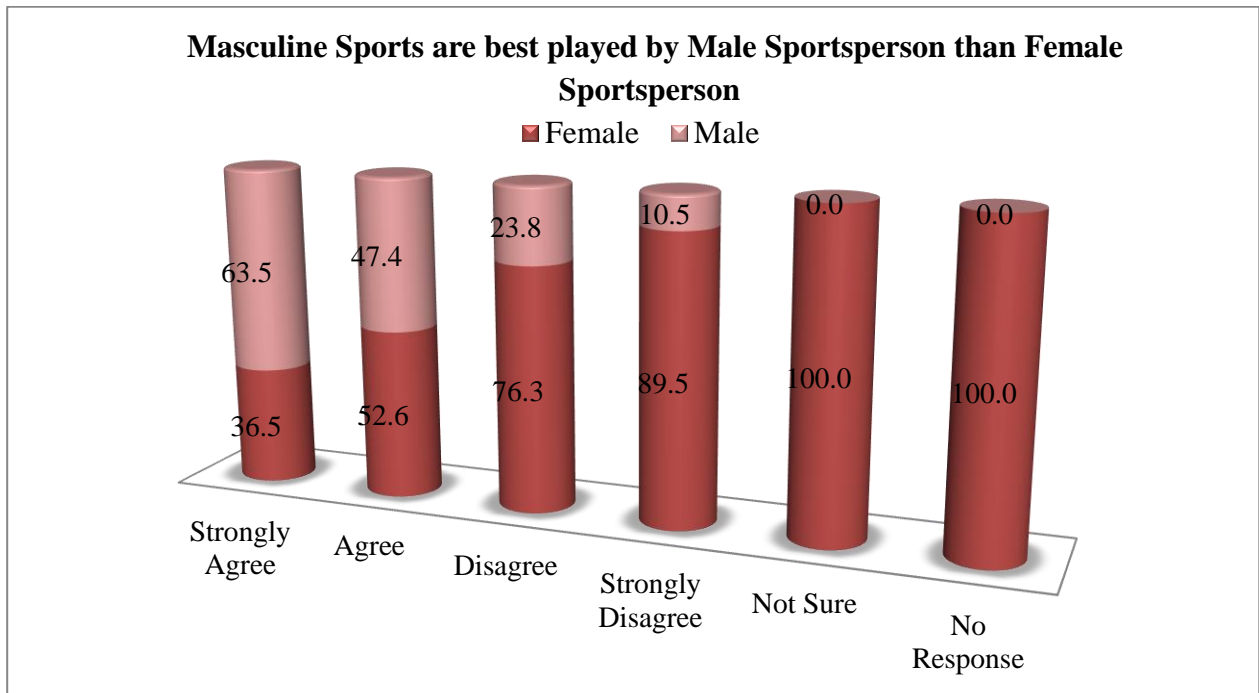


Figure -8



The above figure shows that out of 432 respondents, 192 respondents of which 36.5% of female and 63.5% of male are strongly agreeing with the statement that that wrestling, boxing,

rugby, cycling, football are the game's best played by male players than female players. 116 out of 432 respondents of which 52.6% of female and 47.4% of male are also support this argument. While 80 respondents out of 432 of which 76.3% of female and 23.8 % of male are disagreeing with the statement. 19 respondents out of 432 of which 89.5% of female and 10.5% of male respondents strongly denied this statement while 9 respondents out of 432 are not sure about this fact. 16 respondents out of 432 do not respond to this question.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: PERCEIVED GENDER DISCRIMINATION

To tap the perceived discrimination in sports several questions were asked to the respondents related to availability of balance diet, playing equipments, quality of available equipment, coaching facilities, training time, playground and medical facility, sponsorship, media coverage, equal opportunities or number of sports tournament etc.

Table-13 Availability of Healthy Balance Diet

Gender	Accessibility to Healthy and Balance Diet				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	119	64	38	13	234
Male	136	24	38	0	198
Total	255 (59.0%)	88 (20.4%)	76 (17.6%)	13 (3.0%)	432 (100.0%)

The above table shows the availability and accessibility of healthy and balance diet to the respondents according to their sports. 255 out 432 respondents of which 119 are female and 136 are male get healthy diet according to their sports required while 88 respondents out of 432 of

which 64 are female and 24 are male do not have access healthy and balance diet. 76 out of 432 of which include 38 of female and 38 of male are not sure about whether they have access to healthy diet or not. 13 respondents out of 432 do not respond to this question.

Table -14 Availability of Playing Equipment

Gender	Equipment Availability on time of Practice and Sports Tournament				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	92	96	28	18	234
Male	113	51	32	2	198
Total	205 (47.5%)	147 (34.0%)	60 (13.9%)	20 (4.6%)	432 (100.0%)

The table-14 shows the accessibility or availability of sports equipments to the respondents while they are performing in sports event or practicing in stadium. 205 out 432 respondents of which 92 are female and 113 are male, has accessibility of equipments whenever they needed as their sports required while 147 respondents out of 432 do not have accessibility to sports equipments. 60 out of 432 of which include 28 of female and 32 of male are not sure about whether they have accessibility of equipment or not. 20 respondents out of 432 do not respond to this question.

The table-15 shows that if the equipments are available to both male and female players so the quality of the equipment to male and female players are comparable or not. 187 out 432 respondents of which 76 are female and 111 are male has the access to equipments and they find it good and equal in quality while 157 respondents out of 432 of which 119 are female and 38 are male who have accessibility to equipment but the quality is not good or comparable. 77 out

of 432 of which include 28 of female and 49 of male are not sure about whether the quality of the equipment of both male and female player are comparable or not. 11 respondents out of 432 do not respond to this question.

Table- 15 Quality of Playing Equipment

Gender	Quality of Equipment of male and female players are comparable				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	76	119	28	11	234
Male	111	38	49	0	198
Total	187 (43.3%)	157 (36.3%)	77 (17.8%)	11 (2.5%)	432 (100.0%)

Table- 16 Availability of Coaching Facility

Gender	Receiving Coaching from a qualified coach				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	53	148	23	10	234
Male	87	55	56	0	198
Total	140 (32.4%)	203 (47.0%)	79 (18.3%)	10 (2.3%)	432 (100.0%)

The above table shows the gender wise accessibility to coaching facility to the subject. 140 out of 432 respondents of which 53 are female and 87 are male who are receiving coaching from qualified a coach while 203 respondents out of 432 of which 148 are female and 55 are male who do not have accessibility to the good coaching facility. 79 out of 432 of which include 23 of

female and 56 of male are not sure about their accessibility of coaching facility. 10 respondents out of 432 do not respond to this question. This shows that in comparison of male respondents female has less access to coaching facility.

Table -17 Satisfaction with Coaching Facility

Gender	Satisfaction with Coaching				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	60	108	47	19	234
Male	76	52	65	5	198
Total	136 (31.5%)	160 (37.5%)	112 (25.9%)	24 (5.6%)	432 (100.0%)

The above table-17 shows the gender wise satisfaction to coaching facility of the respondents. 136 out of 432 respondents which include 60 female and 76 male are satisfied with their coaches while 160 respondents of which 108 are female and 52 are male not satisfied with their coaches. 24 respondents no respond to this question. This shows that majority of female respondents are not satisfied with their coaches in comparison of their male counterparts.

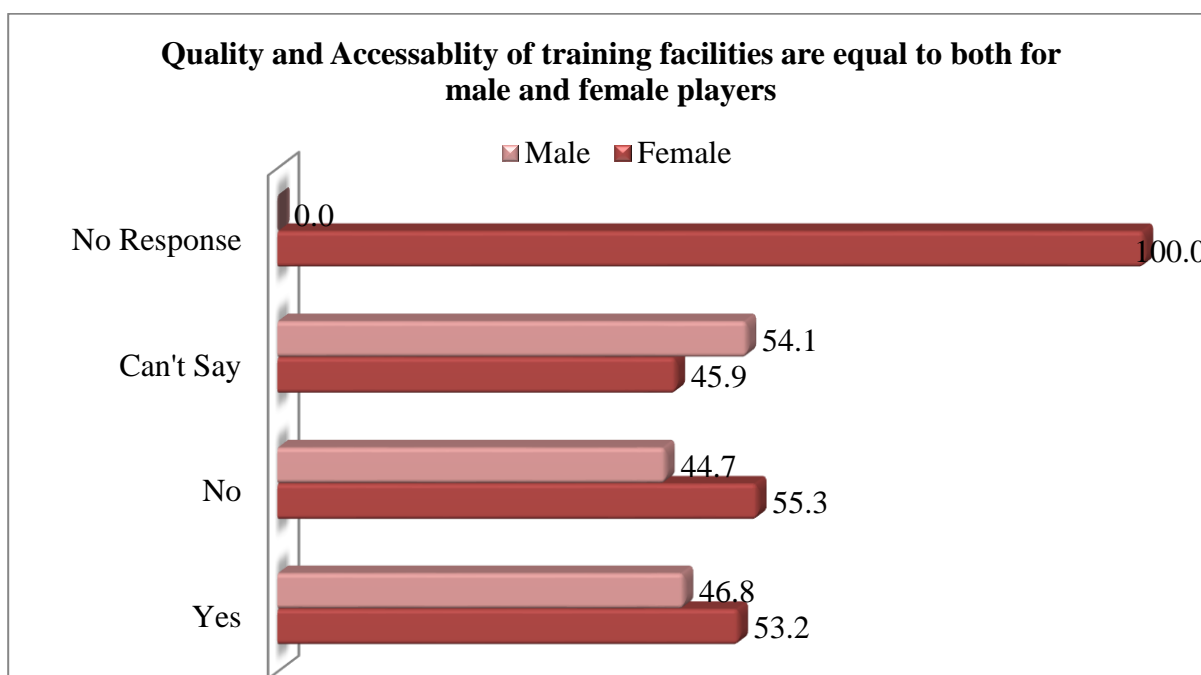
Table- 18 shows that a majority (246) of respondents are satisfied with their practice time while 82 respondents are not satisfied with their practice time. 17 respondents not respond to this question.

Table -18 Satisfaction with Practice Time

Gender	Are you satisfied with your practice time				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	

Female	103	66	49	16	234
Male	143	16	38	1	198
Total	246 (56.9%)	82 (19.0%)	87 (20.1%)	17 (3.9%)	432 (100.0%)

Figure-9 Equal Quality and Access to Training Facilities



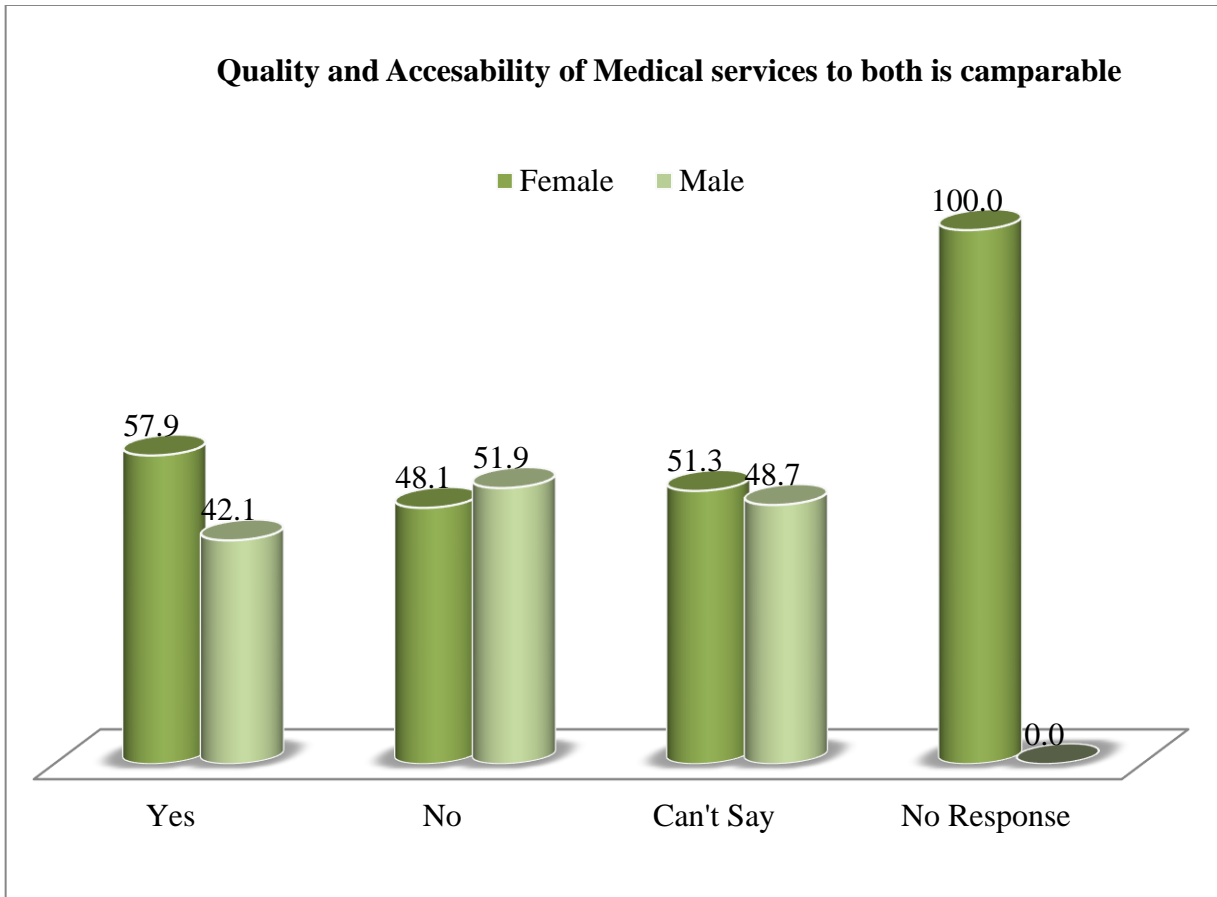
The above figure-9 shows that if the coaching facility is available to both male and female players so the Quality and Accessibility of training is equal to both for male and female players or not. 190 out 432 respondents of which 53.2% are female and 46.8% are male who are accessing coaching and find the training quality equal for both sexes while 170 respondents out of 432 of which 55.3% are female and 44.7% are male who have accessibility to training but the quality is not good or comparable of both sexes. 61 out of 432 of which include 45.9% of female and 54.1% of male are not sure about whether the quality of the training facility of both male and female player are comparable or not. 11 respondents out of 432, no respond to this question.

Table – 19 Focus of coaches mainly on male players than female players while practicing and training

Gender	Focus of coaches mainly on male players than female players while practicing and training				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	154	46	26	8	234
Male	97	48	53	0	198
Total	251 (58.1%)	94 (21.8%)	79 (18.3%)	8 (1.9%)	432 (100.0%)

The above table shows that a higher number of respondents (251 out of 432) are agreeing with the statement that coaches are mainly focuses on male players to improvement of sports techniques rather than female players. 94 out of 432 respondents denied this statement while 79 are not sure which include 26 of female and 53 of male respondents. 8 out of 432 do not respond to this question.

Figure -10 Quality and Accessibility of Medical services is comparable



The above figure shows gender wise representation of quality and accessibility of medical services to both sexes for male and female players are equal or not. 183 out 432 respondents of which 57.9% are female and 42.1% are male who are accessing medical facility and find it equal and comparable for both sexes while 162 respondents out of 432 of which 48.1% are female and 51.9% are male who have not find the quality of medical services good or comparable of both sexes. 76 out of 432 of which include 51.3% of female and 48.7% of male are not sure about whether the quality of the medical services of both male and female player are comparable or not. 11 respondents out of 432 do not respond to this question.

Table -20 Gender Partialities in Selection

Gender	Gender Partiality in Selection				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	112	79	31	12	234
Male	93	69	35	1	198
Total	205 (47.5%)	148 (34.4%)	66 (15.3%)	13 (3.0%)	432 (100.0%)

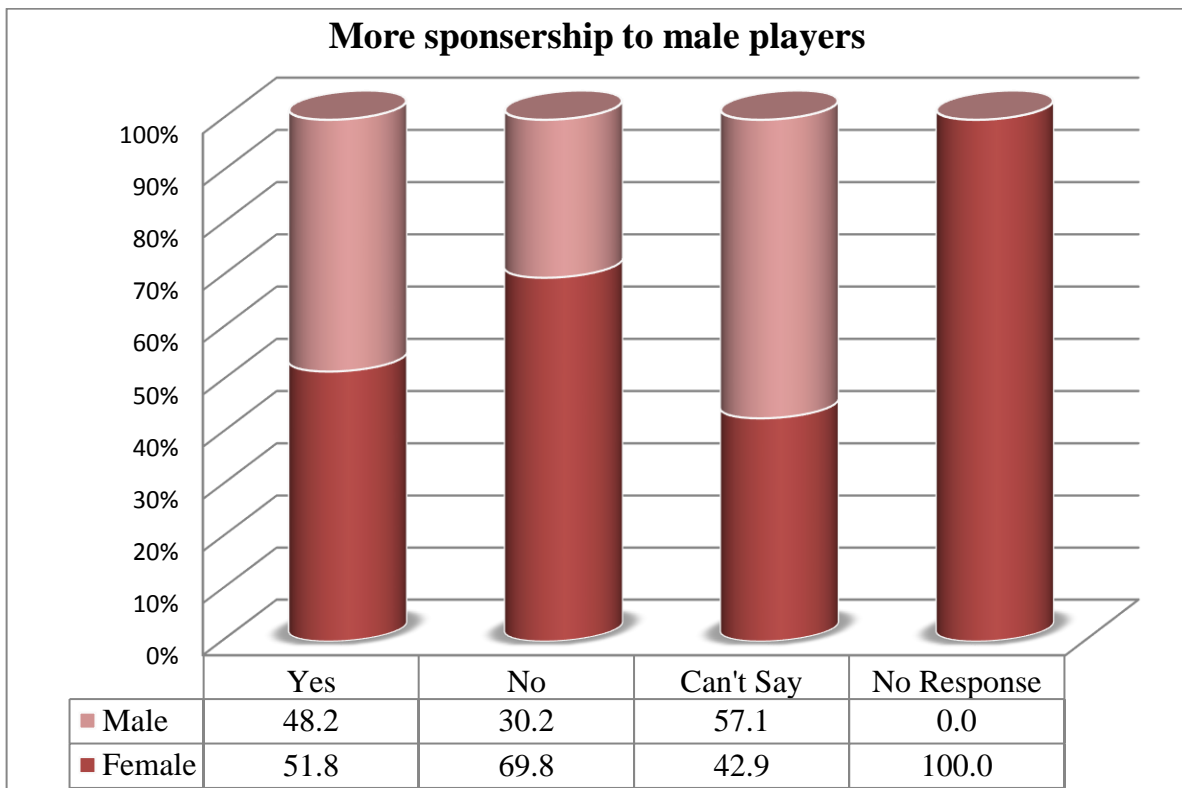
Table-20 shows that majority of respondents (205 out of 432) have faced partiality in selection for sports tournament while 148 out of 432 respondents denied any type of partiality due to their gender in sports team event selection. 13 respondents are not responding to this question.

Table- 21 Media is Responsible for Backwardness of Women's Sports

Gender	Media is responsible for backwardness of women's sports (less coverage of women sports events on television, radio, print media etc.)				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	192	22	13	7	234
Male	180	11	7	0	198
Total	372 (86.1%)	33 (7.6%)	20 (4.6%)	7 (1.6%)	432 (100.0%)

Table-21 indicates that many people are considering media as an important factor responsible for backwardness of women’s sports. Majority (372 out of 432) of respondents agreeing with statement that media is also responsible for the backwardness of women in sports because less coverage of women sports events on television, radio and in print media etc will demoralize them to participate, while 33 out of 432 respondents denied the same. 20 respondents are not sure about any role of media behind women’s sports while 7 respondents not respond to this question.

Figure- 11 Sponsorship



The above figure indicates that majority 359 out of 432 which includes 48.2% of male and 51.8% of female respondents who are agreeing with the statement that there is more sponsorship for male players in comparison for female players while 43 out of 432 respondents of which 30.2% of male and 69.8% of females who denied the same. 21 out of 432 respondents are not sure while 9 respondents are not responding to this question.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: SOCIAL ATTITUDE

Table-22 Social Attitude towards Women’s Sport Participation

Gender	Social Attitude towards Women’s Participation in Sports is Good				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	94	121	8	11	234
Male	72	108	18	0	198
Total	166 (38.4%)	229 (53.0%)	26 (6.0%)	11 (2.5%)	432 (100.0%)

The above table-22 reflects the social attitude toward women’s participation toward sports. Majority of the respondents (229 out of 432) 53% of which 121 are female and 108 are male are disagreeing with the statement that social attitude towards women’s participation in sports is good. Only 166 out of 432 respondents supported the view that societal view towards women participation is positive, while 26 are not sure about social perspective toward women’s participation is good or not. 11 respondents do not respond to this question.

Figure- 12 Patriarchal Structure of Society Undermines Women’s Participation in Sports

The figure 12 shows that majority of respondents 302 out of 432 of which 52.3% are female and 47.7% are male who agreeing with the statement that patriarchal structure of society undermine women’s participation in sports while 67 out of 432 respondents of which 65.7% of female and 34.3% of male respondents denied the same statement. 40 respondents out of 432 of

which 25% of female and 75% of male are not sure while 23 respondents of which 95.7 of female and 4.3% of male not responding for the same statement.

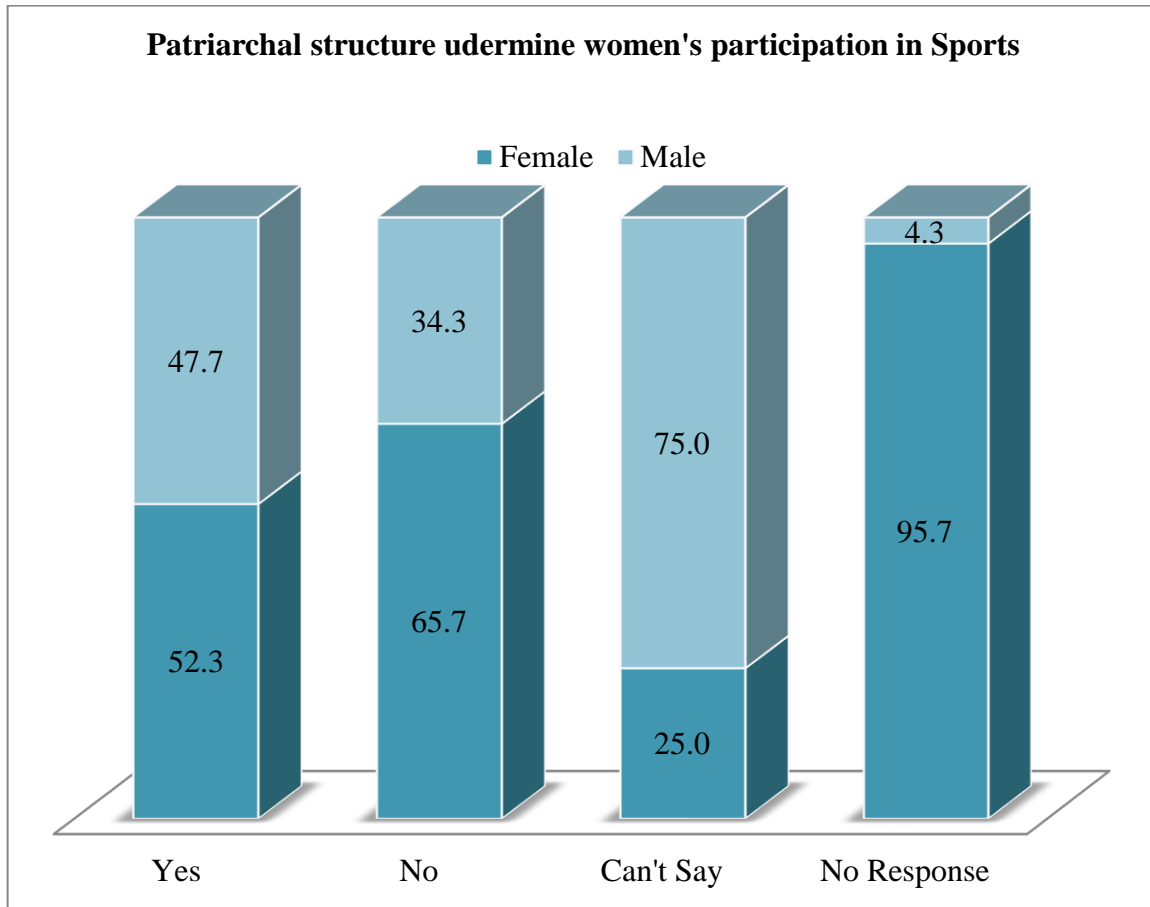


Figure-13 Gender as a Hurdle

The figure -13 shows that majority of respondents' 141 out of 432 of which 110 are female and 31 are male respondents who consider their gender as hurdle in their sports participation due to social attitude toward gender while 212 out of 432 respondents of which 89 are female and 123 are male respondents denied the statement. 69 of which 25 are female and 44 are male respondents, not sure whether their gender is hurdle in their sports participation or not while 10 respondents do not respond to this question.

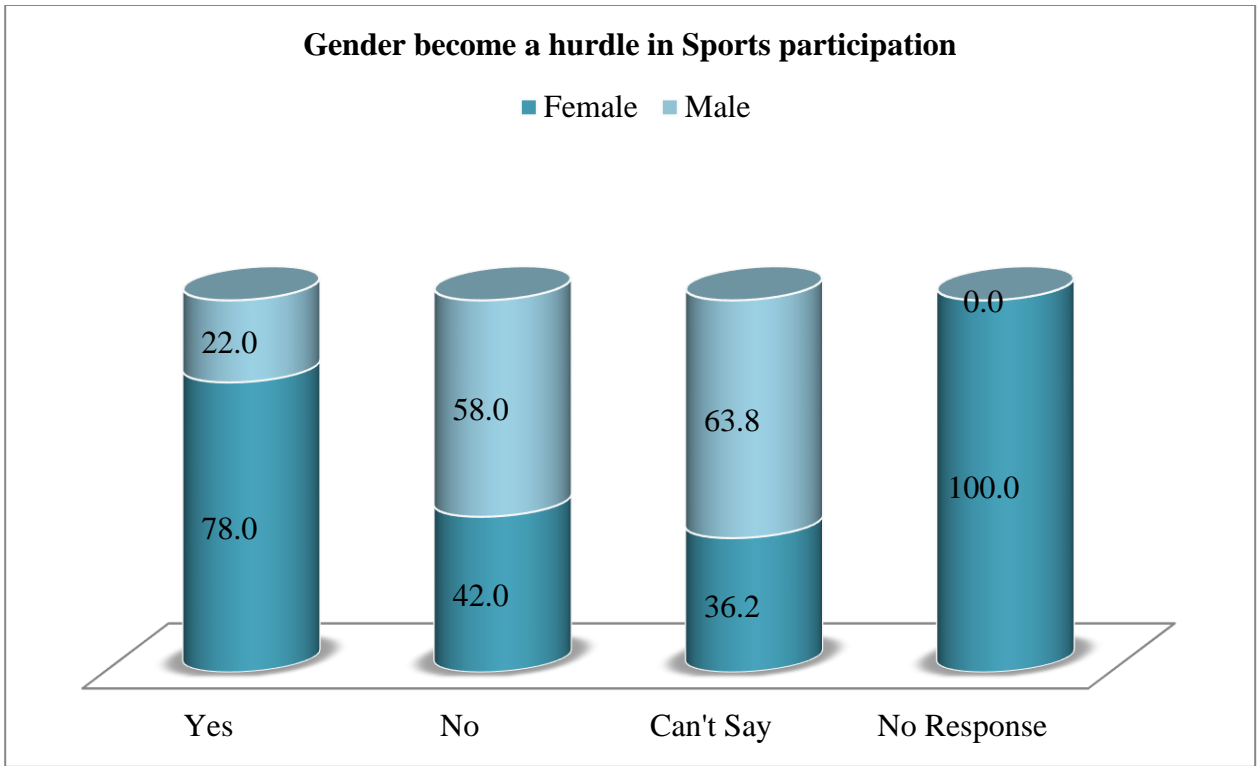


Figure-14 Haryana Has Gender Inclusive Culture

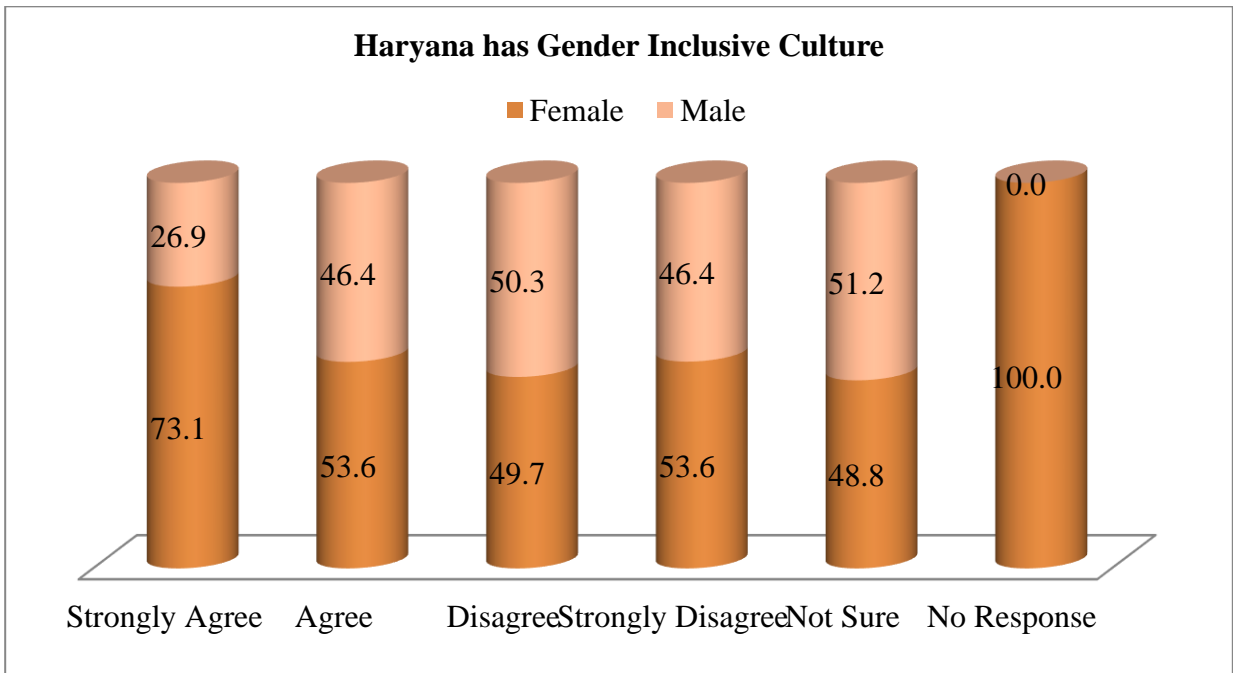


Figure- 14 indicates that majority of respondents 151 out of 432 of which 46.4% of male and 53.6% of female respondents are strongly disagreeing with statement that Haryana has gender inclusive culture. 147 out of 432 respondents of which 50.3% of male and 49.7% of female also disagreeing with the same statement while 56 respondents of which 46.4% of male and 53.6% of female are agreeing that Haryana has gender inclusive culture. Only 26 respondents support this statement very strongly. 41 respondents are not sure about this fact while 11 respondents are not responding to this question. This shows that in comparison of their female counterpart males are more strongly advocates that Haryana has gender inclusive culture.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE BEUTY MYTH/SELF IMAGE

Table-23 I choose to participate in sports in which I can look good in.

Choose sport in which you looks good	Gender		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
Strongly Agree	15	17	32	7.4
Agree	58	65	123	28.5
Disagree	78	44	122	28.2
Strongly Disagree	13	10	23	5.3
Not Sure	52	62	114	26.4
No Response	18	0	18	4.2
Total	234	198	432	100.0

The above table shows that 123 out of 432 respondents of which 15 are female and 17 are male who choose the sport in which they are look good in. 32 respondents are strongly agreeing with the statement while 122 out of 432 respondents denied the same statement strongly. This shows the beauty myths related to gender participation in sports while selecting to play.

Table -24 Good Looks Also Matters in Selection

Good Looks also matters in Selection	Gender		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
Strongly Agree	19	36	55	12.7
Agree	85	69	154	35.6
Disagree	67	33	100	23.1
Strongly Disagree	16	10	26	6.0
Not Sure	36	49	85	19.7
No Response	11	1	12	2.8
Total	234	198	432	100.0

The table -24 indicates that majority of respondents (35.6%) are agreeing with statement that “Good Looks” also matters in team selection in sports. 12.7% of respondents are strongly support this view while 23.1% are denied the same statement. 2.8% of the respondents not respond to this question.

The table -25 given below shows that majority (236 out of 432) of respondents are satisfied with their current physic while a small segment of the respondents are not satisfied with their physical body structure.

Table- 25 Satisfaction with Current Physique.

I am satisfied with my current physique.	Gender		Total	Percentage
	Female	Male		
Strongly Agree	28	67	95	22.0
Agree	130	106	236	54.6
Disagree	23	7	30	6.9
Strongly Disagree	11	1	12	2.8
Not Sure	26	17	43	10.0
No Response	16	0	16	3.7
Total	234	198	432	100.0

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Table -26 Selection process is influenced by the sexual orientation of Coaches/

Gender	Selection is influenced by the sexual orientation of Coaches/event organizer				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	131	49	39	15	234
Male	138	33	26	1	198
Total	269 (62.3%)	82 (19.0%)	65 (15.0%)	16 (3.7%)	432 (100.0%)

The above table-26 shows that 269 out of 432 respondents of which 131 of female and 138 of male stated that seen the selection procedure is influenced by sexual orientation of the

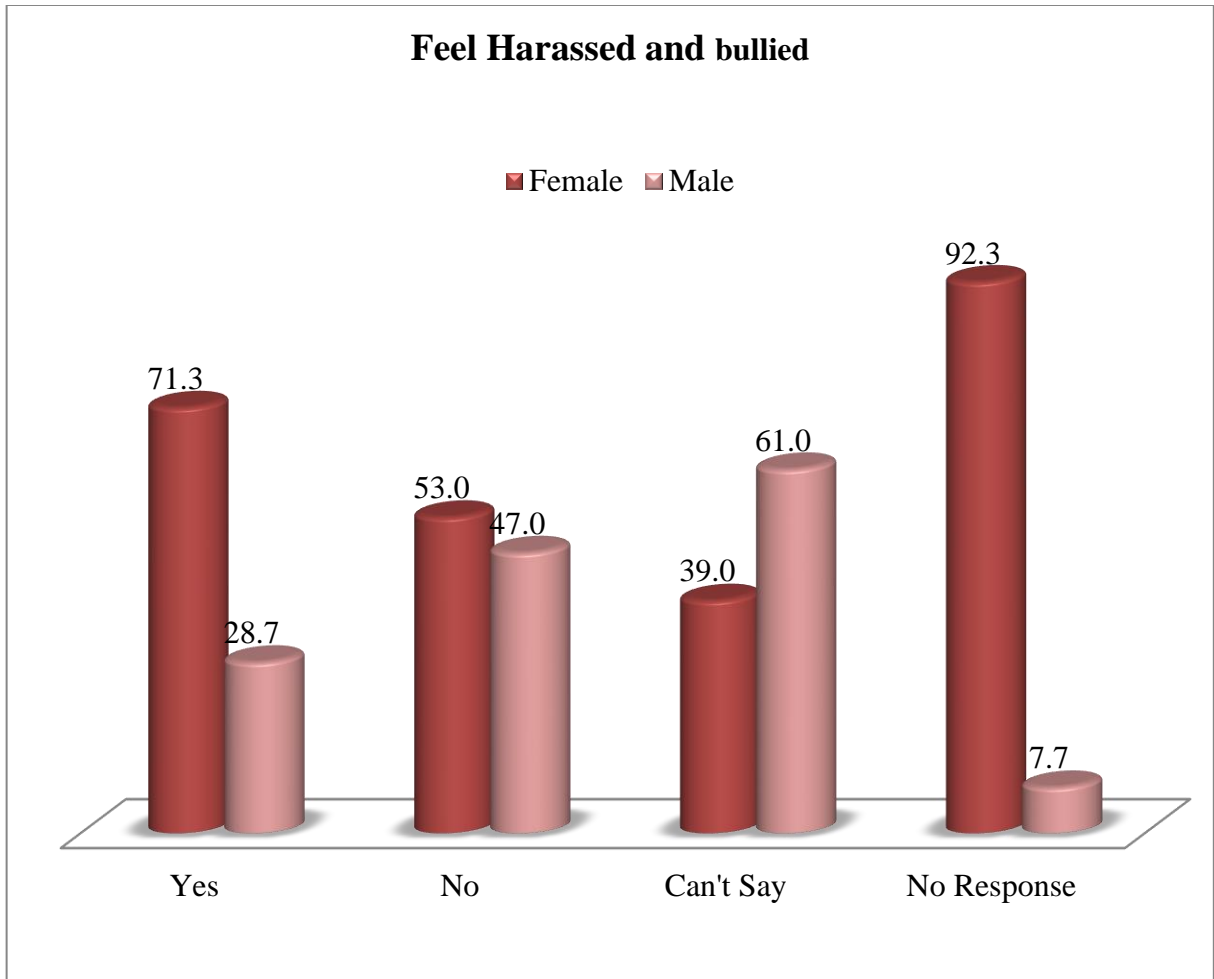
coaches or the event organizer while 82 respondents out of 432 of which 49 of female and 33 of male are disagreeing with the statement.65 respondents are not sure while 16 do not respond to this question.

Table-27 Any occasion whenever you feel treated less favorably or discriminated in sports against due to your gender?

Gender	Any Occasion when you feel discriminated in sports because of your gender				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	95	89	32	18	234
Male	60	83	54	1	198
Total	155 (35.9%)	172 (39.8%)	86 (19.9%)	19 (4.4%)	432 (100.0%)

The above table indicates that 155 out of 432 respondents of which 95 are female and 60 are male who felt discriminated due to their gender during their sports participation while 172 respondents of which 89 female and 83 of male respondents denied the statement. 86 respondents which include 32 female and 54 male respondents are not remembering such things while 19 respondents are not responding to this statement.

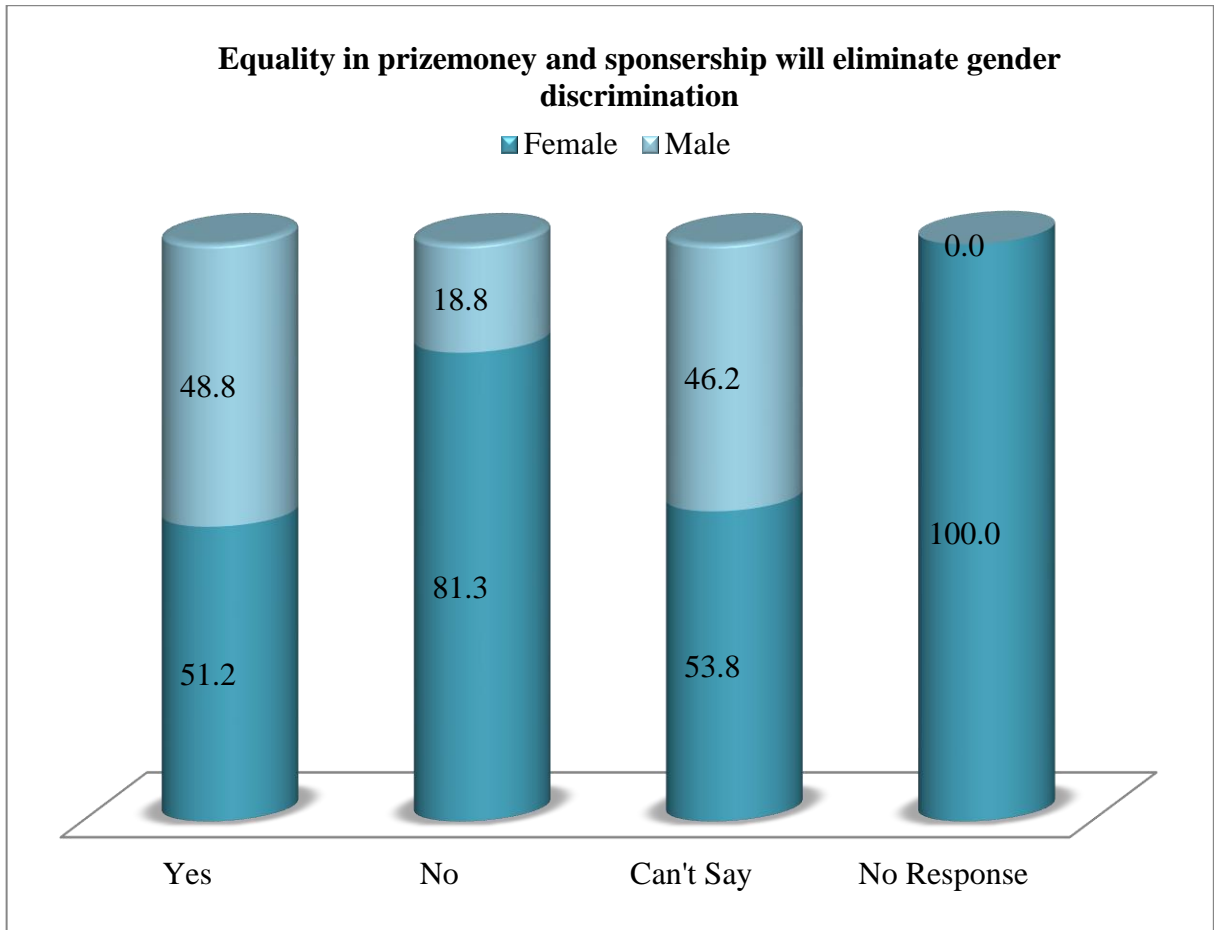
Figure- 15 Sexual Harassment and Bullied during Participation



The above figure indicates that out of 94 respondents of which 71.3% of female and 28.7% of male agreeing that they feel harassed and bullied during their sports participation while 202 respondents of which 53.0% of female and 47.0% of male disagreeing with the same. 123 respondents of which 39.0% of female and 61.0% of male are not remember such things while 13 respondents of which 92.3% of female and 7.7% of male not respond to this question.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: MOTIVATION

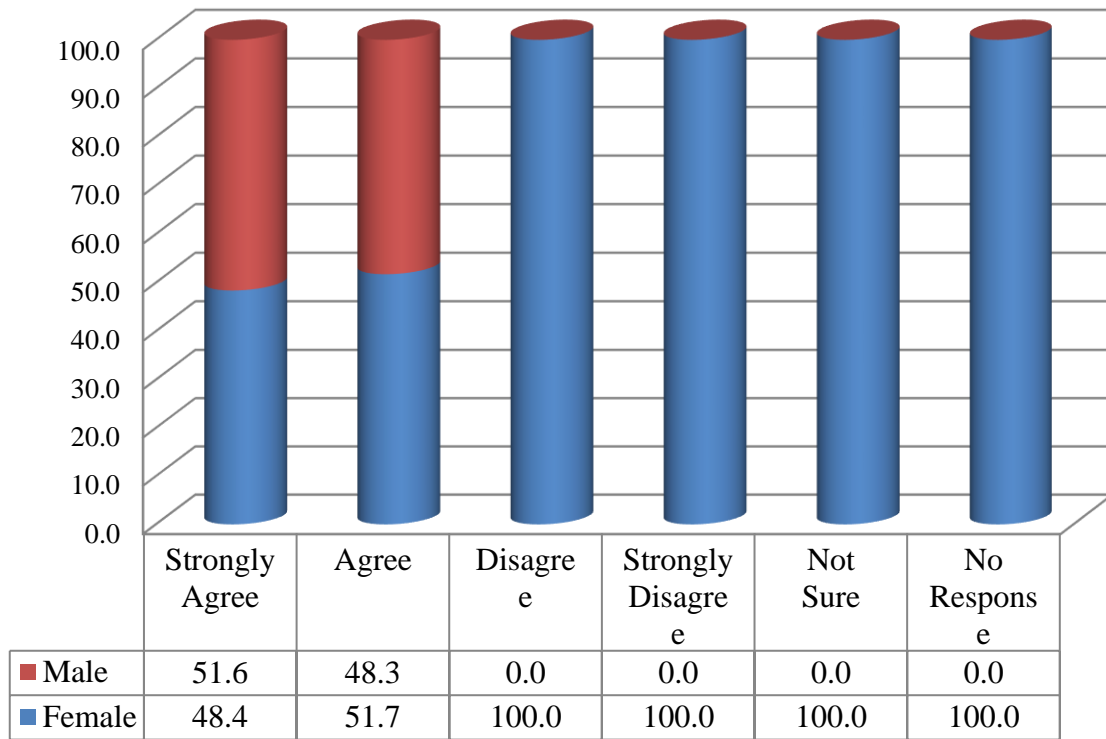
Figure -16 Equality in terms of pay, prize-money and bonuses derived from professional sport will helpful to eliminate the gender discrimination in sports



The above figure shows that 381 out of 432 respondents of which 51.2% of female and 48.8% of male are agreeing with statement that equal treatment for women and men in terms of pay, prize-money and bonuses derived from professional sport will helpful to eliminate the gender discrimination in sports while 32 respondents of which 81.3% of female and 18.8% of male are denied the same. 13 respondents are not sure about this fact while 6 respondents not responding to this question.

Figure- 16 Need of More Effective Sports Policies

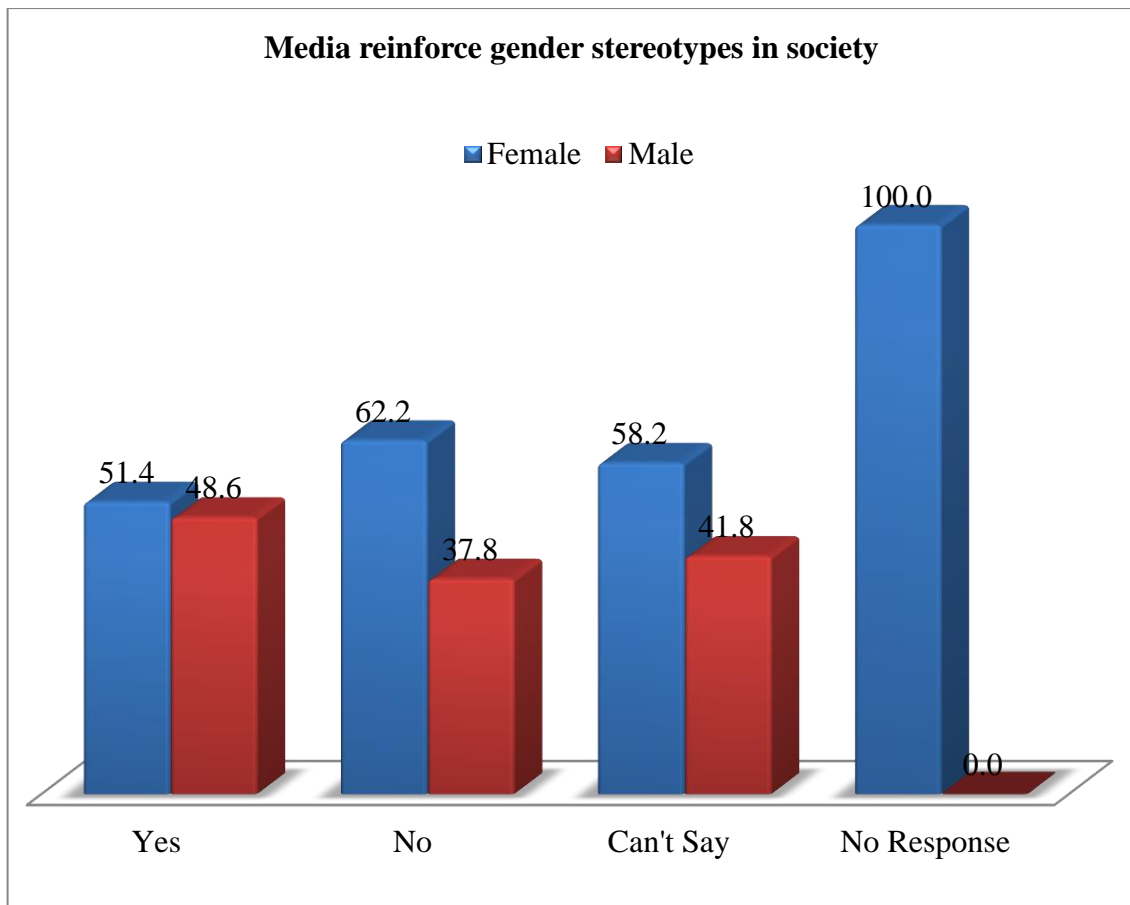
There is need of more effective Sports Policies



The figure indicates that majority of respondents 250 out of 432 of which 51.6% of male and 48.8% of female respondents are strongly feel need of more effective sports policies. 143 out of 432 respondents of which 48.3% of male and 51.7% of female also support the same statement while 8 respondents are disagreeing with the statement. Only 17 respondents are not responding to this question. This shows that there is strong need of effective policies.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: MEDIA INFLUENCE

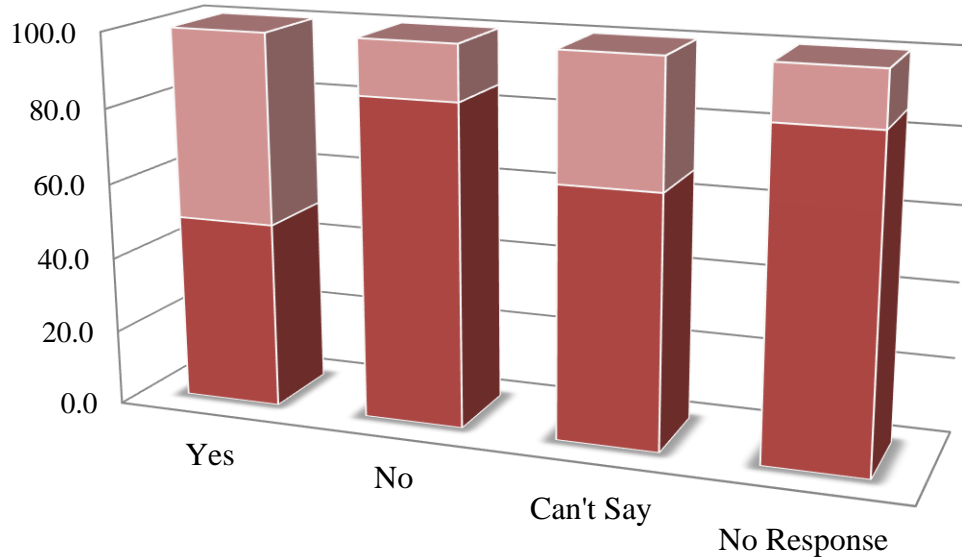
Figure -17 Media Reinforce Gender and Racial Stereotypes in Society



This figure indicates that majority of respondents 331 out of 432 of which 48.6% of male and 51.4% of female respondents are agreeing with statement that media is responsible for reinforcement of gender stereotypes in society. 37 out of 432 respondents of which 37.8% of male and 62.2% of female denied the same statement while 55 respondents of which 41.8% of male and 58.2 % of female are not sure whether media is behind the reinforcement of gender stereotypes in society. Only 9 respondents are not responding to this question.

Figure -18 Media project women player as sexy lady not as a performer

Media project women player as sexy lady not as a performer

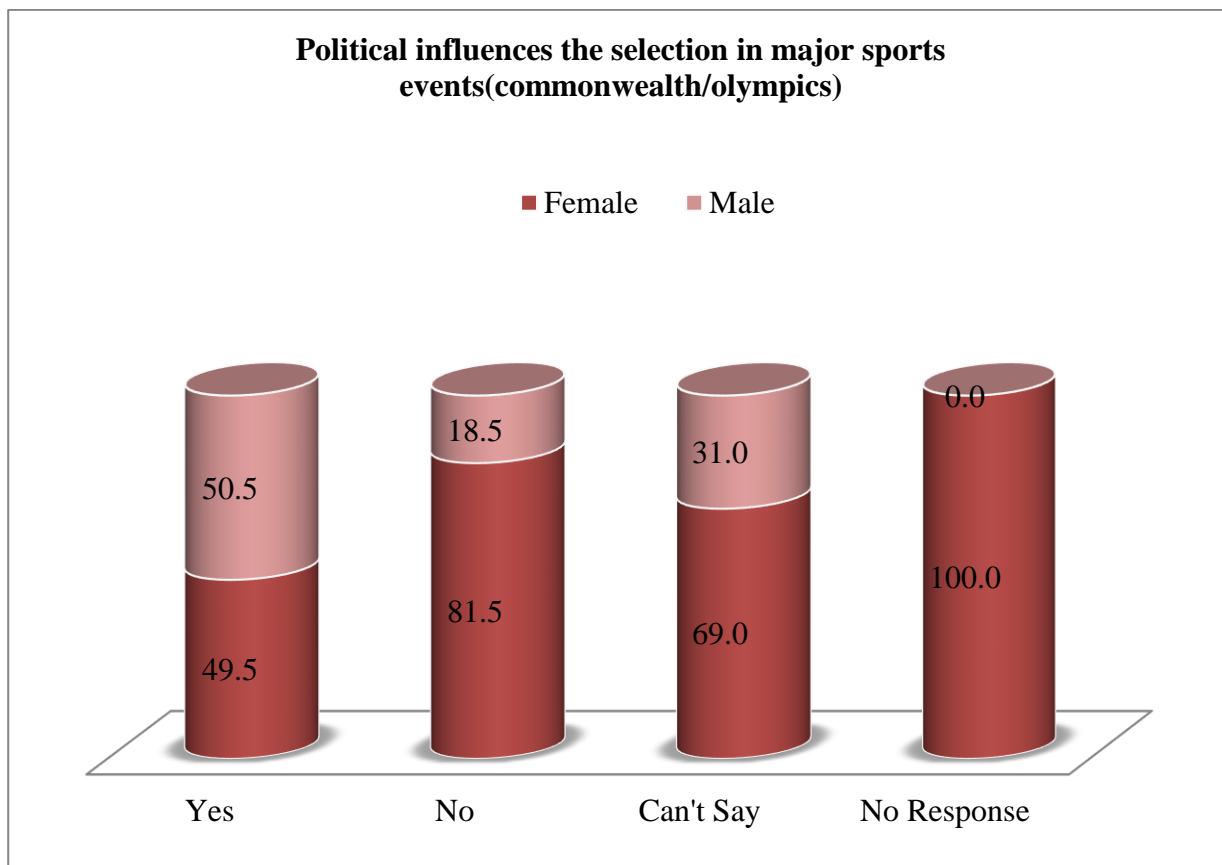


	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response
Male	50.5	14.6	33.3	14.3
Female	49.5	85.4	66.7	85.7

This figure indicates that majority of respondents 366 out of 432 of which 50.5% of male and 49.5% of female respondents are agreeing with statement that media projects female players image as “Sexy’ or “Hot” more than that a good athlete or player. 41 out of 432 respondents of which 14.6% of male and 85.4% of female denied the same statement while 18 respondents of which 33.3% of male and 66.7 % of female are not sure. Only 7 respondents are not responding to this question.

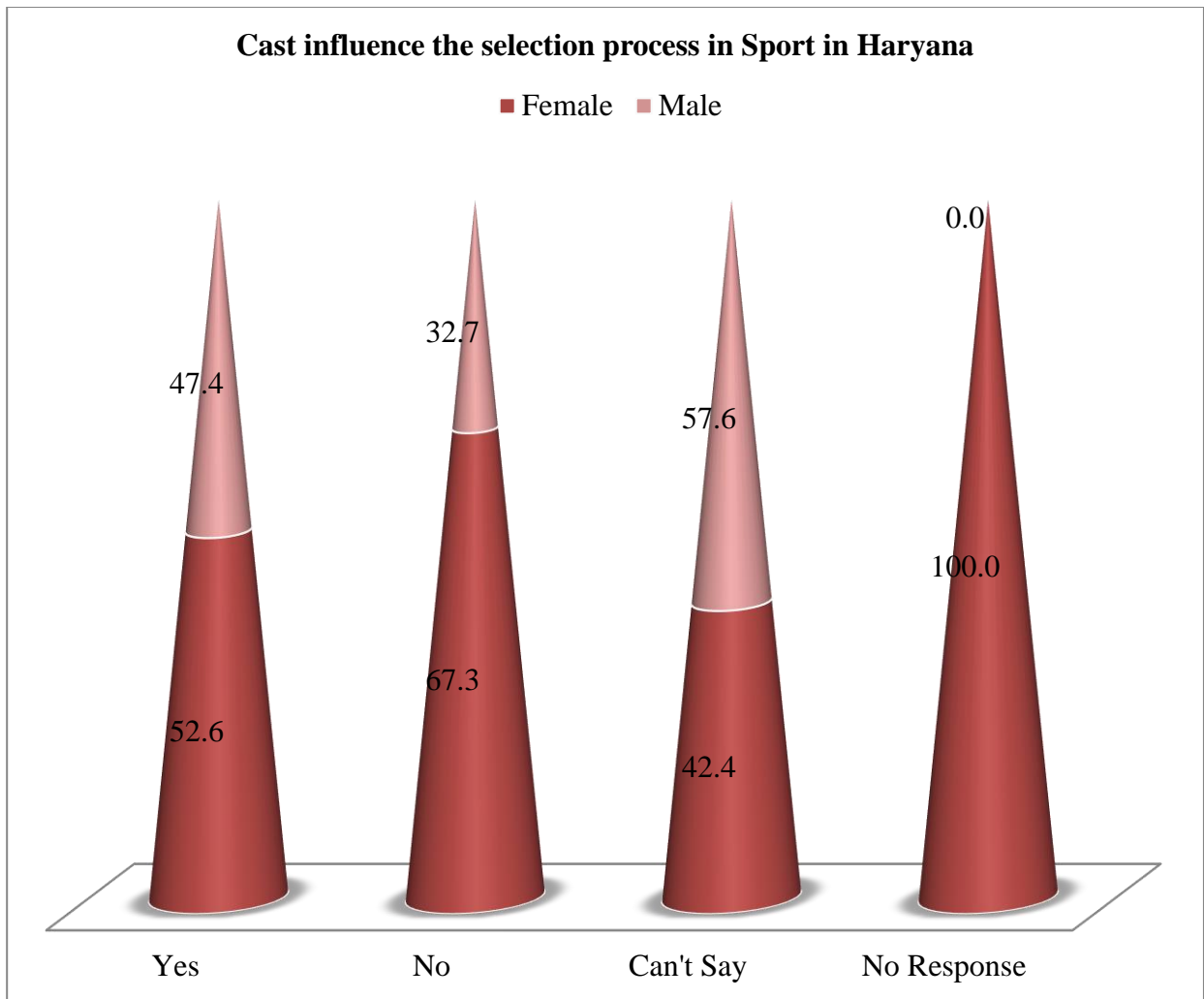
MEASURING THE VARIABLE: POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Figure – 19 Political power also influences the selection procedure for major events in sports (Selection of teams in National or International representation).



The above figure indicates that majority of respondents 364 out of 432 of which 50.5% of male and 49.5% of female respondents are agreeing with statement that political power also influences the selection procedure for major events in sports. 7 out of 432 respondents of which 18.5% of male and 81.5% of female denied the same statement while 29 respondents of which 31.0% of male and 69.0% of female are not sure about the political interference in team selection. Only 12 respondents are not responding to this question.

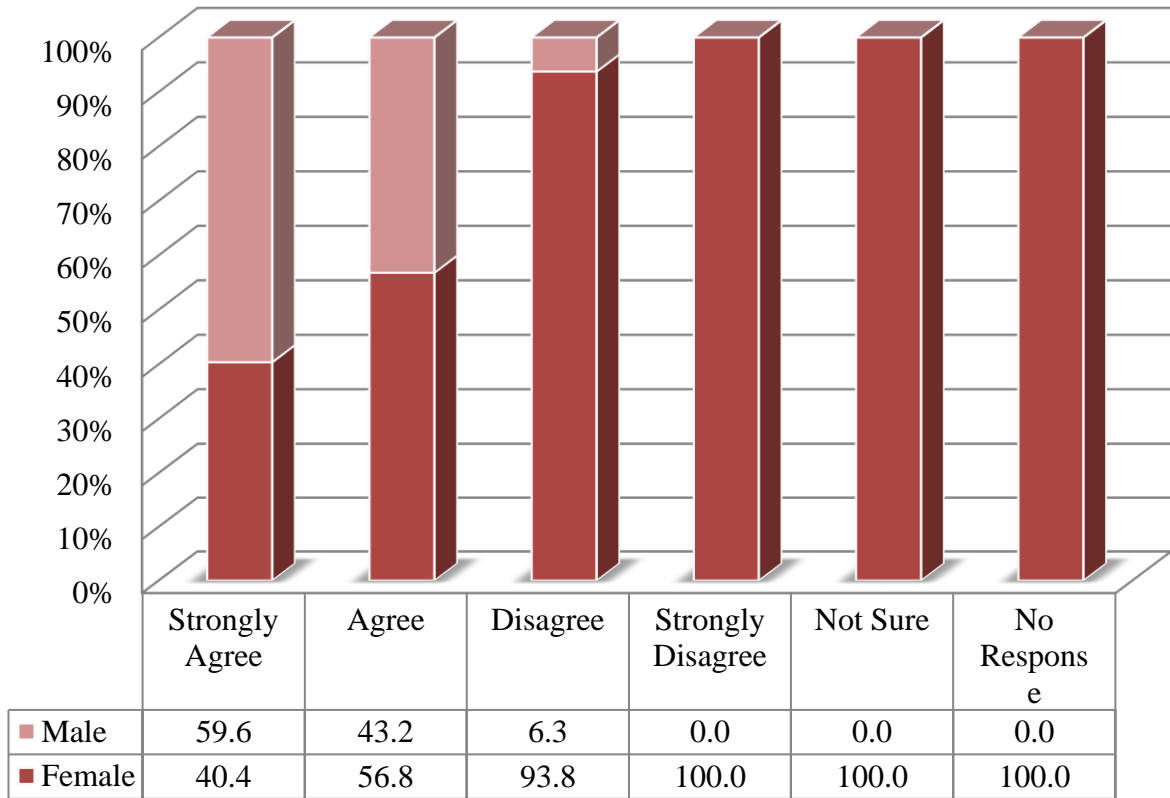
Figure -20 Caste plays a major role in selection of teams especially in Haryana



The figure indicates that majority of respondent's 342 out of 432 of which 47.4% of male and 52.6% of female respondents are agreeing with statement that caste plays a major role in selection of teams especially in Haryana. 52 out of 432 respondents of which 32.7% of male and 67.3% of female denied the same statement while 33 respondents of which 57.6% of male and 42.4% of female are not sure whether the selection process is influence by the caste factor or not. 5 respondents out of 432 are not responding to this question. The data analysis shows that in Haryana caste plays an important role in selection in major sports event.

Figure -21 Government Sports Policies are not enough to Promote Women in Sports.

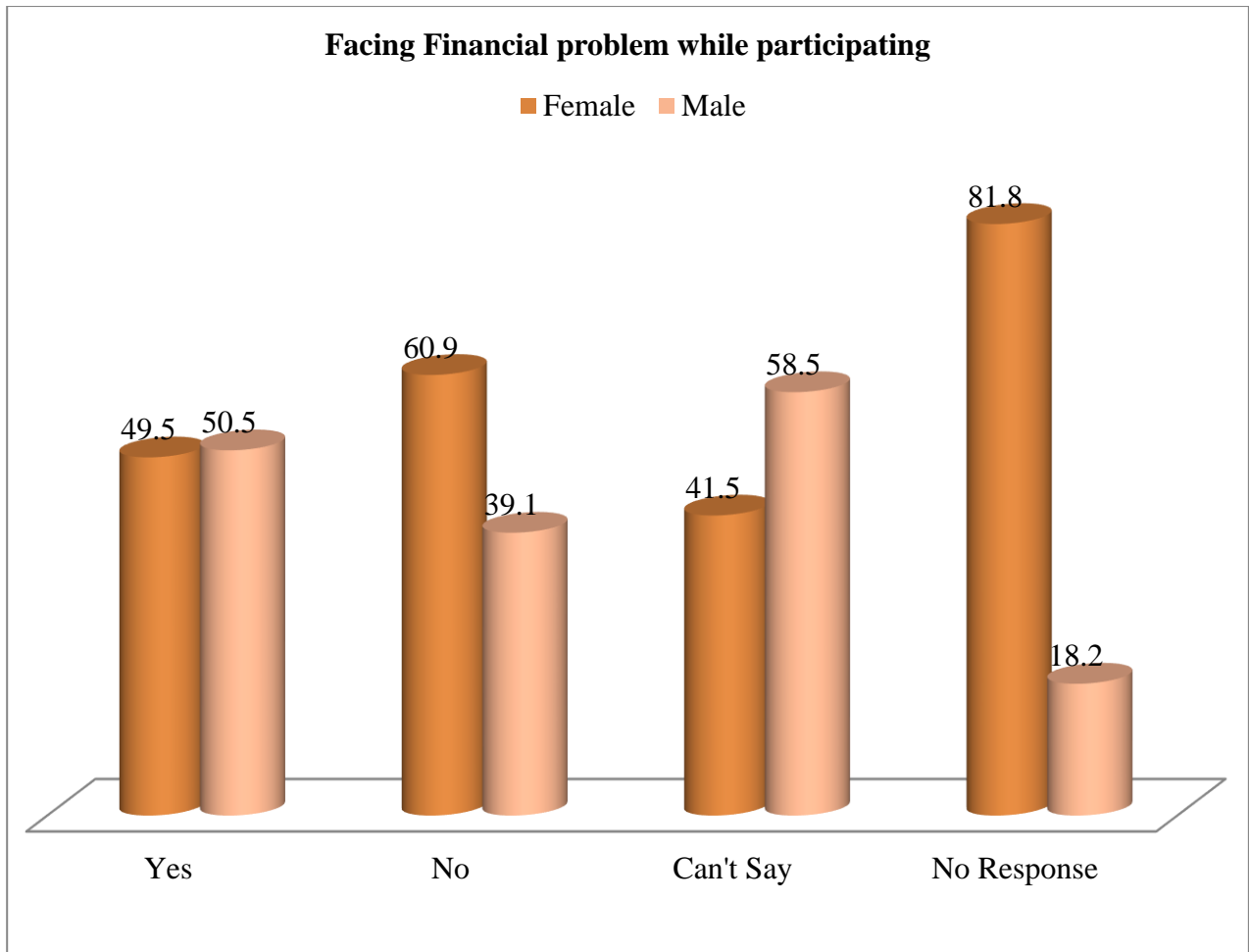
Govt. policies are not enough



The above figure indicates that majority of respondent’s 203 out of 432 of which 59.6% of male and 40.4% of female respondents are strongly agreeing with statement that Government sports policies are not enough to promote women in sports while 176 respondents of which 43.2% of male and 56.8% of female also support the same view. 16 out of 432 respondents of which 6.3% of male and 93.8% of female denied the same statement. 15 respondents are not responding to this question.

MEASURING THE VARIABLE: PARTICIPATION CONSTRAINTS

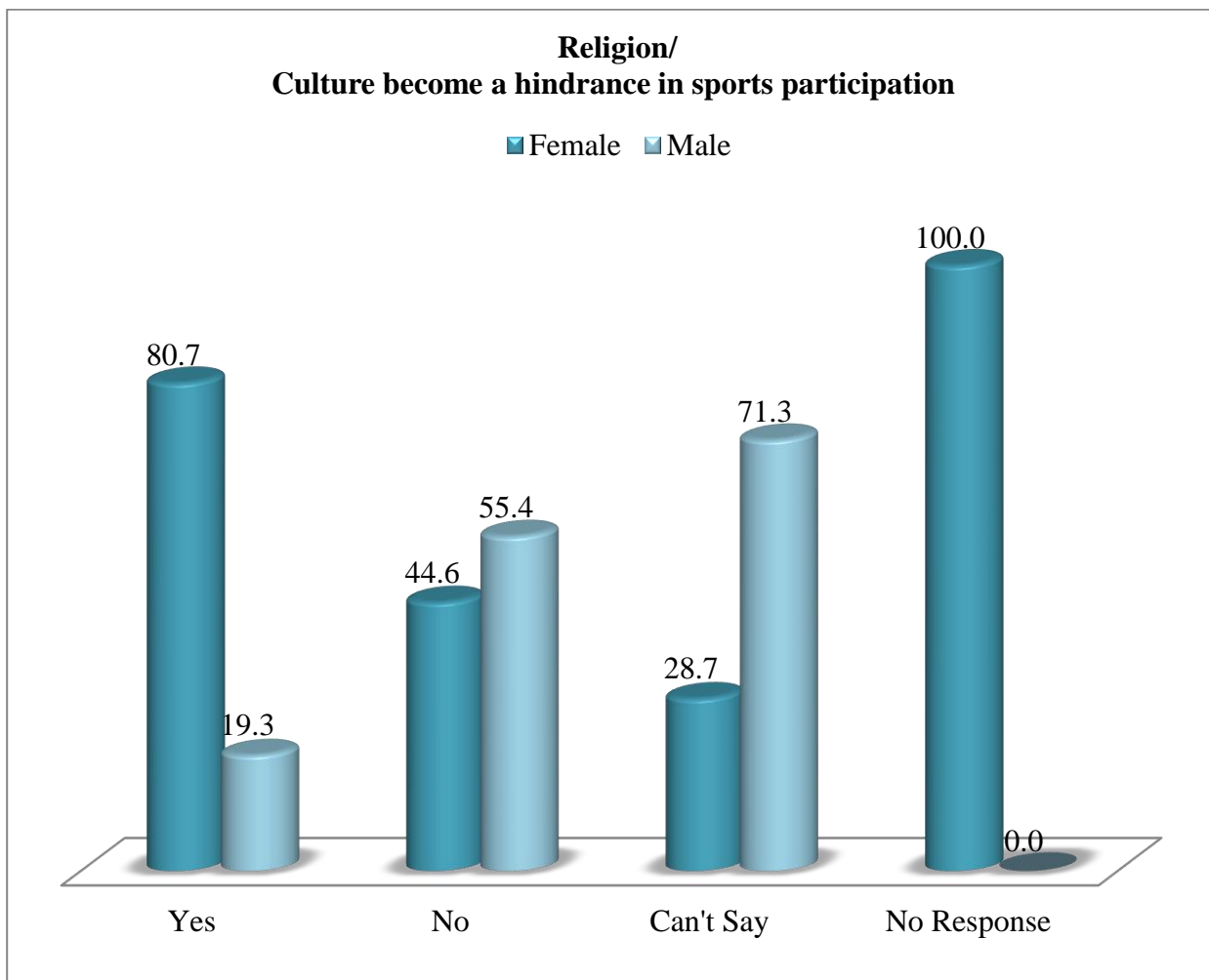
Figure-22 Financial Problem



The above figure indicates that majority of respondent's 206 out of 432 of which 50.5% of male and 49.5% of female respondents are agreeing with statement that they have faced problem in participating in sports due to their financial/economical condition. 174 out of 432 respondents of which 39.1% of male and 60.9% of female are not faced such kind of problem while 41 respondents of which 58.5% of male and 41.5% of female are not sure about this. 11 out of 432 respondents are not responding to this question.

RELIGION/ CULTURE

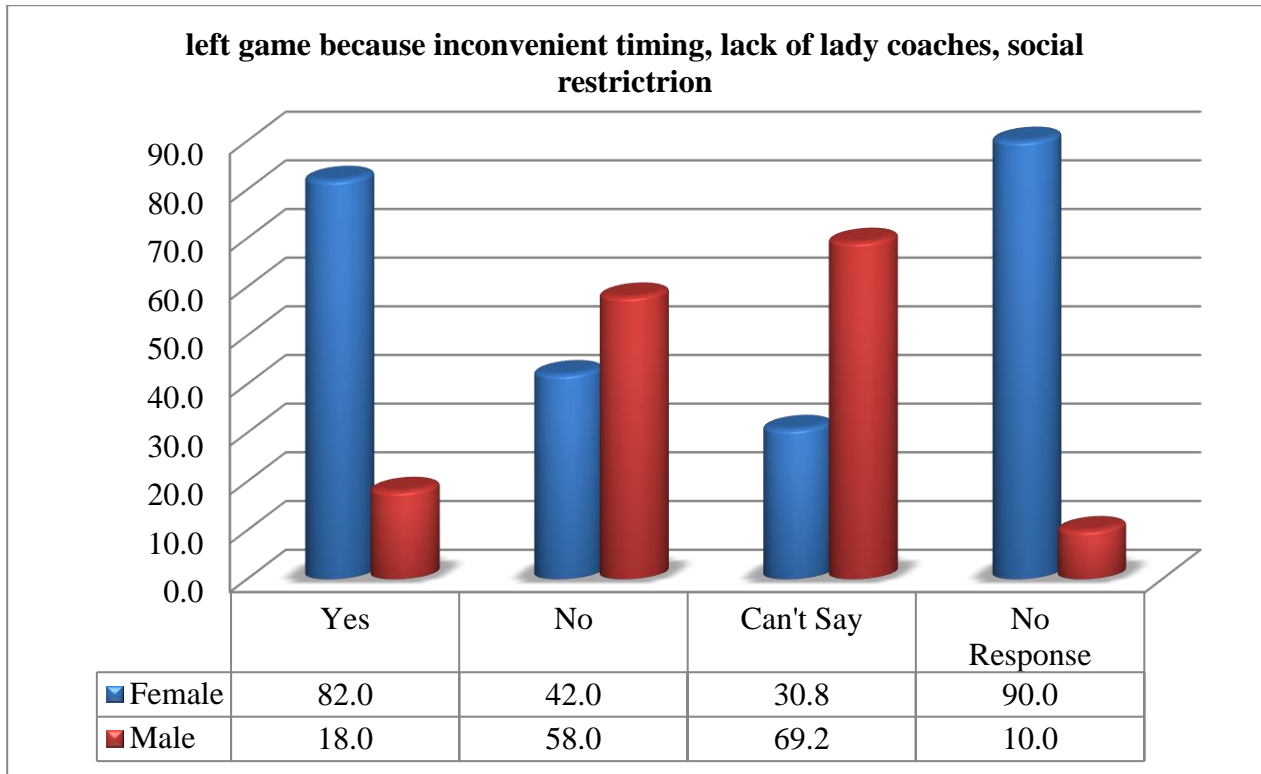
Figure -23 Religion or Culture As a Hindrance in Sports



This figure indicates that 150 out of 432 of which 19.3% of male and 80.7% of female respondents are agreeing with statement that they face problem in participating in sports due to their religion or cultural boundaries. Majority of respondents (175 out of 432) of which 44.6% of male and 55.4% of female are denied the same statement while 101 respondents of which 71.3% of male and 28.7% of female are not sure whether their culture or religion is hindering their participation or not. Only 6 out of 432 respondents are not responding to this question.

SOCIAL NORMS

Figure- 24 Reason behind left Sports or Physical activities



The above figure shows that majority of respondent's 133 out of 432 of which 18.0% of male and 82.0% of female respondents are agreeing with statement that left their game because of inconvenient timing or place of the events organized, lack of lady coaches, lack of transport facilities, the negative image of sports participation of women and the social restriction etc. 188 out of 432 respondents of which 58.0% of male and 42.0% of female denied the same statement while 91 respondents of which 69.2% of male and 30.8% of female are not sure. 20 respondents are not responding to this question.

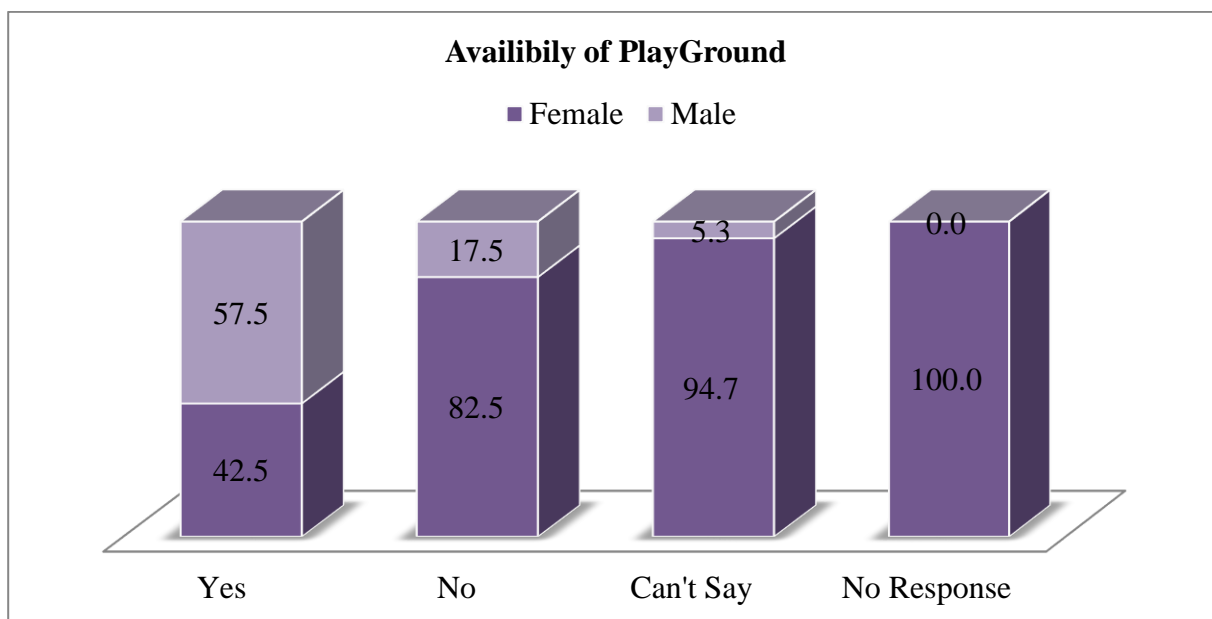
The analysis shows that in comparison of their male counterpart majority of female sports players left their game only because of the inconvenient timing of the sports tournament, the sports events are organized far from their home town, lack of transport facility, lack of lady coaches and foremost the social stigma attached with the gender especially female participation in sports activities.

LACK OF SPORTS FACILITIES

Table -29 Stadium/Playground Facility

Gender	Availability of Playground/Stadiums				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	133	80	18	3	234
Male	180	17	1	0	198
Total	313 (72.2%)	97 (22.5%)	19 (4.4%)	3 (0.7%)	432 (100.0%)

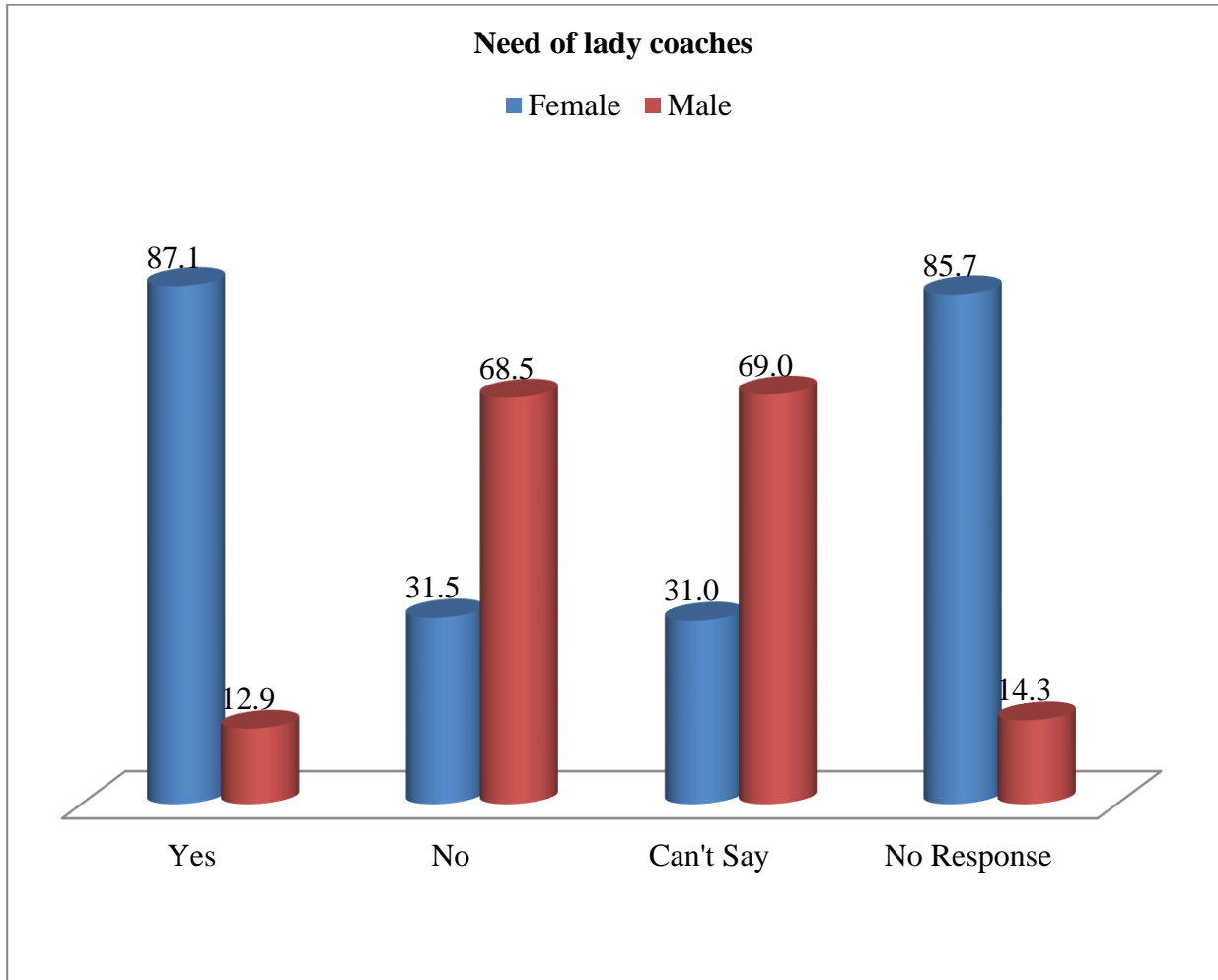
Figure-25



The above table and figure shows that majority 313 out of 432 of which 57.5% are male and 42.5% are female respondents who avail the playground or stadium facility for practicing

while 97 out of 432 respondents of which 17.5% of male and 82.5% of female doesn't have access to this facility. Only 3 respondents not respond to this question.

Figure -26 Lack Of Lady Coaches



The figure shows that 163 out of 432 respondents of which 87.1% of female and 12.9% of male respondents felt need of lady coaches for training during their sports events while 168 respondents of which 68.5% of male and 31.5% female has never felt need of lady coaches. 87 respondents are not sure while 14 respondents not respond to this question. The analysis shows that majority of female participants are felt need of lady coaches for their coaching because may be they are hesitating to discuss some issues related to health to the male coaches.

Table -30 Lack of Women in Sport’s Ruling Bodies

The table given below shows that majority of respondents (314 out of 432) thinks that lack of women in sport’s ruling bodies constitutes a particular obstacle to the achievement of equality between women and men in sports activities while 42 out of 432 respondents denied the same. 62 respondents are not sure about the same while only 14 respondents not responding to this question.

Gender	Lack of lady in sports ruling bodies is obstacle				Total
	Yes	No	Can't Say	No Response	
Female	172	25	23	14	234
Male	142	17	39	0	198
Total	314 (72.7%)	42 (9.7%)	62 (14.4%)	14 (3.2%)	432 (100.0%)

Figure -27 Lack of Equal Opportunities

The figure-27 given below shows that 143 respondents out of 432 of which 46.9 of female and 53.1 of male are agreeing with the statement that there is equal number of Sports Event for both sexes while 254 of which 55.5% of female and 44.5% of female are denied the same statement. 24 respondents out of 432 of which 62.5 of female and 37.5% of male are not sure about the equal opportunities for both sexes in sports while 11 respondents not responding to the same.

The figure -28 shows that 252 out of 432 of respondents of which 39.3% of female and 60.7% of male feel themselves safe while they are practicing in stadium. 77 out of 432 respondents of which majority of female (94.8%) are feeling unsafe during their training in

stadium only 5.2% of male are not feeling safe. 87 out of 432 respondents can't say anything about the safety issue. 16 respondents out of 432 not responding to the same.

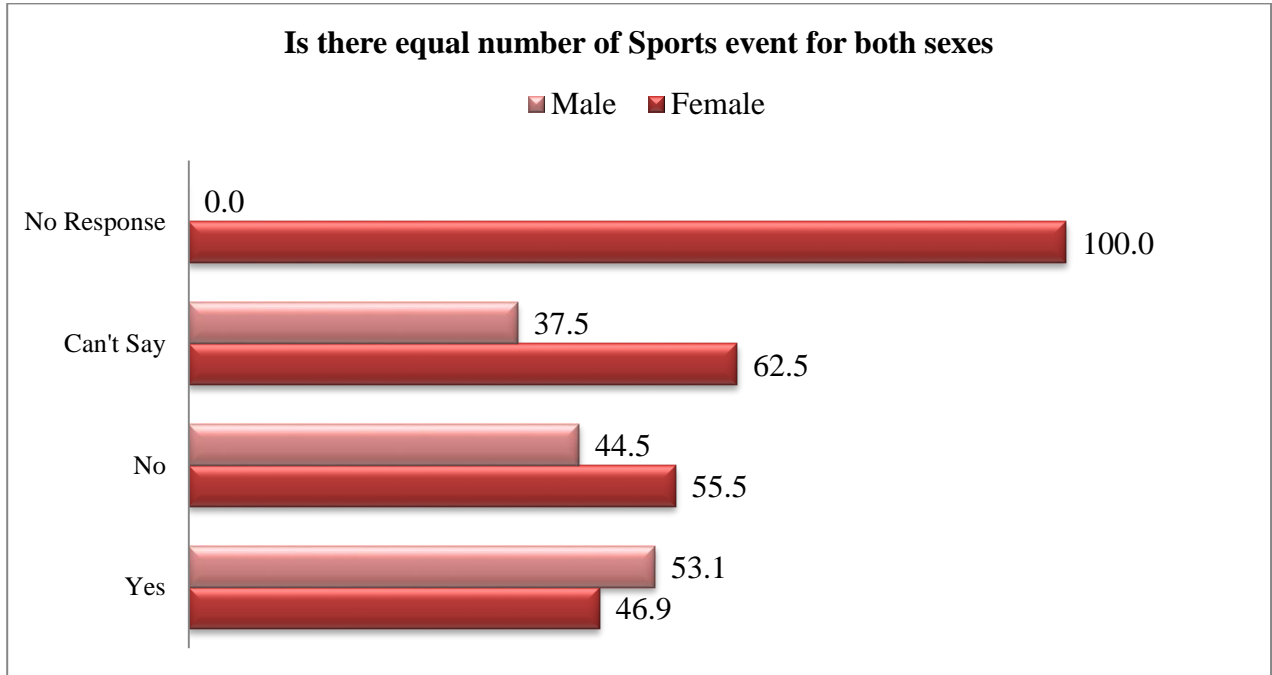


Figure -28 Safety Issues

