

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. The study found a significant and positive relationship between financial dependency and sports participation. The study found that the respondents who are economically sound or financially independent are more participating in organized sports activities. The study also revealed the fact that the respondents who are financially dependent to other whether on their parents, brother, spouse or their relatives are less participating in organized activities because their financial needs such as requirement of healthy diet, good quality playing equipment on time, coaching fee or accessibility to coaching is far from them. The findings of the present study is also supported by the (Higginson, 1984) who said that social background and availability of opportunities influence the decision to be involved in sport or not.

2. The study also found that the majority of respondents has faced economical problem while they are participating in their sports events or tournaments. In comparison of male sportsperson female sportsperson faced more financial problem during their tournament. This fact emphasizes that today's world is still gender biased. Accessibility to economic resources is less accessible to women, which leads to undermine their participation as well as their performance in sports tournaments.

3. The study found a significant and positive relationship between marital status and sports participation. The study found that married respondents are less likely allowed to participate or supported to join or to further pursue the physical activities. The analysis also revealed that married respondents especially females are financially dependent to their husband/spouse. So their economical condition or financial needs or dependency on their husband also influences their participation as well as their performance.

4. The study found positive and significant relationship between family motivation and sports participation. The study found that the respondents who are supported or motivated by their respective families are more likely to participate in organized sports activities in comparison to others. This fact shows that family motivation or support works as positive aspect behind sports participation and played an important role in sports performance also.
5. The study also found that a huge majority of respondents are fully following the traditional labor division among gender which is based on the gender identity attached with them. The majority of respondents (383 out of 432) says that playing with Dolls, Cooking, Baking, Sewing, Kitting, and Weaving are the function of only girls. Not only division of labour but their selection of toys related to specific sex also reflects their psychology toward gender identity construct. Majority of respondents says that doll is female toys and toy car and gun are the toys of only for boys. This shows that the socialization of child is much influenced by the “masculinity or femininity”. The study also found that in comparison of male respondents female are supporting this view in a huge majority.
6. The study findings reflect that how frequently people are using the words attached with gender identity. A majority of respondents including both sexes (202 out of 432) are frequently using the words ‘Act Like Lady or Act Like Gentle Man’ which represent their psychology towards gender while (113 out of 432) respondents are using such word occasionally. The study found that in comparison of female their male counterpart is more frequently using such words.
7. The study also found that majority of male respondents in comparison of their female counterpart is more frequently using the words like “masculine” or “feminine” which represent their psychology towards gender.

8. The study also found that majority of respondents (311 out of 432) says that while they are moving or carrying luggage they are asking for help only to boys not to girls because boys have strong muscles. The data analysis also reveals that boys feel humiliating to ask for help to girls because it is a question mark on their masculinity. Not only boys think such but girls also think like this majority of female respondents are only ask for help to boys because they are also not denying their muscle power.

9. The study revealed that majority of respondents especially females are not allowed to participate in sports/ physical activities due to negative image of sports or the social restrictions for girls. Many families do not allowed especially their girls to participate in sports or physical activities because the social stigma attached with female sports participation such as females are not allowed to wore the sports kit (nikkar or skirts) which they wore during their practice time or during their sports events, they are not allowed to go outside from the hometown alone where the sports events are organized. The study also found that on the name of family responsibilities, security related issues to gender and social restriction many families do not allowed especially their girls child to participate in sports. Majority of female are not allowed participating in sports only due to their gender. This shows that today's world is still gender bias and the field of sports is also not un- touched.

10. The study found that many families are not allowing especially to their girls child to participate due to the myths like participating in physical activities will be harmful or may leads to irregular of menstrual cycle as well as creates a hurdle in child bearing/ pregnancy. Many families are not allowing them to perform sports activities because they think that it will leads to loss of femininity among women and create a hurdle in their marriage. These are just myths as Hargreaves (1997) proved and demonstrated in her research that strenuous exercises did not negatively affect the menstrual cycle, nor did menstruation significantly affect physical performance. The findings also

shows that a majority of respondents (321 out of 432) has the opinion that 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. In many earlier studies it has been found that sports does not obstruct the pregnancy as well as the health of women who choose to participate in sports throughout their lives. LeUnes and Nation (1991), in their study argue that Irwin, who was a female athlete, won an Olympic medal in diving when she was four months pregnant and Hays who successfully completed the world championship rodeo as a bareback rider when she was eight months pregnant.

11. The study found that huge majority of female respondents is not participating in sports activities due to their family or social responsibilities. In comparison of male respondents a huge majority of female respondents are not playing or participating in any sports activities due to their household responsibility and lack of family motivation.
12. The study found that majority of respondents both male and female indicated that their respective families do give them support as far as participation in sport is concerned. The study found that in case the family given the permission especially to girls to participate or join the physical activities they are not encouraging them or support them further. In comparison of male sportsperson female sportspersons are less supported or encouraged by the respective families.
13. The study also found that majority of the respondents believes that patriarchal structure of the society undermine the women sports participation. In comparison of female respondents male respondents denied this fact which shows that male are willingly supports the present patriarchal structure of the society or want to continue the status quo.

14. The study also found that a majority of respondents including male sportsperson and female sportspersons has the accessibility to healthy and nutritious diet. In comparison of male sports person female sportsperson have less accessibility to healthy diet which is the foremost requirement of a sportsperson. This study also revealed an another fact that Haryana where it is to be said “ Doodh Dahi Ka Khaana” female sports person have less accessibility to healthy food in comparison of the counterpart. This shows the discrimination in availability of healthy diet.
15. The study findings shows that majority of respondents has not accessibility to playing equipments on time which they requires while they are practicing for tournaments. In comparison of female sportsperson, male sportsperson have more availability or access to good quality equipment. The study also found an eye opening fact that if the access of playing equipment to both sexes is same, but the quality of equipment is not same. This shows the discrimination even in the quality of sports equipment which is the basic requirement to participate or perform in any sports activities.
16. The study found that majority of respondents (183 out 432) is accessing medical facility and find it equal and comparable for both sexes. In comparison of female sportsperson, their male counterparts have less accessibility of good quality medical facility. This shows that there is need to improve the medical facilities and make them more easily accessible to all.
17. The study also found that majority of respondents has accessibility to sports ground or stadium facility. This finding supports the argument that the sports policy of Haryana government has been successful to some extent.

18. The present study found majority of respondents including both sexes has no accessibility to the coaching facility. In comparison of male sportsperson female sportsperson have less access to coaches while they are practicing.
19. The study also found that even if female players have the accessibility to coaching facility but the quality of coaching is not as good as males. Majority of female respondents in comparison of male are not satisfied with their coaches and their coaching techniques. Majority of female participants are felt need of lady coaches for their coaching because they are hesitating to discuss some issues related to health to the male coaches.
20. The study also found that majority of respondents including both sexes is satisfied with their equal quality of training. In comparison of male respondents female are less satisfied with their quality of training techniques and practice time because male coaches only focused to male sportsperson. The study also revealed the fact that coaches mainly focuses on male players to improvement of their sports techniques rather than female players.
21. The study found an eye opening fact behind the lesser participation in sports especially of female players. The study found that 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.
22. The study found that majority of respondents faced partiality in selection due to their respective gender. The study also found that not only female respondents faced the discrimination in team selection due to their gender but the male respondents too. The study found that majority of respondents not only females but male also had felt themselves discriminated or less favorably due to their gender.

23. The study also found that majority of respondents thinks that sexual orientation or interest of the coaches as well as the event organizer will influenced the selection process. Irrespective to the quality performance of the sportsperson their sex also matters in selection.
24. The study found that majority of the respondents are disagreeing with the statement that they feel sexually harassed or bullied in sports due to their gender. The analysis shows that majority of respondents denied this statement because this fact may influence their positive image in society. The researcher observed that whether they are sexually harassed both male and female they denied to accept it because it will creates hurdle to their future life.
25. The study also found that majority of respondents is agreeing with statement that male sportspersons have more opportunities to participate in physical activities or perform in sports event. Majority of respondents are supported this argument that female sportspersons have less opportunities or less number of sports event in comparison to their male counterpart. Male sportsperson have more chance to enhance their quality performance in a huge number of tournaments in comparison of female sportsperson.
26. The findings of the study shows that majority of the respondents which includes both sexes are agreeing with the statement that there is more sponsorship for male players in comparison for female players. This fact reveals that women sportspersons are less financially motivated to initiate or to perform in sports tournament. They have limited private funding or sponsorship in comparison of their male counterparts.
27. The study also revealed that media is an important factor which leads to the lesser of female participation in sports events. Majority of the respondents are agreed that lack of media coverage during sports event lead to demoralization

of the female participants. In comparison of male respondent's female respondents' supports this argues very strongly. They think that lack of female sports event coverage on T.V. as well as on Radio or in Print Media will influence their level of performance.

28. The study found that media is responsible to reinforce the gender or racial stereotypes in the society. The body image of a sports person is depicted by media will reinforce the gender stereotypes among youths. The study also revealed the fact majority of the respondents supported the argument that media projects female sportsperson as "Hot" or "Sexy lady" more than that a good athlete or good sportsperson irrespective to their good performance in tournament.
29. The findings of the study indicates that majority of respondents are agreeing with statement that Good Looks also matters in sports team selection. This fact reveals that such beauty myths are prevalent in our society. The study also found that most of respondents not only females but their male counterpart also chooses the sports or physical activities in which they are look good in.
30. The study also revealed that a huge majority of respondents (364 out of 432) respondents are agreeing with statement that political power also influences the selection procedure for major events (Selection of teams in National or international representation) in sports. This fact reveals that not only the good performance in the trial for sports tournament matters but the dominant caste as well as their political approach or link are also important factors in national and international sports event selection.
31. The study found that in Haryana caste plays an important role in individual event or team selection or in sports. Majority of (342 out of 432) respondents are agreeing with statement that caste plays a major role in selection of teams especially in Haryana. The research observed that dominant caste players have

more chance to be selected in important sports events irrespective of their performance and gender.

32. The study findings shows that a huge majority of respondents including both sexes thinks that masculinity is the main factor to win any physical activities or sports tournaments. The study also found that not only male respondents support this view very strongly but female are also believe such kind of power myth.

33. The study found that a huge majority of respondents (310 out of 432), are strongly agreeing with the statement that male sports person perform well than female sportsperson. In comparison of female respondents male respondents are more strongly supports this argument which shows that power myth (masculinity) is strongly followed by the males in comparison of female. In the name of muscle power male are still trying to kept women out of this male dominant sphere of sports.

34. The study also found that majority of respondents (308 out of 432) are strongly believed that masculine games such as wrestling, boxing, rugby, cycling, football are the game's best played by male sports person than female players. The study also revealed that fact that not only male respondents support this view but female respondents are also accepting the same very strongly. This fact supports the claim that "Masculine Hegemony" is still dominant in society which influences not only the thought process of males but the females too.

35. The study found that majority of respondents (199 out of 432) is acknowledging the physical appearance or good looks of only male sports persons. The study also reveal a eye opening fact that not only male

respondents supports the male sportsperson but female are also supporting the physical appearance of male in sports in comparison of female sportsperson.

36. The study also found the same thing in case of acknowledges physical strength a sportsperson. The study found that a huge majority of respondents (275 out of 432) are acknowledging the physical strength of only male sports persons. Not only male respondents acknowledge or compliment the physical strength of male in sports but the female also do the same. Female are also not supporting the female sportsperson or acknowledging their physical power as well as their appearance in sports.
37. The study also reveals that culture is big hindrance behind the lesser participation in sports especially of women participation. The study also found that majority of female respondents in comparison of their male counterpart is agreeing with statement that they face problem in participating in sports due to their religion or cultural boundaries. The respondents are support the view that their culture not allowing them to wear short dress, go outside for sports event alone.
38. The finding indicates that majority of female respondents feel their gender as hurdle in their sports participation due to social attitude toward gender. In comparison of female their male counterpart denied the same very strongly.
39. The findings also reflect the social attitude toward women's participation in sports. Majority of the respondents (229 out of 432) especially female are strongly agreeing with the statement that social attitude towards women's participation in sports is not good. In 21st century women participation in sports is considered as a social stigma. Those female sportsperson who are participating against the will of social norms the society considered them not a "good lady" the outfit they wear during their event is not considered as a "correct outlook".

40. The study also found that majority of respondents (298 out of 432) is strongly denied the statement that Haryana has gender inclusive culture. In comparison of their male counterpart female are strongly supports the view that gender inequality is still exist in Haryana.
41. The study found that a big majority of respondents (314 out of 432) thinks that lack of women on sport's ruling bodies constitutes a particular obstacle to the achievement of equality between women and men in sports activities. In comparison of male respondents females are felt it is higher time to give women's place in ruling bodies because they can more easily understands the needs as well as problems of the sportspersons.
42. The study also found that majority of respondents (252 out of 432) feels them safe while they are practicing in stadium. In comparison of their male counterpart, majority of female (94.8%) are feeling unsafe during their training in stadium.
43. The study also found that majority of the respondents believe that equality in prize money, increased sponsorship and more event or sports opportunities will be helpful to eliminate the gender discrimination in sports.
44. The study found that majority of respondents (379 out of 432) are strongly support the view that Government sports policies are not enough to promote women in sports. They feel need of more inclusive sports policies for women's in sports.
45. The study also found that majority of respondents (393 out of 432) are strongly feel need of more effective sports policies. This fact shows that present sports policies of Haryana government is not enough, it requires improvement.