



## The study on the parent's perception towards women in sports: A case study of Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh

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### Abstract

The low women participation in sports activities in India a social issue existed in India over a long period due to negative opinion on sports activities among parents, male dominance, social-cultural barriers, gender issues, financial constraints, high focus on education, economic status of families, poor infrastructure and religions issues. However, the positive change in parents' perceptions surely surge the women participation in sports. Therefore, present study focused on the assessing the 350 parent's perception across the different education levels and examined their opinion on women participation in sports. The study used Likert five scale model and applied one way ANOVA analysis. The study observed variation in parent's perception towards women participation in sports. The study found positive perception among the majority of parents living in urban areas, high educated and having sports back ground. However, irrespective of region, religion and gender majority of parents are unwilling to allow their daughters to play with boys and send to outside district or States due to security issues. The study suggests the improving sports infrastructure facilities and recruiting women physical education teachers and provision of financial assistance improve the women participation in sports in India.

**Keywords:** Women sports, parents perception on women sports, girls sports etc

### Introduction

Sports play a vital role in development of physical, mental, emotional, social and psychological of human beings without any irrespective of gender, region and religion etc. However, male and female are equal but still women are exposed to numerous problems of inequality entire world exclusively in developing countries. In some countries they are not allowed to participate in some kind of sports while in some. Particularly in Islamic countries women are not allowed to participate in any kind of sports due to religious customs. The participation of women in sports and physical activities has been topic of debate since long. However, this is existed in other religious like Hindu where female participation in sports is prohibited in Dharma. But few expressed that philosophy of women have equal rights in society and their participation in sports is not prohibited in dharma. The low participation of women in sports is continuous debate due to constrained by their parents, relatives and society members from participating in sports and physical activities. It is also said that cultural and ethnic factors, spiritual and physical challenges constrained women to participate in sports. How accurate are those statement need further research? In this context the researchers conducted present research study to examine the perspective of Indian women toward the involvement in sports and physical activities.

Positive feelings about a physical promotes continuance of regular voluntary participation in physical activity. Expanding paces of overweight and weight globally in children and young adult communities are considered critical threats to individuals and networks, presently and for the future. The correlation of these conditions with cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes is grounded.

Their increasing predominance prompts an initial appearance of these dangerous comorbidities that pose a significant risk to overall well-being and a target of turning overweight and corpulence avoidance. During infancy and youthfulness, the aetiology of overweight and heftiness is multifaceted and a portion of their essential determinants are psychological. The association between low nutritional propensities, inactive activities and inadequate physical activity with youth overweight and stoutness has been shown by observational research. Such results, like actions are theoretically modifiable by welfare education systems approaches. Thus, natural models have been used primarily in classrooms to establish comprehensive intervention technique. Schools are used as creative sites as well as the perfect location to carry out education for well-being. While considering enhancing physical education at schools the excellent system of the integrated school physical activity program (CSPAP) has appeared and was rapidly united in review and practice. Physical education is included in this system as a foundational column to provide all understudies with rich learning experiences so that they gain the expertise, talents and behavior. Such experiences are required to acquire physically diverse ways of life in youth organizations and support them throughout life. This target is to be achieved if sufficient instructions is provided. Unfortunately, physical education is only designated in Spain auxiliary education plans and Portugal 2-3 hours out of every week. This time classification would not meet global guidelines for quality physical activity at the centre and optional kindergarten, as a total 225 minutes /week has been proposed. However, by comparing the portion of all preparation time allotted to physical educations and reserved for various subjects, the lower status of physical education

is revealed. Physical education is obligatory for all the tunderstudies in the two countries.

**Review of literature**

The status of women in society has been at the center of conversations for decades. The concepts of women’s empowerment, gender mainstreaming, gender equality, and gender equity have been identified as key drivers for promoting women’s quality of life. In the ancient Olympic game’s women were not permitted to participate, even they were not allowed to watch the games. The total concept has changed now a days. The summer Olympic and Paralympic Games appear to be settings where female athletes have reached near parity with men. At the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio, female athletes accounted for 45 percentages of the participants, an all-time high, achieving the goal set by former International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Jacques Rogge, which he predicted would occur by 2008`. The present history-based article deals with various corner of women participant in competitive sports till now (Kishore Mukhopadhyay, 2021) <sup>[1]</sup>. The results show that discrimination in sports still exists and is more experienced in masculine sports. Besides, it was felt that men are more targeted than women. Regarding the work place, it was seen as where there is most discrimination; indeed gay and lesbian athletes have the choice to avoid discrimination by joining LGBT sports clubs, but they do not have the same option.

**Research problem**

The sports is gift granted by the nature for multidimensional development human physically, mentally, psychology and socially. However, there is existence of discrimination in participation of women in sports in countries due to barriers

from family, socially, religious and culturally. The countries like India education is primary essential to the students particularly to women than sports activities causing low participation of women. Thus present study focused on the assessing the parents perception towards women participation in sports particularly in Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.

**Objectives of the study**

**The present study is aim**

- To assess the perception of parents in participation of women in Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.

**Hypothesis**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is insignificant variation between demographic characteristics and parent’s perception towards women participation in sports.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant variation between demographic characteristics and parent’s perception towards women participation in sports.

**Research methodology**

The present study is an exploratory study based on the secondary and primary data. The secondary data is collected from online website, previous research articles, magazines and blogs. The primary data is collected from well-structured questionnaire using Likert five points scale range from one to five. The sample size of the present study is 350 parents from all categories of education level school, college and universities. The study applied statistical techniques such as Cronbach’ reliability and validity test, and One way ANOVA to examine the hypothesis. The study used SPSS for data analysis.

**Table 1:** Demographic profile of the parents

1. Gender	Male	Female	Total	2. Age	Below 30 years	30-40 Years	>40 Years	Total		
	265 (75.71)	85 (24.28)	350 (100)		120 (34.28)	155 (44.28)	75 (21.42)	350 (100)		
3. Region	Urban	Rural	Total	4. Occupation	Govt employee	Private employee	Farmer	Self - Employee	Total	
	220 (62.85)	130(37.14)	350 (100)		75 (21.42)	65 (18.57)	90 (25.71)	120 (34.28)	350 (100)	
5. Sports back ground	Yes	No	Total	6. Monthly Income				Total		
	120 (34.28)	230(65.72)	350 (100)		< Rs 20 thousand	Rs 20-50 K	>Rs 50 K	350(100)		
					166 (47.42)	134 (38.28)	50 (14.28)			

Source: Field study

The observed that in total 350 parents 75.71 percentage is male and 24.28 percentage is female. The age of parents is 34.28 percentage is below 30 years, 44.28 percentage is between 30-40 years, 21.42 percentage is above 40 years. In total participants 62.85 percentage is living urban and 37.14 percentage is living in rural. The occupation wise analysis revealed that, 21.42 percentage is government employees, 18.57 percentage is private employees, 25.71 percentage is

farmer and 34.28 percentage self-employees. The monthly income of the participants revealed that 47.42 percentage is drawing less than Rs 20 thousand per month, 38.28 percentage is drawing Rs 20-50 thousand and 14.28 percentage is earning above Rs 50 thousand. In total parents 65.70 has no sports background, on the other hand 34.28 percentage of parents sports back ground at different parents.

**Table 2:** Responses of parents on women participation in sports

S. No.	Statement	Response					
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
1	I encourage my children to participate in sports	145 (41.43)	120 (34.29)	20 (5.71)	30 (8.57)	35 (10)	350 (100)
2	I feel that for female, education is more necessary than sports	82 (23.49)	40 (11.43)	8 (2.29)	60 (17.14)	160 (45.71)	350 (100)
3	I feel that In India opportunities for women are less	40 (11.43)	30 (8.57)	20 (5.71)	40 (11.43)	220 (62.86)	350 (100)
4	I encourage my daughter/daughters to participate in sports	62 (17.71)	80 (22.86)	55 (15.71)	94 (26.86)	59 (16.86)	350 (100)

5	In India sports seems as no respectable activity for women in India.	105 (30)	120 (34.24)	30 (8.57)	20 (5.71)	75 (21.43)	350 (100)
6	No commercial status of the game is discouraging women in sports	80 (22.86)	95 (27.14)	70 (20)	45 (12.86)	60 (17.14)	350 (100)
7	I don't permit my daughter to participate in outside district or states sports	138 (39.43)	102 (29.14)	60 (17.14)	30 (8.57)	20 (5.71)	350 (100)
8	Religious culture limits the women participation in sports	20 (5.71)	40 (11.43)	60 (17.14)	70 (20)	160 (45.71)	350 (100)
9	I never allow my daughter to play games with boys in competition	124 (35.43)	106 (30.29)	44 (12.57)	34 (9.71)	42 (12)	350 (100)
10	The recent private games change women sports future in India	112 (32.00)	120 (34.29)	36 (10.29)	30 (8.57)	52(14.86)	350 (100)

Source: SPSS

**Discussion**

The study observed that in total parents 75.81 percentage encouraging their students children to participate in sports irrespective of gender which indicates three fourth of response, in contrast, 18.57 percentage is not encouraging their students which indicates high priority to education and negative opinion on sports, only 5.71 percentage of parents took neutral. The 34 percentage of parent's opinion is that education more important for female than sports this is particularly from rural background parents and don't have sports back ground while 64 percentage disagreed to this and expressed that sports should also considerable. On the other hand, 74.29 percentage of parents believed that women have opportunities in sports particularly parents when they have given proper training and guidance from masters, in contrast 20 percentage disagreed due opinion of over political influence and recommendations from rich people. Therefore, 43.62 percentage is not encouraging their daughters to participate in sports while only 40.57 percentage is encouraging their children to participate in sports. However, in overall 64.24 percentage of parents felt that sports are not respectable activity, this is attributable to traditional of religions and limiting of glamour only to

cricket where others sports are not much recognized in India. In contrast, only 37.14 percentage is with opinion that sports are one of the respectable activities. The study found that, 51 percentage opinion no commercial status of the few games is discouraging factor for women sports while 20 percentage disagreed due to considering sports as physical development activity than commercial and 20 percentage of parents is neutral. The majority of the parents i.e 69.57 percentage expressed unwilling to send their daughters to outside district and State due to security problems and financial constrains whereas only 14.28 percentage expressed willing to send if institution bear expenses and assurance of security of lady teachers. The 65.71 percentage of parent's opinion that religious activities are not barriers for women participation in sports however 17.13 percentage of parents agreed that religious activities are barrier for women participation in sports and 17.14 percentage is neutral. The 65.72 percentage of parents never allow their daughters to play with boys while only 21.71 percentage have no objection to play with boys and 12.57 percentage is neutral. In overall 66.29 percentage of women opinion that private games change the women sports future in India while 23.4 percentage disagree.

**Reliability Statistics**

Table 3

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.980	.983	16

Cronbach's alpha technique is used to assess the reliability, or internal consistency, of a set of scale or test items. The results of the test will be in range from ( $\alpha$ ) 0 to 1. If  $\alpha = 0$ , it indicates independency of all scale items one with another where  $\alpha = 1$  indicates entire dependency of all scale items and high covariance. Therefore, increasing the value

indicates high reliability. In general, suggestible Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient level is .980. In the present study reliability test results is .983 which is higher than standard acceptable level of 0.70, this indicates high reliability and consistency of data and fit of ANOVA.

Table 4

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	20855.8	4	5213.95	2.924505	0.03115	2.578739
Within Groups	80228.2	45	1782.849			
Total	101084	49				

The analysis reveals that, in this case the Sig value is 0.031 which is less than 0.05 so we reject the null Hypothesis and accept alternative Hypothesis and conclude that "There is significant difference in between and within group parent's perception on women participation in sports.

**Conclusion**

The low women participation in sports activities in India a social issue existed in India over a long period due to negative opinion on sports activities among parents, male dominance, social-cultural barriers, gender issues, financial

constraints, high focus on education, economic status of families, poor infrastructure and religions issues. However, the positive change in parents' perceptions surely surge the women participation in sports. Therefore, present study focused on the assessing the 350 parent's perception across the different education levels and examined their opinion on women participation in sports. The study used Likert five scale model and applied one way ANOVA analysis. The study observed variation in parent's perception towards women participation in sports. The study found positive perception among the majority of parents living in urban areas, high educated and having sports back ground. However, irrespective of region, religion and gender majority of parents are unwilling to allow their daughters to play with boys and send to outside district or States due to security issues. The study suggests the improving sports infrastructure facilities and recruiting women physical education teachers and provision of financial assistance improve the women participation in sports in India.

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