



REVIEW OF RESEARCH



PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SPORTS AS RELATED TO THEIR PARENTAL SPORTS PARTICIPATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the qualitative study was to investigate the relationship of parental attitude and their daughter's participations in sports. A sample of three hundred and fifty parents of sports women who were the students of various colleges of Union Territory of Chandigarh and must have participated at least at District or College level of sports. The subjects and their parents were administered a self-constructed questionnaire for family sports environment used by Cratty (1959,1973) was administered to the subjects. When Pearson Product movement correlation method was applied to find out the relationship of family sports environment and the participation of women's sports participation are highly significant ($r=0.445$) at 0.01 level of confidence. It was further analyzed that father's sports participation ($r=0.227$, $p<0.01$) and position ($r=0.204$, $p<0.01$), mother's sports position (0.112 , $p<0.05$) at any level, were highly correlated with their daughter's sports participation and position, as the computed value are greater than the required values of (0.105^* and $r=138^{**}$) to be significant at five percent level of confidence and at one percent level of confidence respectively. When Chi-Square method was applied to find out the relationship of the taken variables with women's sports participation, the frequencies exhibiting the results pointed towards the positive side of scale that positive contribution by the parents can liberate their daughters in sports, ($X^2 =73.20$, $p<.01$, $df-6 = 16.81$) with women's participation in sports. Father's sports participation and position were found highly correlated with their daughter's sports participation and position ($X^2 =36.92$, 35.4 $p<.01$, $df. 12 = 26.22$) mother's position and her daughter's sports participation, the results were ($X^2 =23.62$ $p<.05$, $df. 12=21.03$). Findings from the qualitative analysis provided insight into parental perceived roles for their child's sport participation and techniques parents would employ to ensure continued participation.



KEY WORDS: Women, Parents, Sports, Participation, Daughters, Family, Environment, Discrimination

INTRODUCTION

What's to come is of hereditary building however we are as yet convincing the purposes behind debilitating female's games investment, even after the death of act Title-IX of equivalent open door law and social equality. Most likely the modernization, headway and Government arrangements urged female to leave their family outline work to take an interest in games. Still their games interest stayed in periphery. Question rises why? The appropriate response lies profoundly established in our way of life and customs. It isn't sufficient to just open up the entryways by giving the chances yet in addition to investigate socio-social viewpoints that help female games cooperation (Kaur Satpal, 2014). In such manner the present

examination was directed to discover the prompt boosting power that is family. Family is a delightful system in which the guardians, kids and different relatives live with adoration, care, and warmth. It is where enthusiastic security and warm relationship happens.

Understanding effects on games support is essential and the family condition is viewed as key, anyway few examinations have investigated the systems by which the family condition impacts youngsters' game interest. It illustrates the cultural shift towards involved parenthood that has taken place in Western countries in recent decades (Vinncent and Ball, 2007). Parents transmit the attitudes and values of physical activity in general and participation in specific sports in particular. (Blazes, 1975) Child imitates the surrounding that surrounds consciously or sub-consciously. These are 'Kinesics Signs' that child catches from his parents and incorporate into his own movement repertoire. (Malumberg, 1993). A child imitates the surrounding that surrounds consciously or sub-consciously. These are 'Kinesics Signs' that child catches from his parents and incorporate into his own movement repertoire. (Malumberg, 1993).

Krahnstoever (2003), suggested that mothers and fathers can play an important role in promoting the physical and emotional well-being of their daughters by encouraging them to be physically active. Alderman (1976), "... even genetically speaking the questions are difficult to answer from actual movement of conception, rather than birth environmental factors starts to operate and interact with genetic inheritance relived from each parent." He also had the opinion that parents with athletic interest and attitude have significant effect on family environment in which the child grows and develop this way, either consciously or subconsciously, it orients them towards the athletic life. Golan (2006) advocated that the equipment and family is considered the most important setting for shaping children's physical activity. Parental physical activity through modelling of physical activity or sport (Kalakanis, et.al 2013; Davison et.al, 2003; Cleland et.al, 2011; Bradley et.al, 2011). In a progressively extensive examination, Vander Horst et al (2007) found that relationship between home, family physical movement rules and parental games interest and sports cooperation among young people were somewhat intervened by demeanor and aim, with direct impacts likewise noted for hardware at home and parental games investment.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To find out the relationship of parental sports participation and their daughter's participation in sports.

HYPOTHESIS

It was hypothesized that there would be significant relationship between parental sports participation and their daughter's sports participation

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Three hundred and fifty college sportswomen and their parents were randomly (systematic) selected as the subjects for the study. They were divided in four groups according to their sports participation level viz. district level, state level, National level and International level. The subjects and their parents were administered a self-constructed questionnaire for their identification specifically for their own level of sports participation, position in sports. Another A self-constructed questionnaire for family sports environment used by Cratty (1973) was administered to the subjects.

SATATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Pearson-product moment correlation method was computed to find out the statistical relationship among participation and the other variables taken in the study.

Inter Correlation Matrix of Various Variables Related to Participation of Female in Sports

Sr.No.	Variables	S's Pa	S's Po	F's Pa	F's Po	M's Pa	M's Po	FSE
1.	Subjects Participation	1.000	0.230**	0.227**	0.204**	0.089	0.069	0.445**
2.	Subjects Position		1.000	0.279**	0.273**	0.112*	0.063	0.446**
3.	Father's Participation			1.000	0.637**	0.102	0.104	0.365**
4.	Father's Position				1.000	0.110	0.103	0.239**
5.	Mother's Participation					1.000	0.715**	0.221**
6.	Mother' Position						1.000	0.121*
7.	Family Sports Environment							1.000

Significant Values: 0.05=105*, 0.01=0.138**

S's Pa =Subjects participation
 S's Po =Subjects position
 F's Pa =Subjects participation
 F's Po =Subjects participation

M's Pa =Subjects participation
 M's Po =Subjects participation
 FSE = Family Sports Environment

The above table clearly shows that family sports environment and the participation of women's sports participation are highly significant (r=0.445) at 0.01 level of confidence. It was further analyzed that father's sports participation (r=0.227, p<0.01) and position (r=0.204, p<0.01), mother's sports position (0.112,p<0.05) at any level, were highly correlated with their daughter's sports participation and position, as the computed value are greater than the required values of (r = 0.105* and r =138**) to be significant at five percent level of confidence and at one percent level of confidence respectively.

When Chi-Square method was applied to find out the relationship of the taken variables with women's sports participation, the frequencies exhibiting the results pointed towards the positive side of scale.

Frequency, Percentage and Chi- Square Values of Family Sports Environment in relation to Daughter's Sports Participation

Sr.No.	Subject' FSE Level	CL	DL	SL	NL	TOTAL
1.	Fair Family	F 54	14	27	29	124
	%	15.43	04.00	07.71	08.29	35.43
2.	Good Family	F 07	07	29	67	120
	%	02.00	02.00	08.29	19.14	34.29
3.	Excellent Family	F 05	08	21	72	106
	%	01.43	02.29	06.00	20.57	30.28
TOTAL	F	66	92	77	168	350
	%	21.71	08.21	22.00	48.00	100

Significant Values, 0.05*=12.59, 0.01=16.81**, df. =6, X² =73.20**
 F= Frequency, % = percentage, CL=College Level, DL=District Level,
 SL=State Level, NL=National Level

Frequency, Percentage and Chi- Square Values of Father's Sports Participation in relation to His Daughter's Sports Participation

Sr.No.	Father's Participation Level	CL	DL	SL	NL	TOTAL
1.	F NON PARTICIPANTS %	48 13.71	09 2.57	39 11.14	68 19.43	168 46.86
2.	F COLLEGE %	15 04.29	03 0.86	10 02.26	15 04.29	43 12.29
3.	F DISTRICT %	04 01.14	06 01.71	09 02.57	14 03.71	33 9.43
4.	F STATE %	06 1.71	08 2.29	14 4.00	48 14.00	76 21.71
5.	F NATIONAL %	03 0.86	03 0.86	05 1.43	23 6.57	34 9.71
TOTAL		F 76	29	77	168	350
		% 21.71	8.29	22.00	48.00	100

Significant Values, 0.05*=21.03, 0.01=26.22**, df. =12, X² = 0.01= 36.92**
 F= Frequency, % = percentage, CL=College Level, DL=District Level,
 SL=State Level, NL=National Level

Family sports environment is highly co-related(X² =73.20, p<.01, df-6 = 16.81) with women's participation in sports. Father's sports participation and position were found highly correlated with their daughter's sports participation and position (X² =36.92, 35.4 p<.01, df. 12 = 26.22) mother's position and her daughter's sports participation, the results were (X² =23.62 p<.05, df. 12 = 21.03).

CONCLUSION

Though the transformation, progression and Government strategies have encouraged women to come out of their 'Dehleez'(family frame work) to participate in sports but it is not enough to simply open up the doors by providing the amenities. Majority of women still do not 'come on in' to participate in sports. The reason is no doubt composite and cruxes on many inter-related factors relating to personal requirements, motives and enticements, but main reason lies in the roots of parent-child relationship or we can say, it is directly related with family sports environment and parental attitude.

The statistical analysis of the present status clearly has showed that the greater the warmth and nurture provided by the parents, the greater the likelihood of their being used as role models and greater the offspring's need to achieve, the greater the propensity for the sports participation in family environment that considered sports to be an important fact in women's life. The present results are in line with the findings of Mc Pherson(1968), Mulumphy (1970);Roheberg et.al (1970); Greendorfer and Lewko (1977);Malumberg (1993),Satpal Kaur (2014),Maia et.al (2003);Paul D.Turman (2007); Kalakanis et.al, (2013); Davison, (2003); Cleland et.al, (2011); Bradley et.al(2011); Trussell's (2016). Thus, family-based physical activity interventions that focus on enhancing the family sports environment to support children's sport participation are warranted.

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