

## Adhoc Gr II, Sociology of Sports

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### **GENDER IN SOCIOLOGY OF SPORTS: AN EMERGING CONCEPT**

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Sociology of sports is the study of the relationship between sports and society. It helps to examine how culture and values influence the relationship between sports and media, politics, economics, religion, race, gender youth etc. A large part of this study of sociology of sports is "gender", including gender inequality and the role of gender in sports throughout history. For example in the 19<sup>th</sup> century participation of women in sports was discouraged and banned; and it was not until the 20<sup>th</sup> century that physical education for women was introduced at both school and college level. In the past several decades we have seen tremendous changes in the sports arena. The number of women in the field of sports has drastically increased, leaving the population of female athletes not very far behind from its male counterparts. Another area studied under the sociology of sports is the media. Media has and will always play a crucial role. For example, sports viewership variants by gender, men's sports that are typically viewed live or on television include cricket, football, wrestling, hockey while the women's sports that are covered include, gymnastic, skating, skinning and diving. The newsfeed has more coverage about men athlete's performance than a female's, thereby highlighting the discrimination that still persists in this field.

### **A Study of Basic facilities Available to College Sports- Persons**

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Even a cursory glance at the achievement of medals by Indian Sports persons in the Recent Rio Olympic 2016 at once attracts our focus on how the Indian player's performance has deteriorated. It is said that India is a country of young people and rightly so, because, the number of young people in India is the highest in the world. We feel extremely proud when this fact is revealed to us. However, the poor performance of our young sports persons in any Olympic makes us to be ashamed of our youth. Does it mean that the number of sports persons from among the youth is less? Why has India been always lagging behind even the poorest countries from African continent? To find out the answers to these questions & whether the college sports persons within India get sufficient adequate & better training & the basic sports facilities, a study was undertaken limited to colleges in Kolhapur city.

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

- i. To understand the standard of training provided to college sports persons
- ii. To review the basic material facilities made available to college sports persons

## Research Methodology:

For the present research work, the researcher has adopted the descriptive research Design methodology. For collection of information regarding colleges, the college sports persons in Kolhapur city, the primary & secondary resources have been used. There are 11(eleven) colleges in Kolhapur city which impart traditional education (i.e. Arts, Commerce, & Science Colleges). There is at least one physical Director is found expert in some single sports kind. The College Sports persons, it is supposed, should be selected either for individual sports or for Group Sports kinds, based on each person's liking, inclination & progress. However, this fact is never seriously accounted for. This very fundamental error hampers further the very performance & selection of suitable sports person. In addition to this, there is no provision made of a very necessary training as to what kind of diet a particular sports person need to follow & what kind of care he/she should take to maintain one's mental health. There is another glaring deficiency found in almost all the colleges in question, That is, the colleges conspicuously lack the play grounds which should be perfect in all senses. The College sports persons are imparted all kinds of training on the same play ground for individual sports items there are no facilities made available to the players, for example for the practice in shooting, boxing etc. The physical directors appointed in all these colleges require to be clubbed. For selection of sports persons, the physical directors from other colleges should be requested to assist. The facilities available at colleges should be exchanged. The Municipal Corporation should take initiative to provide the basic facilities & the ones available should be provided for free of charge to College Sports-persons. This certainly, will help raise the Sport standard in City Colleges.

### Role of Sports in Peace Building

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The contribution sport can make towards peace-building efforts has generally been considered at the grassroots and nation state levels. At the grassroots or community level, sport can be seen to provide a useful way of creating an environment in which **people can come together** to: work towards the same goal, show respect for others and share space and equipment. All these aspects are crucial to peace-building processes and are exemplified in findings from a Peace Players International programme. The programme 'bridging divides' in South Africa uses basketball to bring children and communities together. An assessment of the programme shows that the majority of participants expressed fewer racial stereotypes and less racism compared to children who were not part of the programme. Many participants were in favour of racial integration and further inter-racial socialization than other children. A study on the role of sport in **fostering social integration** among different ethnic groups in South African schools showed that several factors contributed to the use of sport being successful in bringing about exchange and building relationships between different groups, including **sport's non-verbal means of communication**; sport as a means to **engage in collective experience** and establish **direct physical contact**; and sport's ability to transcend class divisions. In this study, we try to highlight those important points and factors which may be applied in context to India.

## **Gender, Sports and Violence**

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Gender scholars from the 1980s onwards have considered the association between sport and violence against women and concluded that violence was a reflection of hegemonic maleness and deep-rooted gender inequality (Messner, 2007). While blame was not attributed to sport per se, the cultures of specific sports were considered supportive of gendered violence and harassment. In more recent years, initiatives have been developed to challenge such cultures and engage men and boys in prevention education. Furthermore, interest is growing in the impact of women's participation in sport, with a number of initiatives developed globally to 'empower' women through sport. Women's sport is constructed as transformative, based on the assumption that women athletes defy gender stereotypes, and challenge women's subordination (UN Women, 2016). However, few studies have explored these assumptions or women's perspectives on these issues. In this analysis, I explore how sport is being reframed as a potential solution to gender-based violence, considering the significance of this shift. I also outline plans for an explorative, qualitative project on the relationship between sport and gender-based violence, from the perspectives of female athletes. A sample of twenty girl students who take active participation in Athletics events in my College have been selected for this study.

### **The Development of Sports in Bihar**

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Bihar is in the fast lane of development. Nowhere is it more perceptible than in the state capital. Shopping malls, multiplexes, food plazas, and showrooms of branded clothes, designer jewellery and swanky cars have come up everywhere in no time. In short, the city remains awfully short of playgrounds for budding players. The historical Gandhi Maidan remains the only breathing space in the heart of the city, but that too is being developed under a beautification drive by the district administration. The ground has not been the venue of any major sports event in recent times. Most of the time, its space is occupied for organising political rallies, brain-storming seminars, handicraft or book fairs. Old timers recall that certain portion of the historic Maidan used to be reserved throughout the year as practice ground for football players. Every evening, local players would hone their skills and draw a large number of spectators to the ground. But the sprawling Maidan no longer sees any competition between the local football teams. It is really difficult to find a proper playground in the state capital today. Even popular schools cannot boast of good fields of their own. Some of them, in fact, operate from rented houses with no provision for students to participate in outdoor sports. The old government schools with huge playgrounds have fallen on bad times with no resources of their own for proper upkeep. Other getaways such as local sports clubs are beyond the reach of the common man. But it needs to ensure that youngsters living in each part of the state get access to good playgrounds near their homes. After all, it does not need to invest much in developing the play areas. The government should also make it mandatory for builders to leave

ample space for sporting activities such as badminton and table tennis within the premises of apartment buildings. Bihar has not been able to make a mark in any sport at the national level over the years. Its record has become particularly dismal since the creation of Jharkhand. It is not difficult to figure out why. The state has no dearth of sporting talent but players need proper infrastructure to grow. The state government should give the players their due and include sports in its agenda for inclusive growth.

### **Engaging Capitalism with Sport Event: A Case of Reproduction of Sports Culture in Adivasi Areas of Jharkhand**

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In pre capitalist society mainly in the Adivasi regions, sport refers as a folk activity that is mainly governed and regulated by the nature and the agro climatic seasons. Sport as a culture is used for community prosperity and solidarity having a cognized meaning. The meaning of sport is more multifaceted than others but the ideological mechanism within the emerging capitalism relations within the Adivasi territory reproduces the meaning of the sport and its manifestation. Emergent capitalism transformed the culture relations in ways that appeared and commoditized the sports values and help to develop a class character and commodity consensus among the Adivasi. Capitalism as a mode of existence represses the Adivasi lived imagination of the sports culture. This paper provides an examination of the cultural reproduction of the sport events in Adivasi resource rich areas of Jharkhand; and an account of the simultaneous transformation of the sport ethos since 1990 to show how sport events is now used to serve the particular class interests. At the same time paper also seeks to explore how funding and facilitating the sport events became a political and cultural power of the capitalists to establish the class hegemony and create a class dependency that destroyed the mechanical solidarity and folk culture of the Adivasi society.

### **Gender Differences of Sport Practices in St. Petersburg, Russia.**

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St. Petersburg is the biggest northern city on the globe. 5.24 mln inhabitants are structured by gender with 54.6% females and 45.4% males. Male population dominates in younger and middle ages, while females among the elders. It seemed of quite interest to investigate how the city population spends their leisure time, especially sports. According to the official statistics, about 26% of the city population is engaged into various sports activities.

Public opinion poll, carried out in spring, 2016 by the St. Petersburg State University Sociological Center, gave the following results:

- No significant differences in the gender structure of sports practices for the duration, regularity of sports practices, and age of beginning of sport have been revealed;
- The differences have been manifested in motivation, the place of sports activities and in the choices of specific types of sports;
- Females, especially with age, are more interested in healthy lifestyle than males;

- Females are more likely than men to choose the sports practices in closed halls. They twice as often as men go to the swimming pool, and men are more than twice as much practice at the opened gardens and playgrounds;
- St. Petersburg men mainly go to gyms (18,8%) and watching football (39,9%), while the women in St. Petersburg do swimming (21.8%) and watching figure skating (30.8%).

### **Religious and spiritual tourism with special reference to Uttarakhand:**

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It is said that God lives in India .This is what the world knows about us. The world wide recognition has been given to number of religions present in India.

India has 'n' number of religious places which are totally based on belief and faith in the supernatural power. Religion has been an integral and indispensable part of our society. Religion tourism has been the oldest form of tourism. The spiritual travelers often travel to far off places in the country and even abroad. Kailash Mansarover, Mecca Madina and Vatican City are few examples in this focus. Though tourists have their own religious sites but there are people who belong to particular religion also have faith in different religions also. So it's all about faith and belief. Even the local deities are important for such travelers. In India faith based tourists move to religious place according to the festivals and occasions occurring in particular months. Talking of religious tourism in India and not mentioning Uttarakhand is incomplete in itself. This State of North India and region of Himalayas is popularly known as Devbhoomi. Pilgrimage tourism is the most prominent form of tourism in this region. People of Uttarakhand show great enthusiasm for their fairs and festivals and holds a great faith in the local deities as well. Every year the temples of Devbhoomi are flocked by lakhs of devotees. Mentioning few pilgrimage places include Chardhaam (Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath), Haridwar, Rishikesh, Panch prayag (Dev prayag, Nand prayag, Rudra prayag, karna prayag and Vishnu prayag), Dehradun and many more places attracts the spiritual devotees to visit Uttarakhand. This paper will emphasize on various factors which will help the government in promoting and increasing Religious and spiritual tourism and religion based tourism in the State and nation as well.

### **A Content Analysis Of The Coverage On Indian Sportswomen In The Olympic Games 2016**

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Before 1850s women were not encouraged to advance their athletic performance, as this would be considered an invasion of the highly regarded masculine bastion of men's sport. In addition, media attention has always focused on the heroics of male athletes, and until recently companies only sought the identities of muscular male athletes to promote their products and services. This resulted in women's sport remained largely hidden from public view, unable to challenge the status of men's sport or male athletes (Adair and Vamplew 1997). Women's sport produced numerous championship teams (netball, hockey and cricket) at international level. However, despite this success women receive less government funding, media coverage and sponsorship income (Adair and Vamplew 1997; Stoddart 1986). In the Olympic Games in 2016,

the Indian contingent had five women who made a mark on the international arena. These sportswomen from India were-P.V.Sindhu (Silver medal in badminton), Sakshi Malik (Bronze medal in wrestling), Dipa Karmakar (gymnast), Lalita Babar (steeplechase) and Aditi Ashok (golf). In spite of these significant achievements women sportspersons are not treated at par with their men counterparts. Therefore it becomes significant to examine the portrayal of the women sportsperson by the media. A content analysis of leading national dailies during the Olympic Games 2016 will be done to understand various issues highlighted in the media regarding sportswomen.

### **A Case Study On Male Privileges In Sport-Football**

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Gender is a social construct .Women participation in sports is a dilemma due to gender orientation. Women have historically experienced sexual discrimination in public and private domain. In the field of sports too, women are deprived for space/ personal space/ control. The researcher through this paper would like to high light stereotypes and prejudices parents/ coach and the wider society have when daughters desire and opt for sports as a career. Women's desires are always at the back burner on reaching marriageable age. Through this paper the researcher aims:

\*To learn if women have faced gender discrimination during practice, selection, tour and during the game. \*To find out what are the privileges the boys get which are supposed to be given to all.

The researcher will collect data from girls and boys in the age group of 15 to 20 through interview schedule among sports women\ men from reputed colleges of South /Western and Central Mumbai.

### **Youth Empowerment & Social Development Through Sports**

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A healthy individual is an amalgamation of a healthy mind, body and soul. Youth constitutes for majority of the population in most countries. There is a notion that the benefits and supremacy of sports have been seen amongst those who engage in it. One such classic example testimony to this statement is the evolution of the World Olympic games. The Olympic games were instituted in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and have been the foremost sporting events worldwide. It has witnessed the participation of many young athletes and changed the attitude of the public towards sports as well as its influence in our lives. Sports enthusiasts and media have promoted and perpetuated this idea, leading to the use of 'sports tools' in modeling of a youth's personal success. Positive Futures' an initiative currently operating in England highlights the association of youth empowerment and sports. Drawing on research by various sociologists, public health professionals and physicians, the paper analyses the complex pathway of youth development through sports. 'Active engagement in sports activities' and 'social cohesion' with its impact on the young minds form an integral theme of this topic. Moreover, the success of various such initiatives has had a positive outcome on the young minds. This paper begins with a brief introduction about sociology of sports and understanding its role in advancement of the youth.

Two areas of emerging research overlap 'youth development' and 'sports in the process of peace making' and are needed to construct the analysis around this subject. The paper concludes with by covering the different implications of sports on the youth.

### **Role of Sports in Peace and Harmony Building: A Sociological Study**

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Sport is one of the very significant, popular and almost universal social institutions that play a vital role in maintaining the mental and physical health of the people. In sports many social phenomenon work which are responsible for the behavior and relation of the individuals engaged in sports either as a spectator or as a participant. Emotions, feelings, enthusiasm are at its high degree. The attitude of wining at all cost often leads to drug abuse, nationalism, regionalism, religious extremism, elitism, sexism, racism, casteism, extreme competitiveness, gambling and the many similar deviant behaviors. But this is dark side of sports there are some other radiant aspects of sports like team spirit, hard work, dedication, discipline, mutual co-operation, high commitment with team and community, eager to realize the self potential and excellence. All these dark and resplendent aspect of behavior reflect in the interaction of the participant. Academic institutions impart immense value to the sports for shaping the personality of the students. But, since past few decades it has been observed that conflict and skirmishes among the students, especially between freshers and seniors, has emerges as a big challenge for college and civil administration. Ragging in universities and colleges is a damaging form of interaction of the seniors in college or school with the juniors, new entrants or first years. Ragging is a way of interaction, which can take very brutal, inhuman and anti-social form many a times. Even some of the highly reputed colleges and institutions have a terrible history of ragging. Except institutional rules and regulation to maintain the healthy relation among students regulations were made by the government to prevent the inhuman and objectionable behavior in the campus. In recent years sports and recreational activities are utilizing to establish the peaceful and healthy relation among students because it provides them organized platform to be familiar with each other. This paper is based on the study of technical students in an engineering college situated in eastern UP. Primary data have been collected through questionnaire and secondary data through college records. This paper is intended to examine the role of sports in building harmony and maintaining peace in an academic institution.

### **Assessing Media Attention on the Indian Paralympic Players**

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#### **Introduction:**

The Paralympics is an event which sees athletes battling not only against their rivals but also against deterrents from "normality" itself. It serves to change attitudes and perception towards people with disabilities and also open vistas of visibility, opportunity and exposure to them. The Paralympics is often considered as the poor cousin of the Olympics. It always run after the main games and rarely gets anything like the media coverage.

#### **Objective:**

Against this backdrop, this paper aims to assess the media coverage for the Rio Paralympics in India.

**Methodology:**

The present study is based on secondary data, using the method of content analysis has also been applied to the study.

**Conclusion:**

India is home to the largest demographic of people with disabilities in the world. But to one's great dismay, the efforts and success of athletes like Devendra Jhajharia, Mariyappan Thangavelu, Deepa Malik and Varun Singh Bhati and 15 more went completely unnoticed. Not even a single Indian network including Doordarshan picked up the broadcast rights for this global event thereby proving time and again how discrimination against disabled persons is still predominantly grounded in the notion of ableism in our society.

**Dance and Sports: A Sociological Perspective**

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Dance and Sport command the passions and devotion of “n” number of dancers, athletes, and fans worldwide. Although conventionally thought to reside within separate social realms, these two embodied cultural forms are revealed in this benchmark volume to share a vital capacity to constitute and express identities through their practiced movements and scripted forms. Thus, the work of choreographers and coaches along with the performances of dancers and athletes offer not merely entertainment and aesthetic accomplishment but also powerful means for celebrating existing social arrangements and cultural ideals or, alternately, for imagining and advocating new ones. Drawings on a wide selection of sport and dance activities from around the world, this study illuminates the ways in which embodied performances both mirror and reshape social life. It traces, for example, how Football and Kathak can each be employed to articulate or rewrite national and gender identities. Also examined are children's sport and the dynamics by which immigration and cultural integration, along with the socialization of children and youth, may be directed through the organization of community sport. The study investigates the marshalling of sport and dance in settings from the City of Kanpur for framing moral issues that revolve around the appropriate use, protection and exhibition of the body. This innovative study establishes the paradoxical fashion in which dance and sport can unite certain people and communities while at the same time serving exclusionary and nationalistic purposes.

**Establishing Sports Sociology in India: Opportunities and Challenges**

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How can the practice and performance of elite athletes be linked with sociological studies and how can they be made to understand the bond and linkage between what sport as an institution is, and how can this be linked to other institutions as defined under Sociology? How can Sport Sociology in India challenge and address the issues of inequalities of gender, disability, class etc., and come up with solutions. How to use quantitatively and qualitatively



both the vast populace of India to study its society, and exhort on the youth and future generations to gallop ahead by embracing sport as a full time career and sporting future, or as a part of extracurricular activity. The Western World as a sub-discipline has somewhat developed an understanding of how people become involved in Sport, and thereupon the obstacles, and measures as to how Sport Sociology addresses these, but we in India have to understand and start the process of creating and recruiting Sociology of Sport so as to get a feel of the complex web of the identities involved. Many efforts need to be exerted for creation, facilitation and establishment of other Regional Centres all over India. We can foresee a plethora of opportunities, both for the Academia, Researchers, Students and other Stakeholders to contribute their bit in establishing the Sports Sociology in India. This call assumes even more significance, after the call of the Prime Minister to engage optimally in Sports Studies.

### **YOGA- AN AGENT OF MIND CONTROL FOR PLAYERS**

Sanjukta Das, Assoc Prof (Sociology), Kendrapada College, Odisha

Life is a turbulent, fast flowing river and the body is the vessel in which we travel. The body must be strengthened if we want to complete our journey without floundering or being swept away from our daily course of actions. Such strength arises from physical training. But a hard working person knows that mental strength is also equally important. The player's complete control of mind over body is achieved through constant practice of techniques which are designed for a person to be a master of his entire self. The power of concentration that can be achieved through the means of yoga as it is a path of continuous development for the players.

### **Indian Women in Sports: Constraints and Strategies,**

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Participation in sports benefits women just as it does men, helping to develop leadership skills, boosting self-esteem and promoting physical fitness and health. Women and girls who participate in sports and fitness programmes are found healthier and confident. In recent time, the participation of women in sports has been increasing in India. Although in general the women's sports scenario in India is not very good, some Indian women have made notable achievements in the field. However, besides their participation and achievements in sports, it felt that the extent of women participation in sports shall also be addressed. Most of the literature reviews promote only the merits of sports for women by which they are motivated to participate in sports. Their participation in sports also has some damaging effects on family and relationships, which were addressed very little in few literatures. 'Women in Sport' has been a topic virtually ignored by most scholars. Sex role, stereotyping and the reward structure of society have contributed to this neglect. Women in sports reporting and broadcasting also face discrimination in the predominantly male sports media world. It's not about competing with men. It's more about women also being entitled to equal rights as citizens or players representing the same country as men do. Why do women have to fight all the time for what is merely equal right to them? But that's always been the case. Women are experienced three

disadvantages: firstly by being a woman; secondly by being a woman from a developing country; and thirdly by competing in a male dominated field like sports. In a country where many powerful women have led movements, and been great leaders, and which boasts prominent female players, it's not next to impossible to do away with gender discrimination and change the way women are treated. Gender equity will not happen by itself. We have to work for it and speak out against discrimination. Therefore, an attempt is made in this paper to highlight on the constraints of women participation in sports in India and also suggest the strategies that can be used to bring about gender equity in sports.

### **Leisure, Sport and Development in Folk Society – A Sociological Exposition**

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Leisure is an integral part of life of individuals in all societies and more so in folk society. In a bid to win life people work hard and long time in whatever situation they are placed. Man has been industrious ever since human beings became organized into a society.

Life and living emerged so competitive and tough that people have to work hard to eke out all that they desire but more of a mundane and day -to -day living arrangement types. In the process they get exhausted physically that they would opt for taking break from the work and get into some activities including eating and drinking to rejuvenate themselves of their body and mind. But once they finish their day's work they get into varieties of creative and productive exercises and all that activity what may be called as leisure time activity. Leisure has got a preponderant significance, like that of the work that in all the civilized societies people attach equal importance to leisure as it provides scope for involving in several productive and community benefitting activities. Work and leisure go together and hand in hand benefitting each other and also influencing each other. As the nature of work in human groups vary so also the nature of leisure. Work and leisure are reciprocal and mutually influencing. Sport as a leisure time activity has got developed in all the hither to existing human societies. Sport activities have evolved along with the evolution of human societies. From traditional to modern and simple to complex the sporting activities have gained their existential relevance. Today, sport is developed on a preponderant scale and significance that it has become an industry in itself. The present paper deals with the leisure and sport in the context of sustained growth and continuity of the folk society. The Folk Society is characteristically small, preliterate, traditional, informal and having prototype economy predominated by cultivation of plants for food and their preservation following indigenous methods and technologies to make life and living better and comfortable to everybody within their own community contexts. Folk society has its own paradigms of leisure and sport, and designs and mechanisms of conducting them in a meaningful way involving the whole society. As folk society thrives better on its own, it involves its own approaches towards leisure and sport. In the present paper an attempt is made to bring out qualitatively the leisure and sport dynamics and dimensions in folk society in Karnataka. The details are culled out from the folk literature that is abundantly developed in Kannada language. The folk literature covers every area of life of the folk society, including folk leisure and folk sport. Folk art and folk culture literature is so inter wovenly developed that it includes narration on all those aspects that connect to the dynamics of leisure and sport in folk

communities in Karnataka which are so abundantly situated in the changing spatio-temporal situations. The social dynamics of leisure and sport in folk society is considered in its vivid forms vis-à-vis the modern urban society in order to have a sort of comparative view of the phenomena that are there under consideration for their exposition in the present sociological analysis.

**Socio –Economic Status Of Indian Women Hockey Players,**  
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The study will help us to know the socio economic status of women hockey players of India. Women in India started playing the sport in the 1930s and the Indian women's team played their first international match at the International Federation of women's Hockey Association tournament in 1953. Women's hockey was not favoured by many and thus could not achieve International success. In recent times Indian women hockey players have achieved considerable success. However, in contrast to other Asian countries Indian women players due to lack of facilities play the game without hope of earning a living from it. Hockey associations in India continue to face financial crisis .Talented and famous players do not get their due recognition and they are offered jobs never higher than the clerical grades. This study will focus on policies and programs taken up by the government to promote women hockey players and Indian sportswomen at large, and their roles to achieve international success.

**Sports, Gender and Violence**

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Women facing violence is a serious, ongoing issue that is of global significance. It is estimated that approximately one in four women will experience some form of sexual violence in their lifetime (Mayhew and Reilly, 2006), and the association between sport and violence against women has been firmly on the public agenda over the past 20 years, with extensive media coverage of allegations of violence perpetrated by male athletes. Gender scholars from the 1980s onwards have considered the association between sport and violence against women and concluded that violence was a reflection of hegemonic masculinity and entrenched gender inequality (Messner, 2007). While blame was not attributed to sport per se, the cultures of specific sports were considered supportive of gendered violence and harassment. In more recent years, initiatives have been developed to challenge such cultures and engage men and boys in prevention education. Furthermore, interest is growing in the impact of women's participation in sport, with a number of initiatives developed globally to 'empower' women through sport. Women's sport is constructed as transformative, based on the assumption that women athletes defy gender stereotypes, and challenge women's subordination (UN Women, 2016). However, few studies have explored these assumptions or women's perspectives on these issues. In this analysis I explore how sport is being reframed as a potential solution to gender-based violence, considering the significance of this shift. I also outline plans for an

explorative, qualitative project on the relationship between sport and gender-based violence, from the perspectives of female athletes.

### **Femininity or Masculinity? Changing image of Female Sport**

**USHA RANA**, Asst. Professor, Sociology and Social Work, Dr. HS Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar M.P. )

Masculine and Feminine are social realities, there is a mystique about their being predetermined by biology. Biologism is an ideology which explains social and Cultural difference between males and females according to scientific criteria. It is predetermined in the societies that male have more aggression and Competitiveness than female, therefore, male can perform better in Sports like other fields. But retrospective overview on the process of Socialization revealed that every Society have pre decided role for human by their gender and social institutions pressurized to do as same. Naturally, on the early stages of life there is no difference between Female and Male. Although, later on society gives them directives to do appropriate behavior in the Normative way of society ,for illustration Division of labor in society such as female would do domestic work and male outside of house. In this paper, we shall discuss on Femininity and Masculinity with the help of Qualitative data. Findings of the paper: A long period of empirical experiences tells us that female who got opportunity could change Scenario of Sport history. Especially in the reference of Indian Society, Where Patriarchy is dominated on entire Social, Economical, and Political as well as in Sports.

### **Leisure time Sports and Process of Social Change**

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The present paper, thematic in nature concerns examining and analyzing the phenomenon of leisure, increase in its amount and the question of filling that meaningfully? Equally important is focus on the phenomenon of sport, growing increase in its importance as leisure time activities. Further our main emphasis has been on the increasing importance of leisure value in terms of corresponding increase in sport value. And in final analysis the principal thread running through discussion is how the sports as leisure time activities serve as forces or instruments of social change? Author may see merit in devoting some space to first discussing the origin, and growth of both 'Leisure' and 'Sports' and to explaining the meaning these terms have come to assume in popular usage. To deal with leisure it may broadly be said that the leisure as a topic in its own right, has hardly seized the imagination of sociologists. This may be the reason that until recently the sociology of leisure has been considered a byproduct of the Sociology of work . However, due to the chronological variations and historical development the social scene is under- going a steady change brought about by the increasing importance, of leisure values in an advanced industrial society. And it may serve to explain why leisure has certain traits symptomatic of the civilization emanated from the industrial revolution. When we try to define 'sport' we must consider , its relationship to 'play' and 'games'. Play is free spontaneous activity engaged in voluntarily. And thus it is not for any objective or ends, such as , financial reward, the adulation of one's peers or social status. 'Games' may be defined as 'any form of

playful competition whose outcome is determined by physical skill, strategy or chance employed singly or in combination. 'Sports' primarily involving physical activity can be distinguished from games by the degree of organization involved in establishing and conducting the activity. The degree of organization and institutionalization may, however, register a great range of differences within the category of sport. To sum up, play, games and sports can be considered along a continuum of organized activity. And lastly we may conclude that sport is something that is defined as such by a culture. Last but not the least, leisure time sport activity by its properties of an inherent social phenomenon unleashes the forces of social change of a varied description. And thus it sounds logical that the sociological understanding of human society embraces understanding of sports.

### **Yoga and its carrier avenues**

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Yoga and its value in today's world in this present time of fast growing world of science and technology, the human element is being redefined. The goals are indistinct and unsatisfying to some extent. The mechanism of modern living and enforced restriction of physical activity are leading to a sedentary life. On the other hand, the increased leisure time has resulted in tremendous rise in public and professional interest related to physical activity and health issues. Man has made tremendous progress in almost every step of life. Modern scientists and researchers have absolutely changed people's life styles. People seem to be returning to the idea that one looks and feels better and stays healthier by being physically more active. Stress and strain are the causes of both physical and mental distraction. Today yoga being a subject of multiple interests, has gained worldwide popularity. Yoga has the surest remedies for human's physical as well as psychological ailment. It makes the organs of the body active during the process of their functioning in human body

### **Sports, State and Society: An Emerging Narrative**

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The way the state defines sports and conceives of sports as an entity with economic, social and cultural bases determines the trajectory of sports in the country. This paper aims to explore the relationships and links among the state, sports and society with a view to determining the dynamics of sports in India at a time when it is growing very rapidly. Does the Indian state see sports as an economic activity that if appropriately handled will contribute to economic growth? Or does it see sports as a socio-cultural activity and enterprise that, like any other element of art and culture, must be nurtured for the good of society? The Indian state's perception of sports and associated activities has changed over time and at each point it has interacted with sports in specific ways. Today post the Olympic 2016 debacle, the Indian state is choosing to design a national programme to catapult India into the winners' gallery. Why has it become important to the Indian state to add new value to sports? Is this part of the larger project of nationalism that the current political dispensation has self-consciously embarked upon? Or is there a deeper context? The paper attempts to do engage with some of these issues by (1) looking at how sports is regarded by the state and society in other countries; ( 2)

exploring the trajectory of sports in India through a reading of the policies affecting sports, and (3) looking closely at the state's recent interventions in sports and the circumstances that prompted such action.

### **Sports in Islam**

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Nobody can avoid sports or playing; for 'playing' is a natural phenomenon. Regardless of age and state; everybody is engaged in some kind of sport somehow; everybody plays sport or is interested in some kind of sport. In Islam it is not only permissible but religious obligation ( Sunnah )- a Prophetic tradition to play some sports. These include walking, running, wrestling, swimming, horse riding etc. In essence participation in 'sport ' in Islam are twofold ; one to be fit and healthy to carry out fundamental religious obligations like dawah (call towards Islam), offering five times daily prayer, keeping fasts and performing Hajj and ; second to protect oneself and sacred limits of Islam against enemy, evils, aggression and oppression commonly termed as 'jehaad'. Further Islam encourages sports which involves mutual love, respect and cooperation and prohibits sport which involves grudge, hatred and animosity. In this paper an effort has been made to throw light on 'participation in sport' in the light of Islamic rules or guidelines.

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