

**PARENTAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS FEMALES PARTICIPATION IN FOOTBALL
OF GUJARAT STATE**

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Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to see the parental attitude towards female's participation in football. The questionnaire was administered to 100 subjects who were parents of girl's participation in district, state, inter-university and national in football tournaments. The respondents were requested to fill up the questionnaire.

In this study it was concluded that the parents have very positive attitude towards participation of their daughters in football as it apparent from the fact that only four statements reading book is more enjoyable than taking part in football, allowing daughters to participate in football with boys, allowing daughters to participate in football tournament with boys/males, football were meant for selected few women who possessed extra ordinary qualities, were not found significant.

The data was collected by the researcher himself. The responses given by subjects were analyzed using chi-square test at the level of significance (.05). Responses were also analyzed in percentage.

Introduction

Women's football has not had the relative head start over the rest of the world that the men's game has had, and also has not had the chance to spread through the country like its male counterpart. The game was administered by the Women's Football Federation of India (WFFI) from 1975 until the early 1990s when they were absorbed into the AIFF. However, there are complaints that women's football is treated as a poor relation to the men's game leading to (unfulfilled) plans to de-merge the WFFI. The women's game, like the men's game, also has its early pioneers in the state of West Bengal. The large Kolkata teams, East Bengal and Mohun Bagan, started women's club sides in the 2000–01 seasons, and they participate with other teams in the Calcutta Women's Football League. However, it has been seen recently that players from Odisha and Manipur have made advances in the game. Players from these two states make up a large part of the India women's national football team.

The women's national competition is played on a state vs. state basis in the India women's football championship. There are also similar national championships for junior teams like the Junior Girls National Championship (for under 19s) and the

Under-17 Girls National Championship. Some female players have become internationally recognized. Among them are Chitra Gangadharan who was selected to play for the All Asian Star team. Jaanki Kotecha was selected as captain to the All Asian Star Team in 2008–2009, where she led her team to victory. In February 2000, Sujata Kar and Alpana Sil became the first Indian footballers to sign a contract outside India. They signed with the German team TSV Crailsheim, but had to return after a month due to problems with the clearance of their international transfer. Until 1983, women's football took part in international tournaments like the AFC Women's Asian Cup. For example, the team won silver in 1980 at Calicut. In later years it had become poor in status just like its male counterpart. During the 2003 AFC Women's Championship, the Indian team was embarrassed by a 12–0 defeat to China.

The poor support of the national team by the AIFF became evident, when the team's trip to Germany was only made possible by Non Resident Indians in the country, and by the support of the German Football Association. Furthermore, championships are held in remote locations, and national media coverage is said to be restricted to state and local newspapers. The women's game reached a new low in June 2009 when FIFA delisted the side from its world rankings for being out of action for more than 18 months. This comes at a time when the game was gaining in popularity amongst the younger generation as evident by the local leagues conducted around the country. The recently concluded Mumbai Women's Football League 2009–10 organised by the MDFA (Mumbai District Football Association) was a major success and featured many talented players who had played for the national team. Furthermore, the popularity of the event gave hope that the women's game could rise in India.

Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to find out Parental Attitude towards female participation in football of Gujarat state

Selection of subjects

One hundred parents of girls participation in district, state, inter-university and national in football tournaments, was selected as subjects.

Statistical Procedure

The various responses received in terms of parental attitude towards female's participation in football of Gujarat state was analyzed by using the chi-squared percentage analysis.

Discussion of Finding

From the analysis of the responses made by the parents. It is evident that

majority of them have a positive attitude toward female's participation in football, although the reasons may defer from individual to individual. Positive attitude may be due to fact the many parents have sports back ground as they understand the importance of fitness day to day life, so they encourage their daughters to engage or participate in football as well as games/sports. Further physical fitness, healthy life style and in general total well-being are other reasons for encouraging their daughters to participate in football. Moreover parents have shown greater enthusiasm to allow their daughters to take competitive sports seriously, excel in sports to reach international level and even choose football as well as sports as career. Therefore, their willingness to provide them required equipment's & coaching facilities as well as competitive experience by allowed them to participate in different levels of football competitions. Parents have indicated a positive attitude towards female's participation in football, which is an encouraging and healthy sign. Efforts should be made to provide better facilities and well-organized programme of physical education, football games & sports in schools for qualitative and quantitative.

Conclusions

1. The study indicated that the majority of the respondents had favorable attitude towards football.
2. Most of the respondents agreed that football develops physical, mental, social and cultural contribution.
3. The study indicates through modern life provides us enough experiences and recreation. Respondents are of the opinion that the football sport is compulsory in schools and colleges as they are valuable in later life.
4. Most of the respondents had given unfavorable opinion to football as an optional sport.
5. The population engaged in football activities has a better social status, wider social circle and freedom to a desirable life style.

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