

Liberal feminist theory; Liberal feminists believe that "female subordination is rooted in a set of customary and legal constraints that blocks women's entrance to and success in the so-called public world". They strive for sexual equality via political and legal reform. Further, women are individuals possessed of reason, that as such they are entitled to full human rights, and that they should therefore be free to choose their role in life and explore their full potential in equal competition with men.

1. Main points

2. Equal rights should not be abridged because of sex.

- b. Laws should uphold equal rights and equal opportunities for women in all areas, including schools and workplaces.
- c. Positive rights such as the right to education, healthcare, and affordable childcare are also necessary for equal opportunity and should be crafted with the women's situations in mind.
- d. Moderate reforms will secure the liberation of women. The structure of the state, the economy, and the family do not need to be fundamentally changed.
- **Relation to sports** 1) making the legislative provisions to encourage the women's sports participation, 2) to provide facilities of sports to women 3) to reform the people's opinion, 4) appeal to all for betterment of women with the help of sports. 5) special provision and programmes for women in educational sports institutions and in sports organizations.

Radical Feminism,

a theory of gender inequality that went beyond discrimination, to oppression, and a gender politics of resistance to the dominant gender order. Radical feminism's theoretical watchword is patriarchy, or men's pervasive oppression and exploitation of women, which can be found wherever women and men are in contact with each other, in private as well as in public. Radical feminism argues that patriarchy is very hard to eradicate because its root -- the belief that women are different and inferior is deeply embedded in most men's consciousness.

Main points; are

intimacy,
persuasion,
warmth,
caring, and
sharing –

the characteristics that women develop in their hands-on, everyday experiences with their own and their children's bodies and with the work of daily living. Men could develop these characteristics, too, if they "mothered," but since few do, they are much more prevalent in women

In sports; separate demands of training, coaching, administration, planning, tournament, even priority sports with balance, flexibility, aesthetic gymnastic etc.

Marxist theory; According to Marxist feminists, women's liberation can only be achieved by dismantling the capitalist systems in which they contend much of women's labor is uncompensated. Marxist feminists extend traditional Marxist analysis by applying it to unpaid domestic labor and sex relations. Marxist feminists view the capitalist drive for profits as responsible for women's second-class status and other forms of oppression such as racism and homophobia. Women workers are exploited at a higher level than males, with women of color suffering the highest degree of exploitation because of gender and race discrimination. Women are also a source of unpaid domestic labor an arrangement that allows the world's capitalists to save trillions of dollars every year..

Main points;

domestic labor exploitation

Sex relations (sexual assault)

Wages difference

Priority for wages workers

Submission to patriarchy

Use of women for increasing profit

Masculinity as symbol of power

Relations to sports ; 1) establish the equality in all respects, 2) opportunities in all positions of sports, 3) elimination of patriarchy sentiments , 4) no stigmas on basis of any identity, 5) gender equality either it is third gender, 6) no class and other social biases.

Women sports; Sport has the power to change lives. By teaching women and girls teamwork, self-reliance, resilience and confidence, sport is one of the great drivers of gender equality. Women in sport defy gender stereotypes and social norms, make inspiring role models, and show men and women as equals.

Specific sports to women; team sports, (vball, b.ball, football, hockey, rugby etc,), individual and team games; table tennis, lawn tennis, swimming etc, Individual games; races short and long, jumps, throws. Judo, boxing, wrestling etc.

Discrimination of women in sports; Gender discrimination may encompass sexism, and is discrimination toward people based on their gender identity or their gender or sex differences. Gender discrimination is especially defined in terms of workplace inequality. Biases to women as weak and dependent, vulnerable, moral policing etc,

Coverage of media 40% participation but coverage 4%,

Prize money; usa women fifa champion 2million dollar and 9th position of men got 9 million dollar.

Facilities and equipments to women at training centres, no washrooms, changing rooms, women oriented excs,

Less budget to supporting staff and coaches

No Women supporting administration in sports deptts. and federations etc.

Sexism; use as glamerous symbol like cheer leaders, uniforms and ads etc.

70% of sports now offer the same amount of prize money for men and women. But in the 30% that don't, the difference runs into the millions.

There are 2million more men than women taking part in sport at least once per week.

0.4% of the total commercial investment in sport goes into women's sport.

Only half of the governing bodies in sport currently meet the government target to have women making up one quarter of the people sitting around the boardroom table.

Men's professional soccer clubs in Europe are the world's wealthiest sports entities and at least 10 European soccer players earn more than \$14 million per year.

When it comes to women, tennis is by far the most lucrative sport for female athletes.

Coaches in women's team sports at college level earn 63 cents for every dollar earned by head Coaches of men's teams.

We believe that sports are a birthright and we use our powerful voice to advocate for equality in sports for every girl and woman. We speak out for safe, equal playing fields for school-aged and elite athletes around the world and promote female leadership in all areas of sports.”

Gender equality, also known as sexual equality or equality of the sexes, is the state of equal ease of access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender, including economic participation and decision-making; and the state of valuing different behaviors, aspirations and needs equally, regardless of gender.

- 1) eliminate individual and institutional discrimination
- 2) comply with statutory/legislative obligations and, wherever possible, best practice meet the needs of our employees and partner organisations
- 3) make equality and equal treatment a core issue in the development, delivery and refinement of our policies, initiatives and services and in the way we manage our employees, facilitating the sports participation as protection from all biases.
- 4) Girls and women who play sports have higher levels of confidence and self-esteem and lower levels of depression. Girls and women who play sports have a more positive body image and experience higher states of psychological well-being than girls and women who do not play sports.

Gender involvement and masculinity;

Primary; **direct participation** in sports for high performance; in Canada in sports in 1976 to 81 from 46% to 76% and in activity 58% to 71%

Secondary participation; as spectators and leading role as administrators, coaches, federations etc,

Masculinity; As boys grow up in our culture, they are bombarded with images and messages about this topic from many different sources: movies, advertisements, parents, and peers, to name just a few. Perhaps one of the most influential sources of messages about manhood comes from sports,

sport was demonstrated as being a dominant social institution which naturalized men's power and privilege over women.

1) lots of bias and limitations on sports media which ultimately contribute to the construction of masculinity in our society.

2) biased opportunity towards men is a way to gradually construct masculinity in sport.

3) sport is a bonding ritual for men to construct their masculinity; sport focuses a lot of competitiveness and aggression, or sometimes, even involves physical contact and collision in between athletes.

4) Homophobia, male's characteristics are tough, aggressive, competitive, physically strong, whereas women tend to show attractive appearance, to do make-up and wearing feminine clothing.

5) historical gender stratification throughout a century has established that sport is an institution constructing masculinity, women for giving birth for child and man is for manhood

