Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges

Editor

Dr. Hema Ram Dhundhwal
Assistant Professor (Geography),
S. B. R. M. Govt. College,
Nagaur (Rajasthan)





Publishers

Shriyanshi Prakashan

8,Gandhi Nagar,Near Paliwal Park , Agra-282003 - UP (India)

Branch office- A-31/119, Mata Mandir, Gali No-2, Maujpur,

New Delhi-110053

Tel : 0562-2527106 Mob : 09761628581

e-mail: shriyanshiprakashan@yahoo.com

Published by Alok Shrivastava e-mail- alokshrivastava87@yahoo.com, for Shriyanshi Prakashan

Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges

C : Publishers

First Edition: 2021

ISBN 978 -93-81247-38-6

_

No part of this book covered by the copyright hereon may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means-graphics, electronic or mechanical including but not limited to photocopying ,recording, taping ,web distribution, information ,network or information storage and retrival systems-without the written permission of the publishers.

The Authours and /or publishers would not be responsible for any loss/damage including by the user of this book for any mistake that have inadvertently crept in.

The editor and publisher will not be responsible for any copyright infringement, the author will be fully responsible

Laser - Manoj Graphics, Agra Printer - pooja Press, Agra

Contents

1.	Social Issues and Environmental Problems - Dr. Navina Bhartiya	01-08
2.	Human Activity on Environment Loss- Dr. Nibedita Mahato	09-12
3.	Environmental Pollution a Brief Study With Special Reference to Air & Water Pollution - Dr. Navin Upadhayay	13-20
4.	Environmental Degradation Causes FluorideInduced toxicity - Mahendra singh solanki	21-24
5.	Problems and Management in the Context of Natural Disasters - B.R. Gurude	25-32
6.	Environmental and Health Hazard Due to Improper Disposal of E-waste in India - N.Pandeeswari	33-42
7.	Health Impacts of Different Types of Environmental Pollution - Dr. Anupama Goyal	43-50
8.	Depletion and Destruction of Ozone: An Environmental Problem and Concern - Suresh Kumar	51-56
9.	Plastic Pollution : An Environmental as Well as Health Issue - Dr. Neetu Bharatiya	57-70
10.	E-Waste: A Growing Concern in Today's world - Dr. Saroj Kumari Fagodia	71-78
11.	Climate Changes and Environmental Challenges in India: Issues and Remedies - Dr. Sunder Singh	79-90
12.	Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources - Dr. Vartika Singh	91-98
13.	Climate Change & Sustainable Development - Dr. Zeenat Mirza	99-104

14.	Shelterbelt – A Key Role in Arid Region - Sangeeta Goyal, N. R. Meena & Dr. Prakash Narayan,	105-110
15.	Poverty in India - Pragati Agarwal	111-114
16.	Profuse Provocations Facing by Indian Economy – Mr. Jenuluddin Sheikh Jilani & Dr. Tabassum Patel	115-122
17.	Business Model Innovation - Subhash Baban Nakhate	123-132
18.	Harassment and Domestic Violence Against Women in India – Dr. Manjula Mishra & Manju Samaria	133-140
19.	Domestic Violence and Exploitation of Women - Dr. Shuchi Goel	141-148
20.	Women Exploitation and Domestic Violence - Suksham Ahluwalia	149-152
21.	Safety Issues of Women in Sports - Dr Meenakshi Gupta	153-158
22.	Tritiya Prakriti Transgender Health and Rights in India - Purnima Jha	159-170
23.	Necessity of Uniform Civil Code: Changing Dimension in India - Dr.C.P. Gupta	171-184
24.	The Appointment of Judges in Higher Judiciary : an Exegesis in the Context of "Collegium System" - Saransh Singh	185-190
25.	Legislation and Constitutional Provisions for Protection of Environment - Gajendra Singh	191-200
26.	Role of Media in Democracy and Good Governance Dr. Jitendra Deo Dhaka	201-210
27.	Indian Agriculture – Importance and Problems - Dr. Kalpana Agrawal	211-216
28.	Agricultural Problems - Kanchan Jha	217-220

29.	Problems of Agricultural in Maharashtra - Dr. Anita Awati	221-228
30.	Human Resource Development: A Case Study of Kolhan division, Jharkhand - Arpana Premi lina Oraon,	229-242
31.	Hydro-Geomorphic and Socio-Economic Aspects of River Bank Erosion : Middle Diana River Basin	
	Amrita Kar & Dr. Sandinan Chakraborty	243-252

21

Safety Issues of Women in Sports

Dr Meenakshi Gupta,

Assist. Prof. in Physical Education, Guru Nanak Girls College, Yamuna Nagar (Haryana)

We are living in 21st century and ironically on on?e hand where we are talking about artificial intelligence on the other hand, we are still discussing the issues of women safety in India. Because at this time also women in India are not safe anywhere whether at their home, at work place or outside of their houses or even the female sports athletes to whom we consider as very power full physically. So here being an athlete what I experienced as a sports person myself as well as a teacher about my student athletes I would like to discuss certain female safety issues in sports which restrain our women to participate in sports and games.

The pathway - The prime factor of safety comes when a female has to travel the way from her house to training center or the stadium. Almost all the stadiums are situated away from the city. And the pathway usually is unsafe. Mischievous elements keep standing on the roads to give comments to the Athletes. They feel uneasy to reach to the stadium for practice. While coming back there are no street lights on the way sometimes. How could the parents can be comfortable with this situation? So, they stop them to go for sports practice.

Misusage of the stadiums - What to say of the roads even the stadium its self is not a safe place where a woman can feel safe. Stadium is a public place where in India gamblers and notorious persons you

can find passing their time there sitting ideally commenting the girls and by creating hazards in the practice. Parents are afraid of allowing their girl child to go to such a place where their daughters are not safe.

Psychological pressures - there is lot of psychological pressure on women as she comes out of house for such an activity as about their body image, as well their clothes and their married life future if they continue with sports. She feels not comfortable rather unsafe psychologically which negatively enhance their performance.

Sexual harassment - This is most important point to be considered as nobody can stop such kind of issues unless a strong legal action is taken against such crimes. Who can ever forget the issue of Ruchika the Lawn Tennis player? The girl hardly find justice even after committing suicide. In 2010, members of the Indian national women's hockey team complained against the then head Coach and the team's videographer of sexual harassment was terminated but he was again reinstated as a high-performance manager for the Central Zone hockey programme. In another case, a young female gymnast alleged that her coach and a fellow male player had made disparaging remarks about her clothes during a training session at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, New Delhi. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) launched a probe but alarger conspiracy was alleged. Meanwhile, the accused coach and player flew with the team to the Asian Games. A discus thrower in Karnataka complained of molestation at her SAI center and during a national meet, the coach claimed, in his defense, that he had only touched her during discus throw training. In March 2018, international para-swimmer and coach was suspended for three years after multiple complaints were made against him for recording videos of athletes during the 2017 National Para-Swimming Championship in Jaipur. But denied of the charges claiming that it was an attempt to spoil his image. Another case this year saw five Indian women kabaddi players and a kabaddi coach lodging a complaint with Vijayawada police against the Andhra Pradesh Kabaddi Association State Secretary accusing him of sexual harassment. The stories repeat themselves. A coach abuses a young female athlete, and when it is discovered, team members rally to protect the popular coach, upon whom they've hung their hopes of athletic success. The problem becomes the victim, who is pressured to leave while the coach remains. In another common

scenario, the abuse is discovered, but the family wants to shield the victim from the shame of exposure or police involvement.

Gender Discrimination in the organizations - As we all know that Sports continue to be completely a male territory. Not just in terms of viewers or players but particularly in coaching and administration, where the sex-ratio is heavily skewed. This is a massive problem and might raise concerns around safety in sports for women. A young girl who plans to pursue a career in sports has to get comfortable to a male dominant world and sometimes just live with unwanted glare or lewd remarks.

Selection procedures - The team selection process is dreaded. The absence of clear selection criteria in most sports increases the chances of subjectivity and harassment. Often, financial compulsions tend to push female athletes to succumb to unwelcome sexual advances. Unlike male athletes in India, female sportspersons have fewer employment opportunities. Moreover, a sports career is time sensitive; with promotions being linked to the number of international appearances and medals, there is added pressure on athletes especially female to ensure they get selected to as many state and national teams before they start their families.

Redress grievances against sexual harassment - For some reason, most of the sports organizations are under a belief that Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

"Any sport institute, stadium, sports complex or competitions or games venue, whether residential or not used for training, sports or other activities relating thereto."

This Act is very much applicable to the sports organization. Further, the Act states that any workplace with more than 10 employees needs an internal complaints committee (ICC). This committee is specifically set up to hear and redress grievances against sexual harassment.

The National Sports Development Code of India of 2011 said that it is the responsibility of the NSFs and other sports bodies to ensure safety in sports for women. They were asked to include rules prohibiting sexual harassment, notify everyone about these rules, and have

appropriate forums for women to raise the issue. The setting up of a complaint's mechanism was mandated, with even provision for a third party who is familiar with the issue of sexual harassment. A majority of federations have not put these mechanisms in place, and by virtue of that are guilty of violating the law.

Some of these NSFs have athletes' commissions to deal with complaints and grievances, but they are not as is mandated specifically for sexual harassment, and headed by women. The general procedure is approaching the officials, the secretary or president, and communicating verbally. This means there is no documented complaint, which is a pre-requisite in ICC

Safety measures for women in sports - Here are few simple ways to ensure safety in sports for women. Athletes believe that a website, mobile app or dedicated helpline number to file complaints anonymously is a necessity. Alternatively, government and privaterun hostels should make available a list of contacts for relevant NGOs that deal with sexual harassment since most athletes have no clue that such organizations exist. It is important for federations and the Sports Ministry to formulate guidelines on how to deal with cases of harassment. Athletes, parents/guardians, coaches and administrators must also undergo mandatory training on these guidelines. Rigorous background checks should be conducted on coaches appointed by schools and colleges to ensure proper credentials. Federations must only recognize tournaments that provide a safe environment for athletes including basic facilities such as separate locker rooms and functioning washrooms for girls/women. CCTV cameras should be installed in hostels, training facilities and tournament venues. All district, state and national sports federations must be brought under the Right to Information (RTI) Act.

Conclusion - It was the most hysterical moment for the nation to see PV Sindhu bagging Gold at the Badminton World Championship and Silver at the Olympics or when we saw boxer Mary Kom making history at the World Boxing Championship, as well Karnam, Sakshi, Nehwal for bringing laurels for the country. We feel pride seeing these talented women flying the Indian flag higher. However, this is not an end to the road this is just the beginning and now it's the time to ensure that women are given safety in sports Sexual harassment has been a decade old slow-burning fuse in the sports arena which is neither new

nor surprising for women who have been battling this catastrophe throughout their professional careers. This poses a big question on safety in sports for women. We must raise the voice against such crimes and persistently made the effort for safety of women in Sports. Proper safety arrangement must be made by on the roads and stadiums. Security guards must be on duty all the times, identity cards must be issued to the users of the stadiums, A counselor should also sit in the centers. Educate the women athletes and the parents for the laws against such crimes. So, by adopting all these measures we can ensure safety of women in sports as well number of participation and the count of medals for our country.

References -

- BhartiyaStree Shakti. (2005). A Study on Gender Issues in Sport. National Commission for Women, New Delhi. www.nic.in/pdfreports/Gender% 20 Issue % 20 in 20 Sports.pdf
- Garg, Rajender Parsad, Kumar Naveen & Rani Jyoti. (March-April, 2013).
 A Study of Women Contributions in Sports in Haryana, Shiv Shakti,
 International Journal in Multidisciplinary and Academic Research, Vol. 2,
 No. 2. Volume 03, No.07, July 2017 Page74
- Gupta. Raadhika. (November 2013). Bowled out of the Game: Nationalism and Gender Equality in Indian Cricket, Berkeley Journal of Entertainment and Sports Law, Vol. 2, Issue 1, Pg. 90-119.
- Hannan C., Challenging the Gender Order, Keynote Speech to the Fourth World Conference on Women and Sport, Kumamoto, Japan, 11-14 May, 2006 at 2-3 at 2-3, U.N. Division for the Advancement of Women
- Karad, P.L. &Pandhare Sunil. (January to June, 2012). A Comparative Analysis on Personality Traits of Inter-Varsity Male and Female Swimmers, Indian Journal of Sports Studies, Vol. 19, No. 1.
- Khenkar A. Purva& Khan B.A. (April 2014). Comparative Study of Body Composition, Basal Metabolic Rate and Body Water Level Before, During and After Menstrual Period, Research Bi-Annual For Movement, Vol.-30, No. 2, Pg.- 16 to 23
- Kumar Ajay, Chaturvedi Shikha, Kapri B.C., Ruhal G.S., Rai S.N. & Das Dhruba. (October 2007). A Study of Student's involvement in Physical Education Activities in Relation to their Sex and Academic Stream Differences, Research Bi-Annual for Movement, Vol. 24, No. 1, Pg. 24-29.
- Kumar, M. Suresh. (October 2011). Analysis of Sports Achievement Motivation between Physical Education and Non-Physical Education Boys V/s Girls, Research Bi-Annual for Movement, Vol. 28, No. 1, Pg. 62-68.

158 Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges

- Larkin C., Razack S. & Moole F. (2007) "Gender, Sports and Development" in Literature Reviews on Sport for Development and Peace, Toronto: SDP IWG Secretariat.
- Mc Clung L. &Blinde E. (2002). Sensitivity to Gender Issues: Accounts of Women Inter Collegiate Athletes, International Sports Journal, Winter, Pg. 117-133
- Eime RM, Harvey JT, Sawyer NA, Craike MJ, Symons CM, Payne WR. Changes in sport and physical activity participation for adolescent females: a longitudinal study. BMC Public Health. 2016;16(1):533-41.
- Eime RM, Harvey JT, Sawyer NA, Craike MJ, Symons CM, Polman RC et al. Understanding the contexts of adolescent female participation in sport and physical activity. Research quarterly for exercise and sport. 2013;84(2):157-66.
- Ahmed RH. Women sports in India: Constraints, challenges, complications, and its remedies. International Journal of Applied Research. 2015; 13:656-59
- Burton LJ, Leberman S. Women in sport leadership: research and practice for change. Routledge, New York, 2017.
- Burton LJ. Underrepresentation of women in sport leadership: A review of research. Sport Management Review. 2015;18(2):155-65.
- Schoenberg G, Hanlon P, Suresh A. Understanding current governance practices of Indian national sport federations. Working Paper. Deakin University. Melbourne, 2017.