

REPRESENTATION AND ROLE OF WOMEN IN SPORTS IN THE HERZEGOVINA-NERETVA CANTON

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ABSTRACT: The research conducted for the purposes of this master's thesis was carried out in the period from May 2013 to August 2013, and is of a transversal nature. This research included women, members of the management structures of women's sports clubs from Herzegovina – Neretva Canton and from the management structures of sports from the cantonal, municipal and city levels.

Key words: *women, sports, discrimination, representation*

INTRODUCTION

Women took part in the sports competition for the first time after the First World War, while at the Olympic Games in Paris in 1990, only women appeared in certain sports, in lawn tennis and golf. Some countries have taken promotion measures and enacted legislation to provide women with more space in the world of sports in general, as players, directors and coaches. This process, seen in France as part of a further "positive discrimination" movement, as well as "positive action", involves a multitude of local and national initiatives. The key factor that determines the conditions for the involvement of men and women in sports is the amount of time they can organize according to their volition - and the fact is that the burden of work at home and in the family is still carried almost exclusively by women.

METHOD

This research included members of women's management sports clubs from the Herzegovina – Neretva canton and sports management structures from the cantonal, municipal and city levels, a total of 95 of them.

SUBJECT

The subject of this research is the current position of women in sports in the Herzegovina - Neretva Canton.

The problem of the research is to determine the level of development of women's sports in the Herzegovina - Neretva Canton.

RESULT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The survey questionnaire for female respondents consisted of 13 items (see the attached questionnaires), to which respondents responded voluntarily and at their discretion. All 13 questions have the character of closed ones, ie it was possible to answer them only by precisely filling in the required data. The results are presented through the following tables.

Looking at Table 1, which tells us about the validity of filling out our questionnaire, we can see that all

VARIABLE SAMPLE

In selecting the variables, the results of previous research were used. The following variables were used to collect data in the study:

- Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents,
- Questionnaire for local governments,
- Questionnaire for the cantonal level,
- Questionnaire for sports clubs

DATA PROCESSING METHODS

All data processing was performed in the mathematical-statistical package SPSS 19. The data obtained by this measurement and hypotheses determined the methods that will be used for data processing. Data were, after measurement, entered into statistical matrices.

Since the research is about non-parametric statistics, there was no need to work on methods for examining the normality of the distribution of results.

Among the measures of descriptive statistics, ie measures of central tendency, the Mod method was used, which tells us about a phenomenon that is most often repeated in one statistical series.

In addition to the above mentioned method, a technique for reading frequency and estimates was used. Of course, in order to make the obtained tables easier to understand and to present in a better way, a graphical presentation of the results in the form of "columns" and "pie" was used, depending on the task

respondents gave an answer to four variables: "age", "level of education"

respondents ", " sports respondents ", " gender structure in mixed clubs ". Only one respondent did not answer the question "place of residence", "employment status" and "marital status of the respondents".

Table 1. Insight into the questionnaire responses

	Age	Education level	Place of residence	employment	marital status	Type of sport	Gender structure in mix clubs
Valid	95	95	94	94	94	95	95
absences	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

Table 2 tells us about the age of the respondents and by looking at it we can see that all respondents are placed in the age group of 16- over 36 years. Most respondents are aged 16-20, 22 of them, which is

23.2% of respondents. Their smallest number is in the age group over 36, which makes up 16.8% of respondents

Table 2. Age of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	16 - 20	22	23,2%	23,2
	21 - 25	20	21,1%	44,2
	26 - 30	18	18,9%	63,2
	31 - 35	19	20,0%	83,2
	Preko 36	16	16,8%	100,0
	Ukupno	95	100,0%	

Insight into Table 3, which talks about the level of education of respondents, we can see the largest number of respondents have completed secondary

education, 37 of them, which is 38.9% of the total number of respondents. Only one respondent (1.1%) attends primary school.

Table 3. Education level of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Highschool students	9	9,5%	9,5
	University students	27	28,4%	37,9
	Primary school students	1	1,1%	38,9
	High school	37	38,9%	77,9
	Collage	16	16,8%	94,7
	University	5	5,3%	100,0
	Total	95	100,0%	

Table 4, which talks about the place of residence of the respondents, shows the results where 94 of them who answered these questions, 79 of them (83.2%) lived in the city, while the remaining 15 (15.8%) lived

in the village. One respondent did not answer this question, which is 1.1% of the total number of respondents.

Table 4. Place of residence of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	City	79	83,2%	84,0	84,0
	Village	15	15,8%	16,0	100,0
	Total	94	98,9%	100,0	
Absence		1	1,1%		
Total		95	100,0%		

By pointing out Table 5, which tells us about the employment status of respondents, we can see that out of a total of 94 respondents who answered this

question, 56 (58.9%) are employed, while 38 (40%) are unemployed. One respondent as in the previous case did not give an answer.

Table 5. Employment status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	YES	56	58,9%	59,6	59,6
	NO	38	40,0%	40,4	100,0
	TOTAL	94	98,9%	100,0	
Absence		1	1,1%		
TOTAL		95	100,0%		

Looking at Table 6, which tells us about the marital status of respondents, we can see that out of a total of 94 respondents who answered this question, 60 (63.2%) are not married, 32 (33.7%) are married,

while only 2 of them (2.1%) are in an extramarital union. One respondent, as in the previous two cases, did not answer this question.

Table 6. Marital status of respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	married	32	33,7%	34,0	34,0
	extramarital union	2	2,1%	2,1	36,2
	single	60	63,2%	63,8	100,0
	Total	94	98,9%	100,0	
Absence		1	1,1%		
Ukupno		95	100,0%		

By looking at Table 7, which tells us about the type of sport of the respondents, we can see that the largest number of respondents play handball (13 of them, which is 13.7% of respondents). Other sports by representation from volleyball, dance and kayaking 7.4% of them. At least the number of respondents gave the answer that they do some other sport that is not listed in the offered answers of our survey.

Table 7. Type of sport of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	Volleyball	7	7,4%	7,4
	Karate	5	5,3%	12,6
	Handball	13	13,7%	26,3
	Athletics	4	4,2%	30,5
	Basketball	3	3,2%	33,7
	Swimming	6	6,3%	40,0
	Dance	7	7,4%	47,4
	Football	5	5,3%	52,6
	Tennis	4	4,2%	56,8
	Table	5	5,3%	62,1
	Fitness	3	3,2%	65,3
	Kick box	5	5,3%	70,5
	Kayak	7	7,4%	77,9
	Mountaineering	4	4,2%	82,1
	Judo	3	3,2%	85,3
	Bowling	3	3,2%	88,4
	Bocce ball	3	3,2%	91,6
	Gymnastics	6	6,3%	97,9
Some other sport	2	2,1	100,0	
Total		95	100,0	

Bh inspecting Table 8 which tells us about the gender structure in mixed clubs we can see that in 45 of the 95 clubs taken into survey there is equal insight of

women and men. 26 of the 95 clubs have a higher proportion of men in the club while 24 of 95 have a higher proportion of women in the club

Table 8. Gender structure in mixed clubs

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percentage
Valid	More women	24	25,3	25,3
	More men	26	27,4	52,6
	Equal	45	47,4	100,0
	Total	95	100,0	

Table 9 tells us about the representation of women's, men's and mixed clubs in the Herzegovina – Neretva Canton. If we take the municipality with the largest number of clubs (the City of Mostar), we can see that there are 105 sports clubs in the city, of which 54 are men's, 42 are mixed and 9 are women's.

The second municipality in terms of the number of sports clubs is the municipality of Čitluk, where there

are 22 sports clubs, of which 16 are men's, 5 mixed and 1 women's club. The municipality of Čapljina is the one of the least sports clubs has 6 sports clubs, of which 4 men's, 1 is a women's and 1 mixed club.

In addition to the municipality of Čapljina, the municipality of Prozor has 6 sports clubs, of which 3 are men's, 2 are mixed and 1 is a women's club.

Table 9. Gender structure of clubs in the municipalities of the Herzegovina – Neretva Canton

Representation of women's, men's and mixed clubs				
Municipality	Women's	Men's	Mixed	Total
Mostar	9	54	42	105
Jablanica	3	12	1	16
Konjic	4	4	3	11
Čapljina	1	4	1	6
Stolac	2	4	2	8
Neum	2	2	3	7
Prozor	1	3	2	6
Čitluk	1	16	5	22

Table 10 also tells us about the amount of funds provided from municipal budgets from the year 2010 to the year 2014. The leading municipality in terms of allocating funds for the use of sports clubs is the municipality of Mostar, which allocates about 1.5 million KM.

More than a million of KM goes to financing men's sports clubs. Slightly more than 200,000 KM goes to the financing women's clubs, while almost 200,000 KM goes to the financing mixed clubs.

The second municipality in the order of allocating financial resources for the sports purposes is the municipality of Konjic, which allocates almost one million KM. Over 600,000 KM goes to financing men's clubs. Over 200,000 KM goes to the financing of mixed clubs, which makes a very good share of the

total financing of sports clubs. Slightly more than 80,000 KM is made available to women's clubs.

The municipality that allocates the least money for the development of sports clubs is the municipality of Prozor, just over 200,000 KM. Out of that, 160,000 KM goes to the financing of men's sports clubs, 70,000 KM to the financing of women's and a little more than 30,000 KM to the financing mixed sports clubs.

The second municipality with the least allocation of funds is the municipality of Stolac, which allocates almost 350,000 KM. Slightly more than 250,000 KM is set aside to financing men's sports clubs. About 60,000 KM to financing mixed sports clubs and 30,000 KM to financing women's sports club

Table 10. The amount of funds provided from municipal budgets from 2010-2014.

Financing of sports clubs with municipal budgets (2010 - 2014)				
Municipality	Women's clubs	Men's clubs	Mixed clubs	TOTAL
Mostar	245,603.78	1,087,654.6	195,767.65	1,529,025.9
Jablanica	156 585,00	704 700,00	27 520,00	888 805,00
Konjic	83 466,00	632,314,00	238,548,00	954,328,00
Čapljina	95 635,00	462,794,00	197,955,00	756,387,00
Stolac	30,500	257,763,00	59,473,00	347,736,00
Neum	84,678	231,624,00	48,438,00	364,740,00
Prozor	70,300	160,370,00	33,089,00	263,759,00
Čitluk	35.000,00	402.922,00	91.000,00	493.922,00

Table 11 tells us about the possibilities of choosing different sports in different municipalities that women and men can play. We can see that in the seven municipalities where the survey was conducted, women can mostly play sports such as karate, volleyball and handball, while chess, judo, vartepol, weightlifting and hiking have the least choice.

Of all the 7 municipalities mentioned, men have the largest choice of playing sports in football and basketball. Men have the smallest choice from the sports of water polo, boxing, table tennis, diving and badminton.

Table 11. The possibility of choosing different sports

Different sports offer		
Municipality	Sports that women can play	Sports that men can play
Mostar	Basketball, handball, volleyball, karate, football, hiking	Basketball, handball, football, karate, judo, boxing, hiking
Konjic	Karate, volleyball, handball, weightlifting	Karate, volleyball, handball, basketball, football, weightlifting
Jablanica	Handball, volleyball, karate	Football, basketball, weightlifting, table tennis, hiking, diving, badminton
Čapljina	Basketball, volleyball, football, karate	Basketball, football, volleyball, karate, chess
Stolac	Handball, karate, volleyball	Football, basketball, volleyball
Neum	Water polo, volleyball, handball, judo	Water polo, football, basketball, judo, karate, handball
Prozor	chess, karate, handball	Football, chess, basketball, karate

By the insight into Table 12, which tells us about the distribution of funds for sports in the municipality or the city, we see that sports clubs from four municipalities: Mostar, Čapljina, Stolac and Čitluk are founded at the suggestion of the city sports federation. Funding according to the plan made by the professional services of the municipality/ the city

sports clubs from three municipalities: from the municipalities of Jablanica, Neum and Prozor are financed. The specific situation is with the clubs of the municipality of Konjic, which are financed in both of these ways - at the suggestion of the city sports association and according to the plan made by the professional services of the city.

Table 12. Distribution of funds for sports in the municipality / city

Distribution of funds for sports in the municipality / city		
Municipality	At the suggestion of the City Sports Federation	According to the plan made by the professional services of the municipality / city
Mostar	yes	
Jablanica		yes
Konjic	yes	yes
Čapljina	yes	
Stolac	yes	
Neum		yes
Prozor		yes
Čitluk	yes	

CONCLUSION

Exploring the subject and the problem of this master's thesis, only at a glance on the research results we can conclude that we can clearly identify the underrepresentation of women in sports in our canton, which in some segments takes the form of discrimination. The results of the research and the information from the field tell us that men's and women's clubs within the same sport, which are in the same rank of the competition, receive different financial resources from the local budgets, as a rule at the expense of women's clubs. Due to the unequal distribution of budget funds, women's sport is put in a quandary, and becomes unprofitable and uninteresting to other potential sources of funding (donors and sponsors). Except for the Sports Association of the City of Mostar, which has an equal number of men and women in its structure of employees, there are almost no women in municipal bodies that make decisions on the financing of sports clubs.

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