

## CHAPTER 17 - Equality, diversity and migration

### Questions - text book page 185

1) Define the term disability.

**Answer:**

- Disability implies loss of ability in certain activities due to impairment.

2) Describe what is meant by the ParaSport Movement.

**Answer:**

- The ParaSport movement is a non-profit charitable foundation supporting the development of organisations such as Paralympic sports throughout the world.

3) Suggest reasons why rugby football is still only played by a small proportion of women.

**Answer:**

*Opportunity:*

- Most girls do not learn the game at school.
- There are virtually no women-only rugby clubs.
- Still limited number of men's clubs running women's teams.

*Provision:*

- Facilities are not readily available for women.
- There are very few female coaches.
- The media fails to give the women's game any coverage.
- Sponsorship is limited.

*Esteem:*

- It is traditionally a man's game, organised by men.
- Women generally regard themselves to be too physically weak to play the game.
- They feel to play is to threaten their feminine image.
- Rejected as unsuitable by many men.
- Plus women only have associate membership in many male clubs and may feel marginalised.

4) Using the information in figure 17.3 on page 184, identify the three main elements which limit female participation in sport.

**Answer:**

- Opportunity.
- Provision.
- Esteem.

### Exam style questions - text book page 188

1) What does the term 'social exclusion' mean and what measures can be taken to address this issue.

3 marks

**Answer:**

- Social exclusion is the exclusion from the prevailing social system and its rights and privileges.

*Measures:*

2 marks for 2 of:

- Helping socially excluded people or communities to overcome *inequalities*.
- By providing equality of *opportunities*.
- Dealing with *specific needs* such as disability and access to facilities.
- Raising *awareness* by challenging discrimination.
- Encouraging and financially supporting people or communities to *develop talents*.
- Improving *intangible qualities* such as self-worth, esteem.

- 2) Identify three problems faced by the disabled in the sporting context and outline ways in which these problems have been addressed. 6 marks

**Answer:**

*Note this question has lots of possible alternative answers that may not be included in the answer below.*

- **Conflict of attitude** between ability and disability.
- To some extent this conflict of attitude has been addressed by the media coverage of events such as the Invictus and Paralympic Games.
- **Low self-esteem** can be changed into self-confidence by achieving goals.
- **Lack of provision** is addressed by offering adapted facilities, equipment and rules, such as wheelchair tennis and basketball and financial support from sources such as lottery funding.
- **Lack of opportunity** to participate has been addressed by government legislation and NGBs. For example, the English Federation of Disability Sport works to increase opportunities for disabled people by supporting the sport sector.
- And engaging with disability organisations that support **participation** at every level.

- 3) What is the significance of the emergence of 'Disability sport?' 3 marks

**Answer:**

- A disabled person is still half as likely to play sport as a non-disabled person.
- 'Disability sport' seeks to challenge and change this.
- To enable disabled people to view taking part in sport as a practical lifestyle choice.

- 4) What are the advantages and disadvantages to a performer with a disability taking part in an integrated sports programme? 6 marks

**Answer:**

*Advantages:*

- An integrated sports programme offers the disabled performer **access** to facilities and high quality coaching from a wide choice of sports and activities **within mainstream** sport.
- And the **pathway** for talented disabled performers (via the sports pyramid) to regional and national disabled squads and at the very top access to lottery funding/lifestyle support.
- Development of social, personal, creative and learning skills that **improve confidence** and self-esteem in individual and team sports.
- Provides a friendly, safe and fun **environment**.

*Disadvantages:*

- Rules and **equipment** for activity may not be adapted to meet the needs of a disabled performer.
- Coaches may **lack specialist training** to cope with the needs of the disabled performer.
- **Physical access** to and within sports facilities may be difficult.
- The disabled performer may **not be accepted** with the integrated sports programme.

- 5) Disability Sport England has a responsibility to promote participation in sport for people with all forms of disability. Physical disability is one major category; state two other categories of disability. 2 marks

**Answer:**

*2 marks for 2 of:*

- Athletes with an intellectual learning disability.
- Blind or visually impaired athletes.
- Athletes with cerebral palsy.

6) a) Trace the development of the ParaSport movement since the end of World War I I. 4 marks

**Answer:**

4 marks for 4 of:

- The ParaSport movement began in the 1940s and has become **non-profit charitable** foundation supporting the development of sporting events such as the modern Paralympic Games.
- Evolving from the efforts to rehabilitate soldiers wounded during the World War II.
- In hospitals such as **Stoke Mandeville** where rehabilitated soldiers with spinal injuries were encouraged to play wheelchair games.
- Leading to the 1948 International Wheelchair Games.
- At the Rome 1960 Paralympics, the competitive programme included eight ParaSport events considered beneficial and suitable for athletes with spinal cord injuries.
- Since then, the ParaSport movement offers **financial assistance** in physical **rehabilitation**, social adaptation for people with physical, sensory and intellectual impairment.
- Today it has international status (**IPC**) and coordinates disability sport around the world.

b) How does the ParaSport movement enable disabled people to access the sport of their choice throughout their lives and progress to the level they choose? 3 marks

**Answer:**

3 marks for 3 of:

*Note: This question is asking for the strategic aims of the ParaSport movement.*

- Ensures that strong and effective engagement processes and **partnerships** are in place with NGBs, CSPs, NDSOs.
- And other partners that lead to improvement in the **infrastructure** of sport and the products and services available for disabled people.
- Ensures the provision of **pathways** to **participation** for disabled people in sport and physical activity through a dedicated events programme.
- For example, the **English Federation of Disability Sport (EFDF)** organise the Typhoo Regional disabled athletics championships.
- Influences and supports the **health and fitness industry** to provide high quality inclusive services and provision.
- Promotes and develops **specific programmes** and activities to support the growth in participation of young disabled people within sport and physical activity.
- Generates significant additional **income** and funding opportunities to support the participation of disabled people in sport and physical activity.

7) Discuss the terms opportunity, provision and esteem in the context of female discrimination in sport. 5 marks

**Answer:**

5 marks for 5 of:

- **Opportunity** to participate reflects the chances women have to participate in sport compared to men.
- This is less a problem than in the past as opportunities are better today because gender discrimination is legally not acceptable.
- **Provision** to allow opportunity has not totally caught up with the law.
- There are still facilities, which are unsuitable for women in some sports, which have been historically used by men only, for example toilet and changing provision.
- Certain private club traditions have retained limitations for women, e.g. there are very few independent women's rugby clubs or equal rights in many private golf clubs.
- Many clubs full with predominance of young men.
- Some clubs remain exclusively male or female.
- The main problem today lies in **women's low esteem** regarding context of sport and participation in competitive sport.
- Self-conscious in a male environment or as a beginner.
- They presume that some sports are not suitable for them, for example boxing.
- They feel that their female image is damaged by becoming muscular.
- Certain females may be discriminated against on other grounds, such as age, race or disability.
- Some lack the free-time to participate, with jobs and dependents.

8) How might women experience discrimination in recreational and sporting activities?

3 marks

**Answer:**

3 marks for 3 of:

- Less clubs, **facilities**, **activities** and competitions.
- Less **funding**, sponsorship and financial reward.
- Less **access** to positions of decision making, coaching, employment, clubs and activities (this is the glass ceiling).
- Less **media** coverage and fewer role models to inspire them.
- **Stereotyping**, social expectations, male members don't want them there.
- Verbal abuse and **sexual harassment**.

9) Sport England has a role to play in identifying and targeting minority sub-cultures who for various reasons do not fully participate in Active Sport.

a) What are the main reasons why young women do not have as high a profile as their male counterparts in sport in the England? 4 marks

**Answer:**

Four main reasons from the following:

- **Tradition** - historical role of women having low sports profile.
- **Physical** - presumption that women are physically inferior.
- **Social** - present role of women as wives and mothers.
- **Economic** - only male sportspeople are fully professionalised.
- **Media** - biased media coverage towards male sport.
- **Administration** - men dominate administration, coaching and officials in top level sport.
- **Esteem** - large numbers of women do not feel equal in sport.

b) Suggest reasons why women over 50 years of age participate in sport less than other minority sub-groups. 4 marks

**Answer:**

- **Tradition** - older women may not be convinced about modern trends.
- **Influence** - less organised than other groups.
- **Social** - tend to have other preferences and time filled up.
- **Health** - feel they are not fit enough or have limited access medical advice.
- **Esteem** - sense of embarrassment.
- **Administration** - not adequately catered for.
- **Preference and availability** - perhaps older women would prefer dancing and this is not offered at the local leisure centre.

c) Outline ways in which some of these problems have been addressed.

4 marks

**Answer:**

4 marks for 4 of:

- **Opportunity** and **provision** is being provided by organisations such as the Women's Sports Foundation, which is grant aided.
- It influences **national strategies** in order to ensure sports programmes are equitable.
- And aims to **promote** sport and **motivate** women into participating through best practice through projects such as 'Women Get Set Go'.
- **Initiatives**, such as the 2016 Sport England campaign 'This Girl Can', is designed to help women become more active.
- Initiatives aim to break down the **stereotypical** attitudes to female participation.
- And help to raise self-esteem.
- Women get less media space or time than males in the UK. However, **media campaigns** have featured role models such as Kelly Holmes and Paula Radcliffe on TV features, newspaper articles and magazines.
- Radcliffe's Great Runners, a group of six women who have been trained and mentored by Paula, have taken part in national running events, have been featured on TV and social media and created debates about attitudes towards female sport.

- 10) Explain the social and cultural factors that have led to an increase in the opportunities for women to participate in activities such as football. 4 marks

**Answer:**

*4 marks for 4 of:*

- *Equal opportunities*, more sports generally being made available.
- *Women have fought for the right to participate in activities such as football due to the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975.*
- *During World War II, women were valued because of their efforts in working in ammunition factories.*
- *Women were encouraged to join factory teams and so many large factories had female as well as male works football teams.*
- *Media coverage* increased.
- *Therefore increase in role models, more female coaches and PE teachers.*
- *School PE curriculum* and extracurricular programmes encouraged opportunities.
- *FA actively encouraged and accepted more female participants*, opening up of traditional men only clubs to include female teams.
- *And providing more male coaches* for female teams.
- *More participation* = more money for the game.
- *Reduced perception of female stereotypes*, women become more socially and physiologically acceptable.
- *For example, male dominated sports do not medically threaten female anatomy.*
- *Women have more leisure time* and more *income*.

- 11) Explain the roles and impact of scouts, managers and media on the migration patterns of sporting labour. 6 marks

**Answer:**

- *International sport has a global market* from which it can tap into and use.
- *Managers and scouts are experienced talent* evaluators.
- *Managers are responsible for the selection of teams and work with their scouts who travel extensively for the purposes of watching athletes play their chosen sports and determining whether their set of skills and talents represent what is needed by the scout's organisation.*
- *Media* and migration overlap in various ways. *Sporting images, international events* and *social media* are transmitted globally and so provide a source of information that can attract sporting talent as part of the network of global migration.

- 12) All contemporary professional sports leagues include a wide diversity of nationalities and ethnicities within their playing and coaching staff. Discuss the historical and contemporary reasons why this is the case. What is the impact of the migration of sporting labour on domestic and national teams? 12 marks

**Answer:**

- Historically **migratory patterns** of sporting behaviour have developed since the 1990's.
- Prior to this decade, professional athletes and support staff such as managers were 'home grown' and so in the case of UK football were **predominantly white skinned and local**.
- In football the introduction of the player's **licence to contract** players opened up the potential for international transfer deals. Initially recruits came from Europe – close to home and so the cultural and social transitions were not too drastic.
- More recently, **professional** sports leagues now include a wide variety of nationalities and ethnicities from all over the world.
- This has been driven mainly by **commercialisation** and **globalisation**, supported by global media and multi-national corporations that have radically changed the nature of modern sport into a multi-dollar global business and established industry.
- For example, enormous sums are obtained through broadcasting rights and corporate sponsorship.
- Today's global migration of sporting labour has been mainly fuelled by this **economic investment**.
- The economic impact on professional sports leagues is that **huge transfer fees** can attract elite players and managers from all over the world.
- For example, a Portuguese coach (current at 2016) is the manager of Manchester United and has players from the UK, Europe and South America in his premier squad.
- Many corporations are **owned by foreign** businessmen, for example, Manchester United is owned by the very wealthy Glazer family, of US origin.
- **Global communication** technology such as Skype and Facebook enable elite players to stay in touch with their friends and family back home.
- Contemporary global **airline transport** provides efficient and comfortable travel all over the globe.
- As a result players, managers and coaches are not put off by distances between job and their roots and families.
- **Talent pipelines**, based on previous dealings and exchange of players and coaches, encourage further migration and diversity of nationalities and ethnicities.
- For example, since the 1990s several Fijians and Kiwi rugby players have received lucrative contracts to play professional club rugby in Japan.

**What is the impact of the migration of sporting labour on domestic and national teams?**

- The impact of talent pipelines can create a '**player drain**' which depletes the country of its talent pool.
- Migration of sporting labour can also have a negative impact on local talent. In the case of the FA premier football league, UK teams employ many non-UK players.
- These situations can have a negative impact on local talent and the development of national sides as home grown players are **denied regular opportunities** to play at international level.