

# The 1st International Scientific Conference the Role of Sport in Society Women, Sport, and Social Change: book of abstracts

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**Edited book / Urednička knjiga**

*Publication status / Verzija rada:* **Published version / Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)**

*Publication year / Godina izdavanja:* **2023**

*Permanent link / Trajna poveznica:* <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:117:340676>

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*Download date / Datum preuzimanja:* **2024-07-26**



*Repository / Repozitorij:*

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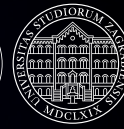




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University of Zagreb  
Faculty of Kinesiology



Institute of  
Social Sciences

# The 1<sup>st</sup> International Scientific Conference The Role of Sport in Society

Women, Sport, and Social Changes

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

ZAGREB, CROATIA, DECEMBER 15-16, 2023



**The 1<sup>st</sup> International  
Scientific Conference  
The Role of Sport  
in Society**

Women, Sport, and Social Changess

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

Publisher: **University of Zagreb Faculty of Kinesiology**

For the Publisher: **Mario Baić, Dean**

Editors-in-chief: **Sunčica Bartoluci and Marko Mustapić**

Organising committee:

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Graphic design:

**Tomislav Brozović** ([www.trinatri.com](http://www.trinatri.com))

ISBN: 978-953-317-077-0



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# I. Introduction

As it has its own forms of organisation and its own culture, sport has a powerful influence on the lives of many members of society. Regular participation in physical activity and sport is key to the health, well-being, and optimal development of children and adolescents (WHO, 2020). Sport is a complex social practice, and as such, cannot be reduced to the broad belief that it is an exclusively or exceedingly positive social phenomenon (Elias and Dunning, 1986). For example, men in sport still hold higher positions of power and influence than women. The majority of sports worldwide are defined as primarily male activities, which results in half of the world population being excluded or discouraged from participating in many sports (Coakley & Pike, 2009). Therefore, in the study of sports in the social sciences and humanities, gender relations impose themselves as a key research topic.

Gender inequality has its roots in pre-modern societies. Among numerous other elements, gender relations are one of those that disprove the myth that sport has an exclusively positive impact on individuals, groups, and society. In most modern societies, sport is still exceptionally patriarchal in nature, and as such, is directed towards maintaining existing gender inequalities. Research shows that the negative impact of gender roles and stereotypes on the participation of girls and women in sport and physical activities leads to gender inequality and discrimination (Bartoluci and Baršić, 2020; Greblo Jurakić et al., 2021) in the Croatian context. Girls are less likely to engage in sporting activities and more frequently give up on sport, especially during adolescence (Pedišić et al., 2023).

Changes in this context of social relations are take place slowly. The history of women in sport for most of the twentieth century consisted of individual and collective efforts to overcome exclusion and discrimination and to persistently seek spaces where women could take part in sport. Until the 1960s, the myth that aggressive, vigorous sports would harm the female body and its reproductive role were broadly accepted (Coakley, 2020). Opportunities to participate in certain sports have increased significantly in societies where women's rights are respected, but access to sports venues is difficult to ensure in cases where male participants are already competing for access to sports venues and social resources. Although steps have been taken towards gender equality, modern sport is still burdened with numerous problems and inequalities. Additionally, numerous new issues and public debates have arisen regarding the position and rights of LGBTIQ people in sport.

We dare to claim that most societies do not have enough scientific conferences that bring together researchers and scientists who study the topics of gender and sport. We thus advocate a multidisciplinary approach to this topic and a pluralism of theoretical paradigms and perspectives. This conference intends to approach sport in a way that enables the inclusion of researchers of various methodological and theoretical backgrounds and ensure dialogue between various actors in order to provide insight into the possibility of implementing scientific discoveries in social practices tied to gender relations in sport. In this way, we wish to promote diversity and equality, within the framework of which sports and competition can serve to facilitate cooperation between various actors on the local, national, and international level. This international conference is our collective attempt to contribute to existing scientific knowledge on the topic of sport and gender in sociology, kinesiology, history, psychology, political science, ethnology, philosophy, and other related fields. We are convinced that this is just the beginning of our long journey together, because it is our goal to make this conference a regular one with longitudinal character, bringing together scientists who study various dimensions of sport in social life, with a focus on social change. Sport can serve as a mirror for society, as well as a resource for social change with the goal of attaining gender equality.

We hope that fruitful debate at the conference will create new friendships and academic relationships between the participants, who will want to come back again. Until we meet again in Zagreb in 2026!

*Sunčica Bartoluci & Marko Mustapić*



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# III. Keynote speaker

DUNJA ANTUNOVIC

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Dunja Antunovic (PhD, Penn State) is an assistant professor of sport sociology at the School of Kinesiology at the University of Minnesota in the United States. She is co-author of the book titled *Serving Equality: Feminism, Media, and Women's Sport* (Peter Lang, 2022) and has published in over 30 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters on issues such as gender norms in the sport industry, implications of digital media in mega-events, and sports media theory and methods. Antunovic has taught various classes in Kinesiology and in Communication departments, including sport history and philosophy, global perspectives in sport communication, and international communication. Antunovic is a former tennis player -- she represented Hungary at the FISU World University Games in Bangkok 2007 and Belgrade 2009.

## **GENDER REPRESENTATIONS IN SPORTS MEDIA: PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHANGE**

UN Women advocates "doing better and more media coverage" as a key tenet for gender equality in sport. Media coverage is crucial because it can shape how girls and women experience sports, by either reinforcing or challenging gender stereotypes. However, decades of research found consistent marginalization of girls and women in sports media, with remarkable consistencies across geographic contexts, including in the Central and Eastern European region. Among the key issues in representation are the trivialization of women's sport, sexualization of sportswomen, and gendered nationalism. To address these issues, governing bodies (for example the International Olympic Committee) and broadcast organizations (for example, the European Broadcasting Union) have issued portrayal guidelines that outline useful strategies for media practitioners in promoting gender balance and non-discrimination.

In this talk, I provide an overview of what Toni Bruce (2016) called "rules of representation," or the common ways in which women's sports appear in the media. Drawing on examples in the Central and Eastern European context, I illustrate the lingering problems of media representations that reinforce gender stereotypes and marginalize women's sport. In addition, I also note moments of disruption, or instances when women's sports gain visibility and become an avenue for social change. The talk concludes with theoretical implications for research on women's sports in the media and practical recommendations for stakeholders (e.g., media organizations, governing bodies) for promoting equitable representations of women's sport.



# IV. Abstracts

1. Emmanuel Aboagye,<sup>1</sup> Ernest Yeboah Acheampong,<sup>2</sup> Ralph Frimpong<sup>2</sup> & Fraser Carson<sup>3</sup>

## **UNDERSTANDING ELITE FEMALE FOOTBALL COACHES' EXPERIENCES AND REFLECTIONS IN A MALE-DOMINATED ENVIRONMENT IN GHANA**

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The rationale of this study is to examine the career experiences of elite female football coaches in Ghana. More importantly, we focus on their motives, the challenges of football coaching and their experiences along their career paths. The study draws from literature on female coaches in football to understand their experiences and reflections in their chosen careers. The findings of the study relied on in-depth semi-structured interviews with five elite female football coaches aged between 28 and 50 years. Participants' responses reveal that both intrinsic and extrinsic motives drive them into football coaching including learning experiences from overseas, a strong desire to break the gendered hegemony of coaching in Ghana, serving as role models, enjoyment, satisfaction and passion for their chosen careers. Results indicate that they encountered sociocultural, organisational, personal and interpersonal challenges. Also, they experience gender stereotyping, limited career mobility, sexism and marginalisation, which prevent them from becoming elite coaches. The study provides useful data for stakeholders including Ghana Football Association (GFA) to use effective strategies (e.g., special incentives for women coaches) to attract and retain women in the football coaching space.

**Key words:** elite female football coaches, career experiences, gender, motives, trajectories

## 2. Anna Alajbeg

### **NASILJE U SPORTU**

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Nasilje u sportu čest je i ozbiljan javnozdravstveni problem koji izaziva sve veću zabrinutost istraživača budući da je utvrđeno da ostavlja brojne psihičke posljedice na sve sudionike. Istraživanja o nasilju u sportu još su uvijek relativno rijetka što ukazuje da je potrebno sustavnije se baviti navedenim fenomenom.

Sportski klubovi su, osim škole, mjesta gdje se okuplja veliki broj adolescenata, provode većinu svog slobodnog vremena i komuniciraju s vršnjacima, pružajući im priliku za fizički, emocionalni i socijalni razvoj. Iako se podrazumijeva da sportske aktivnosti povoljno utječu na tjelesni, psihički i socijalni razvoj djece i mladih, nasilje ga može pretvoriti u negativna iskustva među sportašima.

S obzirom na uobičajenu upotrebu zastrašivanja, agresije i nasilja kao strategija u sportu, znanstvenici izražavaju svoju ozbiljnu zabrinutost u vezi utjecaja takvih neprimjerenih ponašanja na razvoj djece i mladih. Doživljeno nasilje ima negativne emocionalne učinke na žrtve, te može dovesti do smanjenja bavljenja sportom, povlačenjem iz sporta i opadanjem školskog uspjeha.

Razumijevanje fenomena nasilja zahtjeva opsežan teorijski okvir, stoga će se u ovom radu dati pregled dosadašnjih istraživanja o oblicima i prevalenciji nasilja u sportu, analizirat će se odnos trenera prema sportašima i sportaša prema trenerima, te odnos između samih sportaša. Dat će se i preporuke za prevenciju i intervenciju u cilju sprječavanja nasilnih ponašanja, stvaranja pozitivne klime među sportašima, podizanje svijesti, regulacije emocija i primjerenu komunikaciju.

**Key words:** nasilje, sport, sportaši, treneri

### 3. Jelena Anđelić

## **ULOGA ODGOJITELJA KINEZIologa U MOTORIČKOM RAZVOJU DJECE PREDŠKOLSKE DOBI**

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Sama pomisao na djecu predškolske dobi vodi nas izravno k razmišljanju o bićima s neprestanom potrebom za gibanjem, istraživanjem, senzoričkim razvojem kroz igru te autentičnom potrebom za razvojem. Ono što danas uviđamo je djetetova nemogućnost slobodne motoričke igre. Užurbani moderni život velikih gradova i podražaji digitalnih uređaja u blizini djeteta, uvelike su utjecali na oslabljen razvoj motoričkih sposobnosti. Nedovoljno poticanje djeteta na sport limitira razvoj biotičkih motoričkih znanja koja smatramo prirodnim znanjima, a danas ih je nemoguće razviti kod sve djece. Ovim radom želimo približiti važnost uloge odgojitelja kineziologa za razvoj motoričkih vještina kod djece predškolske dobi, jer su one preduvjet djetetovog optimalnog rasta, razvoja i učenja na svim razvojnim područjima. Svakodnevno tjelesno vježbanje potiče razvoj i obogaćivanje motoričke memorije, a razvojem krupne motorike tijela utječemo i na razvoj fine motorike tijela što ostavlja i dobar put ka spoznajnom razvoju. Integrirani sportski programi u dječjim vrtićima važne su metode poticanja zdravog življenja i kretanja, ne samo djeci već i široj obitelji. Djeca uče po modelu, stoga je bitno da odgojitelji budu motivirani promotori zdravog življenja jer su prva slika na koju djeca rade presliku. Dnevni ritam dječjeg vrtića obogaćen kineziološkim motoričkim aktivnostima ostavlja pozitivan utisak na razvoj biotičkih motoričkih znanja koja smatramo prirodnima, ali ujedno i limitiranima zbog nedostatka vremena za slobodnu motoričku igru djece.

**Key words:** odgojitelj kineziolog, motorički razvoj, djeca predškolske dobi

## 4. Josipa Antekolović<sup>1</sup> i Sunčica Bartoluci<sup>2</sup>

### **POLOŽAJ SPORTAŠICA U HRVATSKOM DRUŠTVU – „TU SMO, ISTO SMO KAO VI!“**

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Sport je slika i prilika šireg društva, njegovih dominantnih normi i vrijednosti. Unatoč sve većem broju sportašica, sport je u hrvatskom kontekstu i dalje duboko maskuliniziran i protkan snažnim rodnim stereotipima. S ciljem utvrđivanja iskustava i stavova vezanih za rodnu neravnopravnost u sportu u hrvatskom društvu, s posebnim naglaskom na položaj žena u sportu, intervjuirano je 20 studenata/ica Kineziološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Tematskom analizom iskaza izdvojene su dvije teme i sedam podtema. Rezultati pokazuju da se u hrvatskom društvu isključivo cijeni vrhunski sportski rezultat. Također, vidljiva je podređenost žena na više razina – u nedovoljnoj zastupljenosti na vodećim pozicijama u sportu, manjim plaćama u odnosu na muške kolege, manjoj medijskoj eksponiranosti te lošijim uvjetima za treniranje. Navedena problematika naročito dolazi do izražaja kada je riječ o temi majčinstva i sporta. Usprkos smanjenju bavljenja sportom za mnoge žene nakon što postanu majke (McGannon i McMahon, 2021; McGannon i sur., 2018; Tekavc i sur., 2020), majčinstvo ne znači nužno kraj sportske karijere (Spowart i McGannon, 2023). Na tragu navedenog, sudionici/e istraživanja iskazuju egalitarne stavove te uviđaju težinu balansiranja između javne i privatne sfere, podržavaju majčinstvo sportašica i njihov povratak na sportske terene nakon poroda te naglašavaju važnost podrške od strane partnera, obitelji i okoline.

**Key words:** hrvatsko društvo, rodna ravnopravnost, sportašice, majčinstvo

## 5. Josipa Antekolović<sup>1</sup>, Sunčica Bartoluci<sup>2</sup>, Ksenija Klasnić<sup>3</sup> & Marko Marelić<sup>4</sup>

### MEASURING GENDER INEQUALITY IN SPORTS: SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION

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Gender inequality remains a persistent issue in the world of sports. However, research on this topic, particularly in Croatia, has been limited. In our study, we introduce the Gender Inequality in Sports Scale (GISS), a new instrument designed for a comprehensive assessment of gender-based disparities in the sports context. The scale's construction relied on a comprehensive conceptual framework comprising five content domains: body, women's sports, business, traditional gender roles, and men in aesthetic sports.

GISS consists of 21 items, some adapted from existing scales and others developed by the authors. Principal component analysis revealed three distinct components: "Aesthetic Sports Are Not for Men, and Professional Sports Are Not for Women," "Subordination of Women's Sports," and "Traditional Gender Roles." These components encompass various aspects of gender inequality in sports, including stereotypes, media representation, and undervaluing women's achievements in sports.

The scale demonstrated high internal consistency, confirming its content validity. It also showed convergent validity through correlations with participants' religiosity, traditional upbringing, and support for traditional-patriarchal gender roles. Interestingly, male participants in this study expressed more gender-unequal attitudes in sports than female, aligning with previous research trends observed in Croatia. This emphasizes the importance of addressing gender biases and stereotypes within the sports context.

GISS provides valuable insights into the dimensions of gender inequality in sports and promises to be a significant instrument for researchers, policymakers, and sports organizations to assess and combat gender disparities in the world of sports.

**Key words:** scale development, gender inequality in sports, gender stereotypes in sports, Gender Inequality in Sports Scale (GISS)



## 6. Maja Ban

### **SPORT, GENDER, AND SOCIAL CHANGES: HOW THE END OF COLD WAR BECAME BEGINNING OF GOLDEN ERA OF CROATIAN WOMEN VOLLEYBALL**

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The collapse of socialism, the collapse of the USSR and social changes in (post)socialist societies had a strong impact on sports in general, and thus on women's volleyball in Croatia in the 1990s. At that time, women's volleyball in Croatia recorded the greatest sporting successes, especially AOK Mladost Zagreb, which included Russian coach Nikolaj Karpolj and three top volleyball players, Olympic winners, Irina Kirilova, Jelena Čebukina and Valentina Makovjeckaj. It was a strong incentive for the new successes of Croatian women's volleyball. Already in the first season of coach Karpolj (1991), AOK Mladost Zagreb won the strongest European club competition, the European Champions Cup (today's Champions League). This result was also reflected in the success of the Croatian women's volleyball team, which in 1995, 1997 and 1999 won silver medals at the European championships, and in 2000 made its first and only appearance at the Olympic Games. The aim of this paper is to understand and explain the changes that took place in Croatian women's volleyball with the arrival of Russian players and coaches in AOK Mladost Zagreb and how changes in the wider socio-political context influenced the achievement of the greatest sporting successes. Four semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with volleyball players, successful actresses at the time, and discourse analysis of media announcements and entries from daily newspapers: *Sportske novosti*, *Večernji list* and *Vjesnik*. The results provide an insight into the experiences of the players and their personal interpretations of how the arrival of Soviet experts and players in Croatian women's volleyball in the 1990s enabled a new kinesiology approach in the work of clubs and the national team, which consequently led to the greatest successes of Croatian women's volleyball, as well as an understanding of broader social changes and transitions of socialist countries, with an emphasis on the Croatian context.

**Key words:** Croatian women's volleyball, Russian players, Nikolaj Karpolj

### **SPORT, ROD I DRUŠTVENE PROMJENE: KAKO JE KRAJ HLADNOG RATA POSTAO POČETAK ZLATNOG DOBA HRVATSKE ŽENSKE ODBOJKE**

Slom socijalizma, raspad SSSR-a i društvene promjene u (post)socijalističkim društvima imale su snažan utjecaj na sport općenito, pa time i na žensku odbojku u Hrvatskoj 1990.-ih godina. U to vrijeme ženska odbojka u Hrvatskoj bilježi najveće sportske uspjehe, naročito AOK Mladost Zagreb, u koji dolaze ruski trener Nikolaj Karpolj i tri vrhunske odbojkašice, olimpijske pobjednice, Irina Kirilova, Jelena Čebukina i Valentina Makovjeckaj. Bio je to snažan poticaj novim uspjesima hrvatske ženske odbojke. Već u prvoj sezoni trenera Karpolja (1991.) AOK Mladost Zagreb osvaja najjače europsko klupsko natjecanje, Kup Europskih prvaka (današnju Ligu prvaka). Ovaj se rezultat reflektirao i na uspjeh Hrvatske ženske odbojkaške reprezentacije koja 1995., 1997. i 1999. godine osvaja srebrna odličja na europskim prvenstvima a 2000. prvi i jedini put nastupa na Olimpijskim igrama.

Cilj ovog rada je razumjeti i objasniti koje su se promjene dogodile u hrvatskoj ženskoj odbojci dolaskom ruskih igračica i trenera u AOK Mladost Zagreb te kako su promjene u širem društveno-političkom kontekstu utjecale na postizanje najvećih sportskih uspjeha. Provedena su četiri polustrukturirana dubinska intervjua s odbojkašicama, aktericama tadašnjih uspjeha te analiza diskursa medijskih objava i zapisa iz dnevnih novina: Sportskih novosti, Večernjeg lista i Vjesnika. Rezultati pružaju uvid u iskustva akterica te njihova osobna tumačenja kako je dolaskom sovjetskih stručnjaka i igračica u hrvatsku žensku odbojku 1990.-ih omogućen novi kineziološki pristup u radu klubova i reprezentacije što je posljedično dovelo do najvećih uspjeha hrvatske ženske odbojke kao i razumijevanje širih društvenih promjena i tranzicije socijalističkih zemalja, s naglaskom na hrvatski kontekst.

**Ključne riječi:** hrvatska ženska odbojka, ruske igračice, Nikolaj Karpolj

## 7. Renata Barić

### THE CULTURE OF PERFECTIONISM – MALE OR FEMALE CURSE?

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One of the most prevalent traps of modern society that lives a lot through social media and networks is that everything has to be perfect. We are all expected to be beautiful, young, thin, visit attractive places, showing our perfect life that arises high pressure. From the very young age, especially in competitive environments as sport or school, we are indoctrinated to believe that perfection was the only standard, and anything less is not acceptable. It can be often helpful because such striving drives a person to work hard toward goal accomplishments, but on the other hand it can be a trap, debilitating even life-threatening when overflow person's sense of self-worth and evoke mental health issues. Perfectionism is associated with demographic factors, it is a personality disposition, a mindset that leads one's action. It can cause maladaptive responses depending on self-criticism, perceived stress, concerns about mistakes and social values. Women are more prominent to be perfectionistic than man, both self-developed and socially prescribed, they are more likely to develop symptoms of negative perfectionism - evaluating themselves through their achievements or failures. It is especially true in sports that is tailored as men's world with high expectations which do not recognise a middle way, only two extremes – perfection or failure. To diminish maladaptive consequences of perfectionism preventive interventions are needed that should be applied in different social context from early age.

**Key words:** perfectionism, sport, modern society

## 8. Sunčica Bartoluci<sup>1</sup>, Branka Galić<sup>2</sup> i Antonio Pilat<sup>3</sup>

### DIZAČICE UTEGA U HRVATSKOM DRUŠTVU

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Kulturološki gledano, sportovi u društvu podijeljeni su na "muške" i "ženske" što je povezano sa stereotipima te tipičnim muškim tj. ženskim rodnim ulogama. Dizanje utega, jedan je od onih sportova u kojem dominiraju muškarci. U hrvatskom društvu, žene se u ovaj sport uključuju u posljednjih desetak godina, a prve rezultate na europskoj i svjetskoj razini postižu u novije vrijeme. Od žena se općenito očekuje da rade na svojim tijelima na načine koji ograničavaju razvoj fizičke snage – posebice njezinog vanjskog izgleda kroz prekomjernu muskulaturu, snažnog kulturnog označitelja i moći i muškosti (Channon & Matthews, 2015). Ovaj sport u fokus stavlja mišićavost i snagu, te se često smatra da sudjelovanje žena u dizanju utega može dovesti u pitanje tradicionalnu sliku muškosti i ženskosti.

Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je analizirati problematiku spola i roda u jednom tipično muškom sportu. Provedeno je šest polustrukturiranih dubinskih intervjua s vrhunskim hrvatskim dizačicama utega, osvajačicama medalje na državnoj razini. Zanimalo nas je percipiraju li dizačice ovaj sport kao tipično muški, s kakvim se preprekama susreću u svojoj okolini te kako vide svoj status u odnosu na muške dizače utega unutar kluba.

**Ključne riječi:** spol, rod, dizanje utega, hrvatsko društvo

## 9. Sunčica Bartoluci & Damir Pekas

### **'WHO WILL MARRY YOU?': FEMALE WRESTLING IN CROATIAN SOCIETY**

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Women's participation in so-called masculine sports, such as wrestling, can challenge traditional sexual hierarchies, at both individual and broader cultural levels (Channon & Matthews, 2015). In Croatia, women's entry into wrestling disrupts traditional gender norms, so it is considered a masculine sport. Female wrestling is sport which most closely approximate the ability to exert physical domination over others – a key component of what might be considered to symbolically constitute hegemonic masculinity (Connell, 1995; Messner, 1990, 2002), an element of many combat-based sports.

The purpose of this research was to analyse in what manner gender was constructed, portrayed and lived out within female wrestling in Croatian society? We conducted 10 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with active and former elite women wrestlers. The findings indicate that women wrestlers face numerous gender inequalities, discrimination, and stereotypes. They also have inadequate working conditions and insufficient resources from sport institutions. Despite all of that, there is growing interest in the female wrestling in the last decade in Croatian society. Although, changes are slow and insufficient, there is progress. Throughout the interviews, the female wrestlers addressed and recognized a definite cultural shift in how female wrestlers are perceived but these shifts are very slow and much more effort is needed to make a real step forward.

**Key words:** female wrestling, masculine sports, Croatian society

## 10. Boris Beck i Karla Krišto

### ŽUDNJA I USPOREDBA – DISKURS IZVJEŠTAVANJA O HRVATSKOM ŽENSKOM NOGOMETU

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Nogometašice se suočavaju s društvenim ograničenjima koja uvjetuju da su žene stvorene za ženska zanimanja, a ne za nogomet kao muško zanimanje i muški sport. Prva osobina izvještavanja o ženskom sportu je njegova odsutnost jer je medijska pokrivenost ženskog nogometa i dalje minimalna. Rodna nejednakost u sportu proizlazi iz različitog ekonomskog, političkog i društvenog statusa muškaraca i žena, nauštrb žena. Ondje, pak, gdje sportašice dobivaju medijsku pokrivenost, često se banaliziraju usredotočenjem na njihove fizičke karakteristike i/ili ih se opisuje kao seksualne objekte. Žena je u sportu, kao i u medijima općenito, prikazana kao teritorij žudnje, tako da njezino tijelo i njegovi atributi imaju glavnu ulogu u sportskom medijskom prostoru. Prikazi nogometašica su redukcijski, stereotipni i seksualizirani, uz neizbježnu usporedbu s muškarcima koji se bave istim sportom. Karakteristike poput strasti i konkurentnosti tipičnije se povezuju s hegemonijskom muškošću, a ne s naglašenom ženstvenošću te se neizbježno dolazi do zaključka da je muški nogomet superiorniji i zapravo jedini pravi. Rodnu hijerarhiju utvrđuju sportski mediji isticanjem izvanatletskih postignuća žena i raspravama o njihovu osobnom životu čime se zanemaruju sportske sposobnosti žena. Usredotočenost na privatnu domenu potkopava sportska postignuća igračica. Sumarno, isticanje ženstvenosti povezano je s minimiziranjem njihovih postignuća i razine vještina uslijed nepovoljne usporedbe s muškarcima.

**Ključne riječi:** mediji, ženski nogomet, seksualizacija, žudnja, privatnost



## 11. Marko Begović

### **GENDER AND SPORT: THE ONGOING CHALLENGE IN EX-YUGOSLAVIA**

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The fact that there is limited data on gender and sport research should serve as an alarm for academia across the region of ex-Yugoslavia or Western Balkans (Cooky et al., 2014; Cooky et al., 2018; Begović, 2022). Additionally, athletes and other physical persons have been under pressure due to the complex socio-political realm in the form of an ongoing and never-ending transition. In the last decade, there was an attempt in Montenegro to study this phenomenon in concert with the Women's Sport Foundation under the support of the International Olympic Committee through Olympic Solidarity and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The results from these combined academic and policy interventions suggest rather limited effects due to the wider challenge associated with sport-related governance. In support of this claim stands a recent national report on opportunities for women athletes to stay in sport-related organizations after their sporting careers. It is found that women are experiencing multi-level challenges, ranging from unequal access to sport-related activities, dual-career system, and social and childcare support to representation within governing bodies and decision-making positions.

**Key words:** Barriers, Facilitators, gender, ex-Yugoslavia, sport

## 12. Ozren Biti

### **KRALJICA DISKA I BACANJE NA GLAVU: MEDIJSKO PREDSTAVLJANJE LIKA I TIJELA SANDRE PERKOVIĆ**

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Izlaganje polazi od recentnih zbivanja na atletskim terenima i medijskog praćenja istih (Svjetsko prvenstvo u Budimpešti, kolovoz 2023; Hanžekovićev memorijal u Zagrebu i mitinzi Dijamantne lige u Kini i SAD-u, rujan 2023), a koncentrira se na šire promotrenu medijsku reprezentaciju, ali i konstrukciju lika i tijela bacačice diska Sandre Perković. Slučaj Sandre Perković, koliko god u nekim aspektima paradigmatičan, specifičan je u svojoj vezanosti za hrvatsko društveno, političko, medijsko i sportsko podneblje. Stoga će se u tim okvirima propitati njezino iznevjeravanje rodnih stereotipa i predodžbi o rodnim ulogama te udio medija u prepoznavanju tog iznevjeravanja. Pritom će se uzeti u obzir doprinos kako tradicionalnih tako i novih medija te na tim temeljima raspraviti na kojoj razini i u kojoj mjeri medijacija sporta nalaže promjene u društveno-znanstvenom i humanističkom pristupanju rodnoj neravnopravnosti u području vrhunskog sporta. Ukazat će se na to da uvriježeni fokus na objektivizaciju žena i seksualizaciju ženskog tijela u sportu, baš kao i na zakinutost ženskog sporta spram muškog u pogledu medijske vidljivosti, nije dostatan za ostvarenje konkretnijih istraživačkih uvida, odnosno da su potrebne nijansiraniije perspektive.

**Ključne riječi:** rod, mediji, tijelo, bacanje diska, Sandra Perković

## 13. Alen Borić

### **SPORT I EMANCIPACIJA ŽENA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI U PRVOJ POLOVINI 20. STOLJEĆA**

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Sport u Bosni i Hercegovini razvijao se pod utjecajem različitih politika, što je u značajnoj mjeri usmjerilo njegov razvoj, a samim tim i utjecalo na učešće žena u sportu. Smjene vlasti donosile su različite stavove o učešću i zastupljenosti žena u sportu. U ovom radu posvetit ćemo se analizi uloge sporta u emancipaciji žena u Bosni i Hercegovini u periodu od 1918. do 1950. godine, te odnosu vladajućih struktura prema pitanju učešća žena u sportu. Problemi vezani za razvoj ženskog sporta nisu specifični samo za sport, već se u najvećoj mjeri kroz sport manifestiraju ili prenose problemi društva. Tako se u periodu između dva svjetska rata osnivaju sportski kolektivi s nacionalnim predznakom. Žene nisu imale svoje samostalne aktive, već su aktivnosti razvijale unutar nacionalnih društava. U ovom periodu u Bosnu i Hercegovinu dolazi sportska disciplina „hazena“ osmišljena i namijenjena samo za žene, s ciljem uključivanja ženske omladine u aktivniji društveni život. Dolaskom Komunističke partije na vlast odnos prema ženama se mijenja. Pored prava na rad i političkih prava, kroz sport su se nastojale izgraditi snažne, neovisne, atletske žene, koje bi ravnopravno sudjelovale u procesu izgradnje socijalizma. Partija je u sportu vidjela saveznika u borbi za emancipaciju žena, koje je trebalo omogućiti njeno „oslobađanje“ od tradicionalne odjeće. Međutim, je li društvo bilo spremno za ovakve promjene i veće eksponiranje žena u javnosti? Kultura, tradicija i religija bili su još jedna barijera razvoju ženskog sporta, naročito u ruralnim dijelovima. Nova vlast je nastojala propagandom i pozitivnim primjerima riješiti ovaj problem, o čemu ćemo, također, govoriti u radu.

**Ključne riječi:** žene, sport, emancipacija, Bosna i Hercegovina, Kraljevina Jugoslavija, Jugoslavija, socijalizam, komunizam

## 14. Paola Borović

### THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF SPORT IN TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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Sport is one of the economic sectors that has undergone numerous transformations over the past decades. In today's world, it has become an important component of the social and economic development of individual countries and regions. Additionally, as an activity, it provides a strong stimulus to global economic development, and constitutes significant source of income and economic growth. The subject of this work is the economic significance of sport in terms of employment in the Republic of Croatia. Within the paper, employment in the sport sector in the Republic of Croatia is analyzed, along with data on employment in the top ten sectors related to sport. The main sources of data used are the studies of the European Union's SpEA from 2012 and 2018, as well as Eurostat. Furthermore, an analysis of employment in sport in the Republic of Croatia is conducted based on gender, age, and education level, and a comparison is made with European Union member states to position Croatia. According to the Eurostat data for the year 2022 related to the employment of women in sport, Croatia has the largest gender gap between men and women employed in sport within the European Union, standing at 79.5% in favor of men. Sport satellite account data for the Republic of Croatia show that tourism activities related to sport and sport services, including the activities of sport clubs and the operation of sport facilities, constitute the main components of sport in Croatia. The economic significance of sport in terms of employment in Croatia is significant. Sport has enabled the employment of 44,861 people directly, or 67,175 in total. Investing in sport creates more gross value added and employment within supply margins than investing in the average economic sector, and for this reason, it is an important sector that should be invested in.

**Key words:** sport, employment, women in sport

### EKONOMSKI ZNAČAJ SPORTA U SMISLU ZAPOSŁJAVANJA U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

Sport je jedan od ekonomskih sektora koji je kroz posljednja desetljeća doživio brojne transformacije. U današnje vrijeme postao je važna komponenta društvenog i ekonomskog razvoja pojedine zemlje i regije. Također, kao djelatnost daje jak poticaj globalnom privrednom razvoju te postaje značajan izvor prihoda i ekonomskog rasta. Predmet ovog rada je ekonomski značaj sporta u smislu zapošljavanja u Republici Hrvatskoj. Unutar rada analizira se zaposlenost u sportu u Republici Hrvatskoj te podaci zaposlenosti u top deset sektora vezanih uz sport. Kao glavni izvor podataka korištene su studije Europske unije SpEA iz 2012. i 2018. godine te Eurostat. Također, provedena je analiza zaposlenosti u sportu u Republici Hrvatskoj prema spolu, dobi i stupnju obrazovanja te je napravljena usporedba sa zemljama članicama Europske unije kako bi se pozicioniralo Hrvatsku. Prema podacima Eurostata za 2022. godinu vezanim uz zaposlenost žena u sportu Hrvatska ima najveću razliku između muškaraca i žena zaposlenih u sportu unutar Europske unije, a ona iznosi 79.5% u korist muškaraca. Podaci sportskih satelitskih računa za Republiku Hrvatsku pokazuju kako turizam povezan sa sportom i sportske usluge koje uključuju djelatnosti sportskih klubova i rada sportskih objekata čine glavne sastavnice sporta u Hrvatskoj. Ekonomski značaj sporta u smislu zapošljavanja u Hrvatskoj je velik. Sport je omogućio zaposlenje 44 861 osoba izravno, odnosno 67 175 sveukupno. Investiranje u sport stvara više bruto dodane vrijednosti i zaposlenosti unutar opskrbnih marži nego investiranje u prosječni sektor gospodarstva te iz tog razloga jedan je od važnih sektora u koje treba ulagati.

**Ključne riječi:** sport, zaposlenost, žene u sportu

## 15. Martina Čeh

### **DISCIPLINA JE TEMELJNA VRIJEDNOST SPORTSKOG I DUHOVNOG ŽIVOTA**

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U ovom radu bavit ćemo se razmatranjem discipline kao vrijednosti za postizanje onog najboljeg od sebe u sportskom i duhovnom životu.

Papa Franjo kaže da su požrtvovnost, trening, strogost bitni elementi sporta. Čovjek je jedinstvo tijela, duha i duše. Tijelo nije stroj i nije lišen duhovne stvarnosti. Sportski život ne uključuje samo trenažne procese i natjecanje već i žrtvu. Sportaš podnosi žrtvu kako bi ostvario zadani cilj. Izraz žrtva sport dijeli s religijom. Svaka žrtva zahtjeva disciplinu kako bi postala uspjeh. Disciplina znači poštivanje pravila, ali i učenje i usavršavanje. U duhovnom životu disciplina je sposobnost vladanja samim sobom. Papa Franjo sport promatra kao asketizam koji je tipičan za kršćanstvo i druge vjerske i duhovne tradicije. Način života u kojem se žrtvom, a ona zahtjeva disciplinu, dolazi do savršenstva u duhovnom i sportskom životu.

**Ključne riječi:** sport, zaposlenost, žene u sportu



## 16. Ivan Čolakovac & Iva Barković

### A BIBLIOMETRIC OVERVIEW OF SCOPUS RESEARCH ON WOMEN AND SPORT

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This research conducts a comprehensive bibliometric examination of the scholarly output pertaining to “Woman and Sport” within the Scopus database. Employing bibliometric analysis enables an objective and quantifiable assessment of the literature, aiming to achieve several key objectives: (1) to describe the characteristics of the publications; (2) to scrutinize productivity patterns; (3) to pinpoint focal subject areas and prominent journals; and (4) to unveil diverse co-occurrence networks. The analysis involved calculating basic bibliometric measures and conducting co-occurrence analysis to reveal how authors, citations, and author-chosen keywords are connected. The investigation spans a decade, commencing from January 1, 2013, to December 31, 2022. The study includes 8,651 articles, 650 reviews and 228 conference papers. It's important to note that a group of 159 authors contributed to the corpus of papers pertaining to woman and sport. Remarkably, the United States and Spain stand out as the primary contributors, producing a significant portion of the articles in this field. This thorough analysis establishes a strong basis for comprehending the research landscape concerning the connection between women and sports in the last ten years, providing valuable insights for future studies in this area.

**Key words:** bibliometric analysis, woman, sport

## 17. Zrinko Čustonja i Dario Škegro

### IVANA HIRSCHMANN I POČECI SUSTAVNE TJELOVJEŽBE I SPORTA ŽENA U HRVATSKOJ

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*„U današnje doba, gdje se radi o ravnopravnosti žene, i gdje se od nje traži više, nego ikad prije, i prigovara, da je njezina tjelesna konstrukcija mnogo slabija od muške – treba upravo jačati tjelesnu njezinu snagu, a to se zaista ne može ničim bolje, nego dobro uredjenom djevojačkom tjelovježbom.“ (Hirschmann, 1908)*

Usvajanjem prvog zakona o školstvu te uvođenja obaveznog osnovnoškolskog obrazovanja u Hrvatskoj 1874. godine, a kasnije iste godine i osnivanjem prvog društva Hrvatskoga sokola u Zagrebu započeo je sustavan razvoj tjelovježbe i sporta na području Hrvatske. Osnovnoškolsko obrazovanje predviđalo je i nastavu tjelesnoga odgoja (gimnastike) jednako za dječake i djevojčice. Uz osnovne (pučke) škole obavezna nastava gimnastike uvedena je i u više djevojačke škole te učiteljske škole. Ivana Hirschmann (8.5.1866.-8.5.1943.) imala je tada 8 godina. Završila je osnovnu (pučku) školu (1873.-1877.) zatim Višu djevojačku školu (1877.-1882.) i trogodišnju učiteljsku školu („samostansku preparandiju“ odnosno preparandiju Sestara milosrdnica u Zagrebu 1882.-1885.). Obaveznu nastavu tjelesnog odgoja (gimnastike) na Višoj djevojačkoj školi predavala joj je Marija Fabković, a na učiteljskoj školi Franjo (František) Hochman. Upravo ju je F. Hochman usmjerio u tjelovježbu te je na njegov poticaj 1885. položila i posebni državni ispit za učiteljsku službu iz tjelesnog odgoja (gimnastike) te je mogla predavati nastavu tjelesnoga odgoja na nižim pučkim školama (od 1. do 4. razreda). Kasnije je kao jedina žena pohađala i završila trosemestralno školovanje (Tečaj za učitelje gimnastike u Zagrebu 1894.-1896.) koje je vodio Franjo Bučar te je od 1896. godine do umirovljenja 1923. godine bila jedina školovana srednjoškolska profesorica tjelesnog odgoja u Hrvatskoj i radila je u više zagrebačkih srednjih škola. Objavila je veći broj članaka te dvije knjige „Kratak izvadak iz historije gimnastike“ (1906. i 1914.) i „Djevojačka gimnastika“ (1906. i 1917.). Njezino djelovanje u području tjelovježbe i sporta na prijelazu u 20. stoljeće obilježeno je snažnim promicanjem tjelovježbe za žene te je jedna od najvažnijih osoba s početaka uvođenja i razvoja sustavne tjelovježbe i sporta za žene u Hrvatskoj.

**Ključne riječi:** Ivana Hirschmann, tjelovježba, sport, Hrvatska

## 18. Lorena Draženović

### **ULOGA PRILAGOĐENIH TJELESNIH AKTIVNOSTI U SVAKODNEVICI DJEVOJČICA S TEŠKOĆAMA U RAZVOJU**

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„Možeš ti to“ programi provode se kroz različite prilagođene tjelesne aktivnosti a usmjereni su na poboljšanje motoričkog razvoja kao i usvajanje i usavršavanje socijalnih kompetencija djece s teškoćama u razvoju. Trenutno uključuju 36 djece - 24 dječaka i 12 djevojčica. Predmet ovog rada je analiza utjecaja prilagođene tjelesne aktivnosti na svakodnevno funkcioniranje djevojčica. Analizirat ćemo i razloge manje uključenosti djevojčica u programe u odnosu na dječake. Za razliku od dječaka koji rado sudjeluju na programima te su poprilično samostalni, djevojčice su u počecima u otporu spram vježbanja te im je potrebna velika fizička i verbalna podrška tijekom aktivnosti. Razlog navedenom trebamo tražiti u biološkim aspektima. Djevojčice su obično niže od dječaka, imaju manju mišićnu masu a više masnog tkiva te slabije aerobne kapacitete, što je vidljivo u njihovom bržem umaranju i smanjenoj aktivnosti tijekom sata. Rjeđe se upisuju u program te u počecima pokazuju averziju spram tjelesne aktivnosti. Navedeno u ovom slučaju ne možemo pripisati društvenim aspektima - stereotipima i činjenici da se na djevojčice više „pazi“ nego na dječake budući da govorimo o specifičnoj populaciji kojoj roditelji zbog zdravstvenih razloga jednako posvećuju pozornost, bez obzira na spol. Ono što svakako treba istaknuti jesu pozitivne promjene u ponašanju, kao i na području emocionalne regulacije, koje su vidljive nakon nekoliko mjeseci sudjelovanja u programima. Djevojčice postaju suradljivije, rado dolaze na programe te relativno brzo sustižu dječake u svim razvojnim područjima. Iz navedenog se može zaključiti kako prilagođene tjelesne aktivnosti imaju značajan utjecaj na motorički ali i socijalni razvoj djevojčica s teškoćama u razvoju.

**Ključne riječi:** prilagođene tjelesne aktivnosti, djevojčice s teškoćama u razvoju, motorički razvoj, socijalizacija

### **THE ROLE OF ADAPTED PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE EVERYDAY LIFE OF GIRLS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES**

„Možeš ti to“ programs are implemented through various adapted physical activities and are aimed at improving motor development as well as the acquisition and improvement of social competences of children with developmental disabilities. They currently include 36 children - 24 boys and 12 girls. The subject of this paper is the analysis of the impact of adapted physical activity on the daily functioning of girls. We will also analyze the reasons for the reduced involvement of girls in programs compared to boys. Unlike boys who gladly participate in programs and are quite independent, girls initially resist exercise and need a lot of physical and verbal support during activities. We should look for the reason in biological aspects for stated above. Girls are usually shorter than boys, have less muscle mass and more fat tissue and weaker aerobic capacity, which is evident in their faster fatigue and reduced activity during class. They enrol in the program less often and initially show an aversion to physical activity. In this case, we cannot attribute the above to social aspects - stereotypes and the fact that more attention is paid to girls than to boys, since we are talking about a specific population that, for health reasons, parents pay the same attention to, regardless of gender. Positive changes in behaviour should definitely be emphasized, as well as in the field of emotional regulation, which are visible after a few months of participation in the programs. Girls become more cooperative, willing to come to programs and relatively quickly catch up with boys in all areas of development. From the above, it can be concluded that adapted physical activities have a significant impact on the motor and social development of girls with developmental disabilities.

**Key words:** adapted physical activities, girls with developmental disabilities, motor development, socialization

19. Anita Dremel<sup>1</sup> & Marija Antić<sup>2</sup>

## WOMEN IN SPORTS AS ROLE MODELS FOR PROMOTING PARTICIPATION: A CRITICAL LOOK FROM A FEMINIST STANDPOINT

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This paper reports on a study that delves into the role of women in advancing the popularity of distinct sports within the Croatian context. Despite the traditional male dominance in the sporting arena, women have wielded substantial influence in the promotion and advancement of various sporting disciplines. Our research looks into the historical background and critically presents from a feminist standpoint the status of women's engagement in the promotion of specific sports. In this paper, we conduct a comprehensive analysis of the influence of Croatian female athletes, with a specific emphasis on athletics and skiing. Specifically, we are focusing on the Olympic success of three female athletes: Janica Kostelić, Blanka Vlašić and Sandra Perković. Based on the qualitative content analysis of the purposively sampled media coverage on widely read portals (with readers comments) and insights in respective sports clubs' memberships following the Olympics, we analyse the ways in which women's achievements in these disciplines have been reflected in heightened participation rates, broader audiences, and increased media coverage. Despite the undeniable contributions of women to the popularization of sports, certain challenges persist, including disparities in sponsorship opportunities, media representation, and funding. We discuss these from a specific feminist standpoint, with an interest in critically reflecting on the science and politics of doing research based in difference, as well as in envisioning possible ethical and methodological reasons for building a feminist standpoint in the social studies of sport. Our research underscores the critical importance of establishing equitable opportunities for female athletes and highlights the pivotal and ongoing role of women in the popularisation of specific sports in Croatia.

**Key words:** Olympic success, feminist standpoint theory, participation, popularisation, equitable opportunities

## 20. Maja Dukarić

### JUDO AS "SPORT FOR ALL"? GENDER STEREOTYPES IN CROATIAN JUDO

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Judo is guided by the slogan "sport for all", but it can also be viewed as a "men's sport" characterized by "masculine" qualities of combativeness and competitiveness (Kavoura et al., 2018). Women in Croatian judo dominate with their results, although they are less represented in all positions (as competitors, coaches, referees and in management positions). Although they train alongside men every day, their practice of judo does not cause major shifts towards gender equality (Channon, 2013). The gender stereotypes they encounter are reproduced in different ways, sometimes by the female athletes themselves, through the gender identities they construct to be better accepted in this male-dominated field (Kavoura et al., 2015). They often embrace views of male biological superiority, emphasize their femininity, and represent gender in a way that supports the existing hierarchy of gender relations (Channon and Phipps, 2017). Kavoura et al. (2018) state that women in dominantly "male" sports areas must invest more effort to gain access to the same resources as their male colleagues and to break stereotypes about female sports inferiority.

The main goal of this research was to gain insight into the experiences and attitudes of women's Croatian judo team members, to better understand the relationships and position of women in Croatian judo. Nine semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with active and retired judo national team members.

The results show that gender equality has not yet been achieved and that female judokas still encounter numerous stereotypes. Female judokas internalize attitudes such as that women's judo is less interesting than men's, and that women's path to success is easier due to less competition. The reason for this can be found in the dominance of patriarchal values and patterns of behaviour in Croatian society.

**Key words:** judo, gender stereotypes, Croatia

### JUDO KAO "SPORT ZA SVE": RODNI STEREOTIPI U HRVATSKOM JUDU

Judo se vodi sloganom „sport za sve“, no možemo ga promatrati kao „muški sport“ kojeg karakteriziraju „muške“ osobine borbenosti i kompetitivnosti (Kavoura i sur., 2018). Žene u hrvatskom judu dominiraju rezultatima, iako su slabije zastupljene na svim pozicijama (kao natjecateljice, trenerice, sutkinje te na upravljačkim pozicijama). Iako svakodnevno treniraju uz muškarce, njihovo bavljenje judom ne uzrokuje velike pomake prema rodnoj ravnopravnosti (Channon, 2013). Rodni stereotipi s kojima se susreću, reproduciraju se na različite načine, ponekad i od strane samih sportašica, kroz rodne identitete koje konstruiraju kako bi bile bolje prihvaćene u ovom području u kojem dominiraju muškarci (Kavoura i sur., 2015). Često prihvaćaju stavove o muškoj biološkoj superiornosti, naglašavaju svoju ženstvenost i predstavljaju rod na način koji podupire postojeću hijerarhiju rodnih odnosa (Channon i Phipps, 2017). Kavoura i sur. (2018) navode kako žene u dominantno „muškim“ sportskim područjima moraju ulagati više truda kako bi dobile pristup istim resursima kao i njihove muške kolege te kako bi razbile stereotipe o ženskoj sportskoj inferiornosti. Glavni cilj ovog istraživanja bio je dobiti uvid u iskustva i stavove hrvatskih judo reprezentativki, kako bi bolje razumjeli odnose i položaj žena u hrvatskom judu. Provedeno je devet polustrukturiranih dubinskih intervjua s aktivnim i umirovljenim judo reprezentativkama. Rezultati prikazuju kako rodna ravnopravnost nije još postignuta te kako se judašice i dalje susreću s brojnim stereotipima. Judašice internaliziraju stavove poput toga da je ženski judo manje zanimljiv od muškog, te da je ženski put do uspjeha lakši zbog manje konkurencije. Uzrok tome možemo potražiti u dominaciji patrijarhalnih vrijednosti i obrazaca ponašanja u hrvatskom društvu.

**Ključne riječi:** judo, rodni stereotipi, Hrvatska

## 21. Dominik Družeta

### **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF CROATIAN JUDO**

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Judo as a martial art was established at the end of the 19th century and was reserved for male participants for a long time. Major developments took place in 1980, when women took part in the world championship for the first time, and since 1992, women's judo has been included in the regular program of the Olympic Games (Sertić & Segedi, 2013). Today, women's judo has the same number of weight categories and equal number of women are participating at Olympic Games as men which makes judo a gender-equal community. In Croatia, judo has progressed significantly in recent years, and women are leading the way in terms of results. For example, in the recent history of the Republic of Croatia, the only senior world medals were won by women (4), and at the senior European championships, even 6 of the 8 medals were won by women. However, at the national level, there is a significantly lower representation of women. At 2023 senior national championship total of 48 women participated while there were 104 male participants (HJS). At younger age categories, the differences are similar, 119 girls and 224 boys participated in the Croatian U14 Championship (HJS). Looking at the percentages of all age groups, there is approximately 50% less female participants than male participants. Due to the smaller number of female athletes, it would be expected that a smaller number of top women athletes would develop compared to male judokas, but the results are completely different and Croatian women judokas are more represented on the international scene than male judokas. Because of their excellent results, female judokas are more present in the media and their activities promote judo as a combat sport for women. Despite the excellent results, it is necessary to further develop number of female athletes in Croatian judo.

**Key words:** judo, gender differences, Croatia

### **RODNE RAZLIKE U KVANTITETI I KVALITETI HRVATSKOG JUDA**

Judo kao borilačka vještina počinje se prakticirati krajem 19. stoljeća te je dugo bio rezerviran isključivo za muške sudionike. Veliki pomaci događaju se 1980. godine kada su žene prvi put sudjelovale na svjetskom prvenstvu, a od 1992. godine ženski judo se nalazi u redovnom programu Olimpijskih igara (Sertić & Segedi, 2013). Danas ženski judo ima jednak broj težinskih kategorija te broj normi rezerviran za Olimpijske igre kao i muški judo, što čini judo rodno ravnopravnom zajednicom. U Hrvatskoj je judo značajno je napredovao zadnjih godina, a rezultatski predvode upravo žene. Primjerice, u novijoj povijesti RH jedine seniorske svjetske medalje osvojile su žene (4), a na seniorskim europskim prvenstvima od 8 medalja čak 6 su osvojile žene. Ipak, na državnoj razini vidi se značajno manja zastupljenost žena te je na seniorskom prvenstvu Hrvatske 2023. ukupno sudjelovalo 48 žena dok je muških sudionika bilo 104 (HJS). U mlađim uzrastima su razlike slične te je na prvenstvu Hrvatske U14 sudjelovalo 119 djevojaka, a 224 dječaka (HJS). Postotno gledajući u svim uzrastima ženskih sudionika je otprilike 50% manje u odnosu na muške. Zbog manje baze ženskih sportaša očekivano bi bilo da će se razviti manji broj vrhunskih sportašica u odnosu na muške judaše, ali rezultati su potpuno drugačiji te su hrvatske judašice na međunarodnoj sceni zastupljenije od judaša. Zbog vrhunskih rezultata judašice su prisutnije u medijima te svojim djelovanjem promoviraju judo kao aktivnost za djevojke, ali unatoč vrhunskim rezultatima potrebno je i dalje razvijati masovnost ženskog juda.

**Ključne riječi:** judo, rodne razlike, Hrvatska



## 22. Sanja Eischen, Sophia Harith & Fraser Carson

### **WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE: FEMALE DECISION-MAKERS IN LUXEMBOURG**

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The underrepresentation of women on sport boards has been an acknowledged problem. Despite recognising the beneficial effects of gender diverse boards, challenges and barriers still persist for women pursuing and holding decision-making positions. Eight active female board members in Luxembourgish sport governing bodies were interviewed to gain insight on the barriers and enablers these women have experienced. 31 themes related to positive, moderate, and negative factors regarding the experiences of female board members were identified and allocated to different levels: six positive (e.g., passion for sport), four moderate (e.g., level of satisfaction), and four negative (e.g., not enough time) themes at the individual level; five positive (e.g., family support) and two negative factors (e.g., lack of validation) at the interpersonal level; two positive (e.g., open environment), three moderate (e.g., recruitment process), and five negative factors (e.g., lack of volunteers) at the organisational level; and one positive (e.g., acceptance), two moderate (e.g., quotas), and three negative factors (e.g., perceived need to prove themselves) at the societal level. The findings suggest that the implementations of good governance practices may reduce these constraints and encourage more women into those roles.

**Key words:** female decision-makers, Luxembourg

## 23. Gordana Furjan–Mandić, Josipa Radaš, Marita Ukić Zeman i Vjerna Nevistić

### MUŠKARCI U ESTETSKIM SPORTOVIMA

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Deklaracijom Europskoga parlamenta iz 2003. definirano je, između ostalog, i pravo ženske populacije na sudjelovanje u svim sportovima. Je li došlo vrijeme da se prestane stigmatizirati muškarce koji se bave „ženskim“ sportovima? Iz prakse je poznato da su, kroz povijest ženama bile ograničene mogućnosti bavljenja tzv. muškim sportovima zbog raznih predrasuda koje su, uglavnom, nametali muškarci. Istovremeno, muškarcima je bilo neprihvatljivo bavljenje tzv. ženskim sportovima, ne u smislu stvarnog ograničenja, već zbog predrasuda o tome koji se epiteti pridaju konvencionalno-estetskim sportovima, a posljedično tome i muškarcima koji su se bavili istima. S obzirom da se konvencionalno-estetski sportovi provode uz glazbu, a koreografija čini jedan od segmenata procjene, zbog čega se i povezuju s plesom, malo je muškaraca uključeno u njih. Najkarakterističnija je ritmička gimnastika, u kojoj se još uvijek muškarci službeno ne natječu. No, Japanci su postavili pravila za izričito „mušku“ ritmičku gimnastiku, dok se u Španjolskoj dječaci natječu zajedno s djevojčicama po službenim pravilima „ženske“ ritmičke gimnastike. U umjetničkom (sinkroniziranom) plivanju je prvo službeno natjecanje (samo u disciplini duet) održano tek 2015. godine, na Svjetskom prvenstvu u Kazanu. Potrebno je spomenuti i klizanje, u kojem je čest problem uključivanja dječaka. Malo je drugačija situacija u aerobnoj gimnastici, vjerojatno zbog dominacije akrobatskih elemenata. Kad bi analizirali u kojim društvima se muška populacija najmanje uključuje u tzv. ženske sportove, već bez statističke analize se uočava da su to države s velikim utjecajem religije u politici, odgoju i obrazovanju. Hoće li suvremena kretanja, u smjeru rodne ravnopravnosti, promijeniti stavove društva prema vrijednosti „ženskih“ i „muških“ sportova ili će se razlike produbiti, ovisit će o osvješćivanju utilitarnosti konvencionalnih sportova na antropološki status čovjeka.

**Ključne riječi:** estetski sportovi, predrasude, muški i ženski sportovi

## 24. Marin Galić

### UTJECAJ KOLEGIJA „SPORTSKO NOVINARSTVO“ NA STAV STUDENTICA O SPORTU

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Mediji su osamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća u mnogočemu utjecali na sport, prije svega kroz njegovu snažnu popularizaciju, komercijalizaciju i globalizaciju. Sportski novinari kao posrednici između aktera na borilištu i gledatelja imaju važnu ulogu u informiranju ali i u edukaciji, odnosno važna su karika u razvoju sporta kao društvenog fenomena. Žene u sportskom novinarstvu prava su rijetkost, kako u svijetu tako i u Hrvatskoj. Sportsko novinarstvo i dalje se smatra prvenstveno muškom djelatnošću, a novinarke su uglavnom iznimka koja potvrđuje pravilo. Politika spolne ravnopravnosti nalaže promjenu tog odnosa, što pred nas stavlja velike izazove u budućnosti. Prvi je korak kvalitetno obrazovanje sportskih novinarki. Ovo istraživanje bavi se analizom sportskog obrazovanja studentica na Fakultetu političkih znanosti Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

Pet akademskih godina, od 2018./2019. do 2022./2023., u sklopu Studija novinarstva izvodio se izborni kolegij „Sportsko novinarstvo“. U tom razdoblju kolegij je slušalo ukupno 220 studenata, od kojih je bilo čak 167 studentica. Taj broj u izravnoj je korelaciji s općenitim omjerom studenata i studentica na studiju novinarstva, na kojem prevladavaju žene. Istraživanje otkriva razloge zbog kojih su studentice upisale kolegij „Sportsko novinarstvo“, odnosno je li pritom prevladao interes za sportom ili su predmetni kolegij upisale iz drugih pobuda. Također, analizira se evolucija mišljenja vezana uz sport i sportsko novinarstvo, prije i nakon odslušanog kolegija. Naposljetku, istraživanje otkriva postoji li među studenticama novinarstva interes za trajnim bavljenjem sportskim novinarstvom, odnosno je li neka studentica svoj profesionalni novinarski put vezala uz praćenje sporta ili to planira učiniti.

**Ključne riječi:** sportsko novinarstvo, studentice, stavovi

25. Iva Glibo<sup>1</sup>, Ivana Pranjić<sup>2</sup>, Saskia Effert<sup>3</sup>, Lovisa Broms<sup>3</sup> & Anna-Maria Stritmatter<sup>4</sup>

## **BREAKING BARRIERS TO YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN SPORT GOVERNANCE: FROM EUROPEAN ADVOCACY TO NATIONAL REALITIES**

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Youth participation involves giving young people the opportunity to contribute to decisions that affect them. Encouraging youth participation is supported by human rights-based and legal arguments, quality assurance, safety, and youth empowerment (Mannion, 2010; Thomas, 2007). Nevertheless, data on leadership age composition in sport organisations shows youth underrepresentation and discrimination (Bitel & Grainger, 2019; White et al., 2019). Organisations like ENGSO Youth, comprising European umbrella national sport bodies, promote youth involvement at the grassroots level. Despite practical efforts, academic research on this topic in sports management and governance is sparse.

Placed in the context of ENGSO Youth membership, with this study, we seek to: 1) identify the policy mechanisms for youth participation in decision-making; 2) assess the level of youth participation; and 3) determine the drivers and barriers to organisational change in youth participation within the organisational field. We anchored this research in Hart's participation ladder and institutional theory tenets. Methods included semi-structured interviews with 19 representatives from 16 ENGSO Youth members.

Preliminary findings show that most organisations engage youth as program beneficiaries. Organisations with higher levels of youth participation have actors engaging with ENGSO Youth. Key barriers include the perception that the organisational mandate excludes increasing youth participation in grassroots sport, that youth lack interest and expertise for decision-making and the lack of internal resources. This study contributes to sport management research and provides guidance for sport organisations seeking to enhance youth participation in decision-making.

**Key words:** youth, sport, governance, participation

## 26. Zrinka Greblo Jurakić<sup>1</sup>, Višnja Ljubičić<sup>2</sup> i Lidija Bojić-Ćaćić<sup>3</sup>

### ZASTUPLJENOST I OBILJEŽJA NEGATIVNIH STAVOVA PREMA SPORTAŠICAMA

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Redovita tjelesna aktivnost u značajnoj mjeri doprinosi tjelesnom i psihičkom zdravlju djece i adolescenata (Biddle i sur., 2019; Janssen i LeBlanc, 2010). No, unatoč višestrukim pozitivnim učincima tjelesne aktivnosti (Dolenc, 2015; Eime i sur., 2013; Sabiston i sur., 2016), djevojke se rjeđe uključuju u sustav sporta te imaju veću stopu osipanja iz sportskih aktivnosti (Pedišić i sur., 2023; Zarrett i sur., 2020). Iako je trend porasta tjelesne neaktivnosti prisutan i kod mladića i kod djevojaka (Pedišić i sur., 2023), posebno zabrinjava podatak da 87% adolescentica u Hrvatskoj nije dovoljno tjelesno aktivno (Inchley i sur., 2020). Stoga je, pored barijera za bavljenje sportom o kojima podjednako često izvještavaju mladići i djevojke, važno utvrditi rodno specifične činitelje koji doprinose visokoj razini tjelesne neaktivnosti kod djevojaka. S tim ciljem provedeno je istraživanje u kojem je sudjelovalo 522 rukometašica i rukometaša. Sudionici/e istraživanja čija se dob kretala u rasponu od 14 do 17 godina, odgovorili su na niz pitanja kojima je ispitano koliko se često u svojoj okolini susreću s različitim oblicima negativnih stavova prema sportašicama. Pored navedenog, mladi sportaši i sportašice odgovorili su na pitanja o doživljaju (ne)ravnopravnosti mladića i djevojaka u sportskom okruženju. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju na visoku zastupljenost različitih oblika negativnih stavova prema sportašicama, a dio sudionika/ca navodi da sportaši i sportašice nemaju ravnopravan status. Dobiveni rezultati bit će analizirani u kontekstu aktivnosti i mjera koje mogu doprinijeti suzbijanju negativnih stavova prema djevojkama koje se bave sportom i uspostavi ravnopravnog statusa sportaša i sportašica u Hrvatskoj.

**Ključne riječi:** sportašice, negativni stavovi, tjelesna (ne)aktivnost, hrvatsko društvo

## 27. Stipica Grgić

### **„PUCE KOJE PUCAJU“: POČECI ŽENSKOG NOGOMETA U HRVATSKOJ 1930-IH**

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Krajem hrvatskog međuratnog razdoblja dolazi do kratkotrajne pojave pokušaja osnivanja ženskih nogometnih klubova, lige, pa čak i zasebnog nogometnog saveza. Iako su prve javne ženske nogometne utakmice bile dobro posjećene, državne su vlasti ubrzo donijele odluku kojom su efektivno zabranile širenje ženskog nogometa i njegovu daljnju organizaciju. Na temelju onodobnih izvora, prije svega novinskih tekstova te arhivskih dokumenata izdanih od strane vlasti ovo će izlaganje nastojati detektirati u kakvom se društvenom, političkom i gospodarskom okruženju razvija nogomet žena u hrvatskim krajevima 1936.-1939., tko su točno bile prve nogometašice i zašto su se okrenule tom sportu. Posljednje, nastojat ćemo opisati koje su točno okolnosti vodile ka zabrani ženskog nogometa. U tu svrhu komparirat će se situacija u onodobnoj Hrvatskoj sa onom iz drugih, europskih zemalja, čiji je poticaj bio presudan za kratkotrajnu pojavu ženskog nogometa u ovom okruženju.

**Ključne riječi:** ženski nogomet, Hrvatska, međuratno razdoblje



## 28. Tea Gutović, Renata Relja i Toni Popović

### **POLOŽAJ ŽENA UNUTAR UPRAVLJAČKIH STRUKTURA SPORTSKIH KLUBOVA: PRIMJER GRADA SPLITA**

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Unatoč povećanim mogućnostima sudjelovanja u sportu za djevojke i žene, njihova nedovoljna zastupljenost unutar aspekata upravljanja sportom tema je svjetskih istraživanja. Grad Split kao „najsportskiji grad na svitu“, kako ga se često medijski opisuje, položaj i ulogu žena u upravljanju sportskim klubovima stavlja gotovo na margine društvene relevantnosti. Pokušaj umanjivanja nejednakosti nominalno se spominje samo kroz ideje poput povjerenstva za ženski sport koje u praksi u konačnici potiču dodatnu segregaciju unutar sportskog sustava. U gradu Splitu, prema posljednjim dostupnim podacima, djeluje 179 sportskih udruga iz 55 sportova. Cilj ovog rada je temeljem pilot istraživanja analizirati položaj žena unutar upravljačkih struktura sportskih klubova u Splitu. Analiza sekundarnih podataka usmjerila se na definiranje pozicije žena, njihovog ukupnog udjela u svim sportskim klubovima te definiranje njihovih uloga kako u ženskom, tako i u sportu općenito. Rad se usmjerava na analizu aktualne situacije u gradu Splitu s ciljem daljnjeg razvoja metodologije za istraživanje položaja žena te socioekonomskih aspekata njihove uključenosti u svijet sporta.

**Ključne riječi:** položaj žena, Split, sportski menadžment, upravljanje sportom

### **POSITION OF WOMEN WITHIN MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES OF SPORTS CLUBS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF SPLIT**

Despite the increased opportunities for participation in sports for girls and women, their underrepresentation in aspects of sports management is a topic of global research. The city of Split, as "the sportiest city in the world", as it is often described in the media, places the position and role of women in the management of sports clubs almost on the margins of social relevance. Attempts to reduce inequality are only nominally mentioned through ideas such as women's sports commissions, which in practice ultimately encourage further segregation within the sports system. In the city of Split, according to the latest available data, there are 179 sports associations from 55 sports. The aim of this paper is to analyze the position of women within the management structures of sports clubs in Split based on a pilot study. The analysis of secondary data focused on defining the position of women, their overall share in all sports clubs, and defining their roles both in women's sport and in sports in general. The paper focuses on the analysis of the current situation in the city of Split with the aim of further developing the methodology for researching the position of women and the socioeconomic aspects of their involvement in the world of sports.

**Key words:** the position of women, Split, sport management, sport governance

29. Tea Gutović<sup>1,3</sup>, Zoran Grgantov<sup>2</sup>, Dražen Čular<sup>2</sup>, Ana Kezić<sup>2</sup> i Ivica Zelić<sup>3</sup>

## WHAT IS TALENT IN SPORTS - A PROJECT FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND DETECTION OF TALENT STANDARDS

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According to international research, one third of all athletes between the ages of 10 and 17 give up sports every year because they feel that sports take up too much of their time and prevent them from doing other things in life. Sports talent identification is the process of identifying and selecting players who show potential for excellence and better performance. Recognizing and properly guiding talented children enables them to have a more adequate sports, psychological and cognitive development and a longer-lasting sports career in harmony with other aspects of life.

The TALENT project (Cloud-based education for creative sport talents) is carried out by partners from seven European countries (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Malta, Greece, Serbia, Cyprus) with the aim of proposing a methodology and developing standards for detecting the anthropometric and motor potential of gifted young people. athletes for success in certain sports and increasing awareness of the special needs of students among teachers, coaches and parents. The presentation focuses on the results of the focus groups with sports coaches and teachers conducted in June 2023 in Croatia. The results indicate the shortcomings of the sports talent detection system, as well as the existing lack of synergy between the sports and education systems, which results in an increasing drop-out of children and youth from sports. By comparing the results of focus groups from all participating countries, a pilot methodology and standards for talent detection in sports were set. The next phase of the project includes testing the set methodology among sports coaches, parents and other key stakeholders in the child's sports development.

**Key words:** sport, youth, talent, identification, standards

## ŠTO JE TALENT U SPORTU - PROJEKT ZA IDENTIFIKACIJU STANDARDA DETEKCIJE TALENATA

Prema međunarodnim istraživanjima, jedna trećina svih sportaša u dobi od 10 do 17 godina svake godine odustane od sporta jer smatraju da im oduzima previše vremena i sprječava ih da se bave drugim stvarima u životu. Identifikacija sportskih talenata je proces prepoznavanja i odabira igrača koji pokazuju potencijal ka izvrsnosti i boljoj izvedbi. Prepoznavanjem te pravilnim usmjeravanjem talentirane djece omogućuje im se adekvatniji sportski, psihološki i kognitivni razvoj te dugotrajnija sportska karijera usklađena s ostalim aspektima života.

Projekt TALENT (*Cloud-based education for creative sport talents*) provode partneri iz sedam europskih zemalja (Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina, Italija, Malta, Grčka, Srbija, Cipar) s ciljem predlaganja metodologije te razvijanja standarda za detekciju antropometrijskih i motoričkih potencijala nadarenih mladih sportaša za uspjeh u određenim sportovima te povećanja svijesti o posebnim potrebama učenika i studenata među učiteljima, trenerima i roditeljima. Izlaganje se usmjerava na rezultate fokus grupa sa sportskim trenerima i učiteljima provedenih u lipnju 2023. godine u Hrvatskoj. Rezultati ukazuju na nedostatke sustava detekcije sportskih talenata, kao i prisutnu neusklađenost sportskog i obrazovnog sustava koja rezultira sve većim *drop-outom* djece i mladih iz sporta. Usporedbom rezultata fokus grupa iz svih država sudionica postavljena je pilot metodologija te standardi detekcije talenata u sportu. Sljedeća faza projekta uključuje testiranje postavljene metodologije među sportskim trenerima, roditeljima i ostalim ključnim akterima u sportskom razvoju djeteta.

**Ključne riječi:** sport, mladi, talent, identifikacija, standardi

## 30. Andrew Hodges

### **UNDOING HETERONORMATIVITY ON THE CROATIAN TERRACES: FAN DISCOURSES, MOMENTS, AND INTERVENTIONS**

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This presentation will summarise my findings on gender and sexuality linked to research conducted with members of three football fan groups in the Croatia from 2010–2019: NK Zagreb's White Angels, NK Istra 1961's Demons, and GNK Dinamo Zagreb's Bad Blue Boys. I will compare and contrast ethnographic observations of these three groups in relation to gender and sexuality, and I will develop some theoretical observations about vanguardist understandings of masculinist citizenship, which I argue have been present among the mainstream versions of these subcultures. I will discuss how the categories of ultras belonging interpellate people as participants in the fan scene – including among alternative groups such as the White Angels – and I will touch on the importance of the wider political context and of trans-European fan connections. I am particularly interested in how ideas about gender and sexuality circulate and travel across fan contexts, and how broader state contexts affect how fan subjectivities are produced and performed. I finish by reviewing the conceptual toolbox I have used in my work, with an emphasis on political anthropological concepts and ideas such as hegemonic masculinity, hegemony, interpellation, queer approaches to identity, and politicizing/depolicitizing strategies. My aim is to provoke a discussion of how ideas about gender and sexuality in the fan scene are changing in the 2020s, with an emphasis on progressive openings.

**Key words:** gender, sexuality, fans, White Angels, Demons, Bad Blue Boys

## 31. Ivan Hrستی<sup>1</sup> i Vesna Drapac<sup>2</sup>

### ŽENE U HRVATSKOJ ZAJEDNICI U AUSTRALIJI I NOGOMET

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Nogomet je imao vrlo važnu ulogu u razvoju hrvatske iseljeničke zajednice u Australiji. U tom okviru ovaj sport predstavlja važan oblik društvene aktivnosti, koji je značajno doprinio oblikovanju identiteta Hrvata na najmanjem kontinentu. Istovremeno, nogomet tvori važan kanal za integraciju Hrvata u australsko društvo, a kroz nogomet Hrvati su izravno doprinijeli i razvoju multikulturnog australskog društva. U izlaganju će se analizirati uloga žena u razvoju hrvatskih nogometnih klubova u Australiji. Od njihova samog osnutka žene su bile vrlo važne u njihovom funkcioniranju, što je ipak u velikoj mjeri ostalo neprepoznato. Posljedica je to uskog analitičkog pristupa fenomenu, pri čemu je fokus uglavnom bio na interpretaciji političkih aspekata razvoja etničkih nogometnih klubova u Australiji. Ovaj tip pristupa ignorira funkcioniranje klubova na dnevnoj razini, gdje su žene bile ključni nosioci organizacijskih i administrativnih aktivnosti, ali su istovremeno imale i pionirsku ulogu u razvoju ženskog nogometa u Australiji. Kulminacija je zabilježena na svjetskom prvenstvu 2023., na kojem je australska reprezentacija osvojila četvrto mjesto. Kapetanica momčadi i najveća zvijezda bila je Samantha Kerr, koja je karijeru započela u hrvatskom nogometnom klubu u Perthu Western Knights. Hrvatski nogometni klubovi u Australiji kroz to vrijeme počeli su bilježiti nezabilježene brojeve djevojčica koje se počinju baviti ovim sportom. Time se potvrđuje teza da je riječ o otvorenim organizacijama, koje se razvijaju sukladno trendovima karakterističnima za moderno australsko društvo.

**Ključne riječi:** žene, nogomet, dijaspora, Hrvatska, Australija

### CROATIAN AUSTRALIAN WOMEN AND SOCCER

Soccer had a profound role in the development of the Croatian diaspora in Australia. It provided an important form of associational life that contributed to the shaping of Croatian identity. It was a valuable channel for the integration of Croats into Australian society. Through soccer, Croats also contributed to Australia's emerging multiculturalism. This presentation analyzes the role of women in Croatian soccer clubs in Australia. Since the founding of these clubs women have been very important to their functioning, but their contribution has remained mostly unrecognized. This analytical blindness derives from a narrow, political focus when it comes to interpretations of the evolution of ethnic soccer clubs in Australia. Such an approach ignores both the day-to-day functioning of the clubs where for decades women provided organisational and administrative know-how and the fact that they had a pioneering role in developing the women's game in Australia. The women's game reached its apogee in the 2023 World Cup, when the Australian team finished fourth. Team captain Samantha Kerr began her career with the Western Knights, a Croatian club in Perth. At the same time, Croatian clubs are seeing unprecedented numbers of girls and women signing up to play soccer. This tends to confirm the thesis that Croatian soccer clubs in Australia are "outward looking" rather than insular, and that they continue to flourish in line with contemporary trends across Australian society.

**Key words:** women, soccer, diaspora, Croatia, Australia

## 32. Honorata Jakubowska

### **“GIRLS’ THINGS” MAKE HEADLINES: MENSTRUATION IN THE MEDIA COVERAGE OF WOMEN’S SPORT**

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This presentation aims to analyse the media discourse around menstruation in women’s professional sport. Menstruation is increasingly being discussed in the public sphere despite remaining largely invisible. This increased discussion is also occurring in sport. However, this is a specific area of social life where sex segregation is based on the differences between female and male bodies and the perception of the female body through the frailty myth. From this perspective, there is a concern that emphasising this exclusively female experience and its possible impact on performance will hinder women’s fight for equal status in the field of sport. At the same time, talking about menstruation by female athletes, who, as role models, impact girls worldwide, may help break the menstruation taboo and stigma. By examining examples, mainly from women’s tennis, the presentation will reveal how the complexity of relations between menstruation and femininity is constructed in the field of sport.

**Key words:** menstruation, media coverage, women’s sport

## 33. Iva Kanjugović<sup>1</sup> Katarina Ohnjec<sup>2</sup> i Ana Žnidarec Čučković<sup>3</sup>

### ULOGA TRENERICE U RUKOMETNOM KLUBU

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Rukomet je kolektivni sport rasprostranjen diljem svijeta. U pojedinim zemljama je uspješniji (prema postignutim rezultatima na međunarodnim natjecanjima) ženski rukomet od muškoga. Udio trenera u nacionalnim sportskim savezima u Hrvatskoj bilježi dominaciju (76,26%) u odnosu na trenerice (23,74%) (Ured za ravnopravnost spolova, 2018), a identično se uočava na svjetskoj razini (posljednje OI, trenerica je samo 13 % među stručnim osobljem). Na europskoj razini je poznato da postoji značajna podzastupljenost trenerica u svim područjima i razinama sporta. Kako je zaključeno u izvješću EPAS-a (2011) žene predstavljaju manjinu trenera zaposlenih u elitnom sportu, postotak trenerica ima tendenciju pada što je viša razina izvedbe, veća je vjerojatnost da će trenerice trenirati sportašice koje se bave tipičnim ženskim sportovima, a ne tradicionalnim muškim sportovima te trenerice gotovo isključivo treniraju žene, mlade ili djecu. Zahtjevi prema stručnim kadrovima (trenerima) u području vrhunskog i natjecateljskog sporta usmjereni su dominantno prema znanjima iz područja procesa sportske pripreme kao sredstva maksimalnog povećanja sportskog učinka sportaša i sportskih timova, što posljedično dovodi do postizanja vrhunskih sportskih rezultata i željenog uspjeha (Milanović, 2010). Učinkovito vodstvo u sportu ovisi o interakciji između ponašanja trenera, osobnih karakteristika igrača i situacijskih čimbenika uz naglašenu važnost transformacijskog vodstva kao važnog zahtjeva za stvaranje pozitivnijeg i održivijeg sportskog okruženja (Kim i Cruz, 2022). Sustavne barijere koje otuđuju trenerice iz javnih sportskih organizacija uključuju maskulinizirana radna mjesta u kojima dominiraju standardi za zapošljavanje i napredovanje u karijeri usmjereni na muškarce, radna okruženja nepovoljna za obitelj i nedostatak ženskih uzora.

**Ključne riječi:** rukomet, žene, trenerice



## 34. Vladimir Knež

### REHABILITACIJA MLADE SPORTAŠICE NAKON MOŽDANOG UDARA - PRIKAZ SLUČAJ

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**Uvod:** moždani udar je prvi uzročnik smrtnosti u Hrvatskoj. Moždani udar nastaje kao posljedica poremećaja cirkulacije koja dovodi do moždanog infarkta ili moždanog krvarenja. U radu je prikazan slučaj sportašice s preboljenim moždanim krvarenjem.

**Metoda:** pacijentica sportašica 32 godine s preboljenim moždanim liječena i rehabilitiran u SB Varaždinske Toplice. Sportašica se srušila u teretani zadobila moždano krvarenje u području desnog mezencefalona i ponsa s prodorom intraventrikularno s posljedičnom spastičnom tetraprezom, jače izraženo na lijevim ekstremitetima, liječena konzervativno. Nakon kliničkog pregleda i potpisanog pristanka učinjen laboratorij i funkcionalno testiranje, te rehabilitacija u trajanju od 21 dan. Rehabilitacijski protokol se sastoji od individualne medicinske gimnastike; vježbe (vj) disanja, vj sjedenja, vj stajanja, vj balans, vj suspenzije, vj IKM, vj transfer, vj snaženja gluteofemoralne musku., vj hoda s hodalicom, radnom terapijom, neuroforma, TENS, hidrogimnastikom u Hubbardu, tretmanom psihologa i logoped.

**Rezultat:** Nakon 21 dan rehabilitacije dolazi do poboljšanja u VAS boli, TUG test, produžena hodna pruga, pacijentica je stabilnije hodala s niskom hodalicom, zbog zaostalog tremora cijelog tijela i svih ekstremiteta potrebna joj je i dalje pomoć u aktivnostima svakodnevnog života.

**Zaključak:** u rehabilitaciji sportašice s moždanim udarom koriste se postupci neuroplastičnosti mozga, kineziterapijski postupci, TENS, neuroforma. Uspješno je proveden rehabilitacijski protokol koji je rezultirao poboljšanjem kondicijskog stanja i djelomičnim opravkom.

**Ključne riječi:** rehabilitacija, moždani udar, sportašica, prikaz slučaj

35. Vladimir Knež<sup>1</sup> & Damir Hudetz<sup>2</sup>

## **PATELLAR TENDINOPATHY IN FEMALE ATHLETES: ANALYSIS OF THE TREATMENT BY ECCENTRIC EXERCISES PERFORMED ON THE STANDARD 25-DEGREE DECLINE BOARD OR ON THE BOARD WITH 17-DEGREE DECLINE**

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**Introduction:** sports injuries in female athletes are not sufficiently investigated. Patellar tendinopathy is one of the most significant problems in jumping and running athletes. We aimed to analyze the effectiveness of two different treatment options on the recovery of female patients.

**Methods:** seventeen patients suffering from patellar tendinopathy were recruited into the study at the Department of the Orthopedics, University Hospital "Sveti Duh", Zagreb Croatia. After obtaining the informed consent patients were randomly divided in the following two groups: exercising on the 17-degree decline board and exercising on the standard 25-degree decline board.

**Results:** After 6 weeks of exercise, we found a significant improvement in function of the knee and decrease in the level of the pain as evidenced by decrease in all of the measured clinical scores (VISA-P score, KOOS score, Lysholm Knee Questionnaire / Tegner Activity Scale and VAS scale,  $p < 0.001$  for all of the analysis). Smaller additional degree of improvement was visible after 12 weeks. There was no significant difference between the patients that performed eccentric quadriceps exercises on the standard 25° decline board and those exercising on the 17° decline board ( $p > 0.05$ ). The degree of the improvement was not associated with patients BMI or age ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** eccentric exercises performed on the decline board are effective treatment option for female patients suffering from patellar tendinopathy. Both degrees of decline provide similar benefits in the improvement of the pain and clinical scores.

**Key words:** patellar tendinopathy, female athletes, eccentric quadriceps exercises, decline board

## 36. Tibor Komar

### INKLUZIVNO SUDJELOVANJE U SPORTU I DRUŠTVENA KOHEZIJA DJECE S TEŠKOĆAMA U RAZVOJU

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Ovaj rad nastoji doprinijeti unapređenju razvoja inkluzivnih modela koji koriste sport kao sredstvo za poticanje društvene kohezije djece s različitim poteškoćama u razvoju. Metodologija istraživanja uglavnom obuhvaća kvalitativne pristupe kao što su promatranje sa sudjelovanjem na sportskim događajima, etnografsko dokumentiranje kao i slobodne te polustrukturirane intervjuje sa sudionicima povezanim s organizacijama i institucijama posvećenim pružanju jednakih mogućnosti za ovu skupinu djece. Preliminarni rezultati ukazuju da one inicijative koje potiču inkluzivnost često nastoje pružiti djeci s poteškoćama priliku i motivaciju za sudjelovanjem u natjecateljskim sportovima, čime djeca ostvaruju višestruke koristi od bavljenja sportom. Dok na načelnoj razini integracijski naponi i državne politike u Hrvatskoj nude djeci s poteškoćama priliku za sudjelovanje u natjecateljskim sportovima i na taj način ostvarivanje određenih zdravstvenih i društvenih prednosti, sljedeći ključni korak je poticanje inkluzije. To bi uključivalo izradu lokalnih modela koji olakšavaju povezivanje djece s poteškoćama u razvoju s njihovim vršnjacima putem sporta. Kako je jedan od glavnih ciljeva ovog istraživanja doprinijeti razvoju inkluzivnih modela, koristeći sport kao katalizator za društvenu koheziju, u radu će biti predstavljeni rezultati nekoliko terenskih istraživanja koja su u posljednje tri godine provedena metodama kvalitativnog istraživanja u različitim dijelovima Hrvatske.

**Ključne riječi:** inkluzija, društvena kohezija, djeca s teškoćama u razvoju

### INCLUSIVE SPORT PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL COHESION FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

This research paper attempts to contribute to the advancement of inclusive models through the utilization of sports as a means to foster social cohesion, focusing on children with diverse developmental disabilities. The research methodology predominantly encompasses qualitative approaches as participant observation, ethnographic documentation, as well as free and semi-structured interviews involving stakeholders associated with organizations and institutions dedicated to providing equal opportunities for these children. Preliminary findings suggest that inclusion initiatives often aim to provide children with disabilities the opportunity and motivation to engage in competitive sports, thereby reaping the benefits of sports involvement. While general integration efforts in Croatia provide children with disabilities the opportunity to participate in competitive sports and harness its variety of advantages, the next critical step is fostering inclusion. This involves crafting local models that facilitate the connection of children with disabilities to their peers through sports. A primary objective of this research is to contribute to the development of inclusive models, leveraging sports as a catalyst for social cohesion. Presented will be results from several field trips in different parts of Croatia that were carried out by the methods of qualitative research in the last three years.

**Key words:** inclusion, social cohesion, children with disabilities

## 37. Jasenka Kranjčević & Sanda Čorak

### ŽENA U PROMOCIJI SPORTSKOG TURIZMA HRVATSKE – ZABORAVLJENE LEKCIJE

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Na početku 21. stoljeća, kroz različite svjetske i nacionalne dokumente možemo zaključiti kako žena dobiva na sve većoj vidljivosti u sportu, povezanošću sa sektorom turizma a ujedno i sportskom turizmu.

U radu se želi preispitati je li žena u Hrvatskoj bila zastupljena u sportskom turizmu kroz promociju od početka 20. stoljeća do danas.

Rad se bazira na povijesnom istraživanju tiskanih promocijskih materijala kako bi se sagledao položaj i uloga žene u promociji sportskog turizma. Za istraživanje su analizirani povijesni plakati, razglednice, turistički vodiči, vodiči sportskih događanja i časopisi od početka 20. stoljeća do danas. Kroz prikupljene tekstualne i grafičke podatke induktivno-deduktivnom metodom se želi utvrditi koliko je i na koji način žena bila zastupljena u promociji sportskog turizma u Hrvatskoj.

U zaključku se navodi kako u Hrvatskoj nedostaju povijesna istraživanja o položaju i ulozi žena u promociji sportskog turizma te kako se u posljednjih stotinjak godina nije značajnije promijenio položaj i uloga žena u promociji sportskog turizma. Navedeni zaključci mogu poslužiti u planiranju i koncipiranju marketinških oruđa, privlačenju određenih tržišnih segmenata kao i brendiranju pojedinih turističkih destinacija u Hrvatskoj.

**Ključne riječi:** žene, promocija, sport, sportski turizam, Hrvatska

## 38. Simon Ličen

### **WOMEN IN NEWSPAPER SPORT COVERAGE IN CHINA, SLOVENIA, AND THE UNITED STATES**

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Studies of print media offer insight into professional norms, attitudes, audience preferences and cultural differences. This also pertains to their coverage of sport. Also, newspaper coverage is less subject to commercial interests than television. Legacy media continue to matter and shape (or reflect) social and political agendas.

This presentation will summarize selected aspects of newspaper coverage of women's sport in China, Slovenia and the United States that emerged from the 2021 International Sports Press Survey (Schultz-Jørgensen, 2005; Horky & Nieland, 2013). Data were collected over two "artificial weeks" in April-July, 2021.

Women's sport accounted for 9.7% of gender-specific "leading" or "common" newspaper articles in China, 10.2% in Slovenia, and 15.7% in the U.S. (not counting gender-neutral articles). In 2011, these shares amounted to 14.2% in Slovenia and 13.0% in the U.S. Articles focused on domestic nationals in 57% of cases in China, 89.1% in Slovenia, and 85% in the U.S. The subjects in focus were usually athletes, rather than other professionals in sport.

Gender-neutral or women-specific articles most frequently covered tennis in China, track and field in Slovenia, and basketball in the U.S. They focused primarily on results and game reports, other aspects related to athletic performance, and by articles on local and community sport.

Women authored 9.9% of all bylined articles in Slovenia and 15.2% in the U.S. In 2021, these shares were 12.7% and 7.7%, respectively. Most commonly, they write for broadsheets, followed by tabloids and regionals. Societal and historical differences will be discussed in the presentation.

**Key words:** women, newspaper articles, Slovenia, China, USA

## 39. Lovorka Magaš Bilandžić

### **ŽENE, SPORT I SVIJET – VIZUALNO PREDSTAVLJANJE ŽENA I SPORTA U ILUSTRIRANOM ČASOPISU SVIJET (1926.–1936.)**

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Bogato ilustrirani časopis *Svijet* izlazio je u izdanju zagrebačke Tipografije od 1926. te je tijekom međuratnih godina imao istaknutu ulogu u širenju novih trendova u Kraljevini SHS/Jugoslaviji. Kroz brojne atraktivne naslovnice i ilustracije, pojedinačne fotografije i fotoreportaže donosio je priloge o različitim aspektima društvenog i kulturnog života u zemlji i inozemstvu te je ubrzo postao vodećom kronikom građanskog *milieua*. Sport je bio među širokim dijapazonom tema o kojima se pisalo na stranicama ove mondene *lifestyle revije* – povremeno se vizualno i tekstualno izvještavalo o sportskim događanjima te domaćim i inozemnim uspjesima sportaša i sportašica u različitim disciplinama, ali i ulozi sporta i škola ritmičke gimnastike u razvoju i održavanju kulture zdravog tijela. Osim modernističkog kulta tijela masovni su mediji između dva svjetska rata promovirali i koncept samosvjesne i moderne, tzv. nove žene, ikone stila koja se između ostaloga aktivno bavi i sportom te su na brojnim naslovnicama, ilustracijama, fotografijama i oglasima kozmetičke industrije u Svijetu prikazivane mlade žene koje prakticiraju gimnastiku, tenis, golf, skijanje itd.

U izlaganju će na primjeru časopisa *Svijet* i uz donošenje bogatoga vizualnog materijala biti riječi o ulozi tiskanih medija, grafičkog dizajna, fotografije i reklamnog diskursa u populariziranju sporta i modernističkog kulta tijela te modalitetima prikaza žena u sportu – od profesionalnih sportašica do nove žene koja se rekreativno bavi sportom i u njemu pronalazi polje manifestiranja (novoosvojenog) položaja u društvu.

**Ključne riječi:** žene, sport, mediji, časopis *Svijet*, grafički dizajn, međuratno razdoblje



## 40. Nenad Marelić, Tomislav Đurković i Marino Marelić

### MUŠKARCI U ŽENSKOM SPORTU?

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Odbojka je najraširenija ekipna igra na svijetu (222 članice). Za razliku od ostalih ekipnih igara (rukomet, nogomet, košarka) ne temelji se na fizičkom kontaktu pa je time vrlo prisutna u ženskoj populaciji. Kod najjačih „odbojkaških“ nacija postotak registriranih odbojkašica u odnosu na odbojkaše iznosi oko 75%:25% dok bi u Hrvatskoj taj odnos mogao biti još i veći. Percepciju odbojke kao ženskog sporta navode neka istraživanja (Antekolović, 2023; Hardin i Greer, 2009; Riemer i Visio, 2003). Za uzajamnu sinergiju ženske i muške odbojke najzaslužnija je politika krovne odbojkaške organizacije FIVB-e koja za razvoj ovog sporta koristi prednosti oba spola. Gledajući kronološki, noviteti u tehnici i taktici najprije su se pojavili u muškoj, a kasnije i u ženskoj odbojci. Muška odbojka izuzetno je popularan sport, a karakterizira ga iznimna snaga odraza, serviranja, te smečiranja koju igrači unose izvodeći elemente igre. Ponekad novinari zbog navedenih karakteristika znaju opisati mušku odbojku kao „atomsku“. U ženskoj odbojci nadigravanja traju dulje i s više obrambenih akcija što je čini gledljivijom od muške odbojke. Na svjetskim prvenstvima za odbojkaše otvarajuće utakmice odigravaju se na nogometnim stadionima pred oko 50000 gledatelja, a nedavno je utakmica ženskih sveučilišnih odbojkaških ekipa Lincolna i Omahe (SAD) odigrana pred 92003 gledatelja na stadionu za američki nogomet. Ta utakmica zabilježena je kao ženski sportski događaj s najvećim brojem gledatelja ikad, nadmašivši utakmicu nogometne Lige prvakinja između ženskih klubova Barcelone i Wolfsburga. Predmet istraživanja ovog rada bit će analiza statusa muške i ženske odbojke u hrvatskom društvu. Cilj istraživanja je analizirati u kakvom se odnosu nalazi broj registriranih odbojkašica i odbojkaša u Hrvatskoj, u odnosu na relevantnije odbojkaške nacije kako bi se tematiziralo pitanje muškaraca u „ženskom“ sportu.

**Ključne riječi:** odbojka, hrvatsko društvo, muški i ženski sport

## 41. Dora Međimorec

### **BIVŠI SPORTAŠ? ČESTITAM, ZAPOSLENI STE.**

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Natjecateljski duh koji sportaši razvijaju od ranog djetinjstva uvijek sadrži snažnu želju da se izbjegne neuspjeh, odnosno poraz, a on je u sportu puno češći nego pobjeda. Bivši sportaši danas su odlični zaposlenici, jer posjeduju sve karakteristike koje su potrebne za uspjeh u nekom poslovnom području – uporni su, ne odustaju, stavljaju tim na prvo mjesto te uče iz svojih poraza. Često možemo čuti da je u poslu potreban sportski duh, a kao i u bilo kojem drugom području u životu, za karijeru i uspjeh na radnom mjestu potrebno je mnogo truda, zalaganja i volje. Ništa drugačije od sporta gdje profesionalni sportaši vrijedno rade na postizanju što boljih rezultata. Drugi razlog je sama narav sporta i njegova kompetitivnost. Sportaše se ocjenjuje po učinkovitosti puno više nego u drugim poslovima, a njihov učinak u pravilu je javno dostupan i podložan svakodnevnoj stručnoj, a posebno laičkoj kritici. Opći razvoj stručnosti zahtjeva od svakog pojedinca visoku razinu znanja i vještina u svakom segmentu, kao preduvjet za podizanje razine konkurentnosti u poslu. Zahvaljujući novim programima u obrazovanju iz raznih područja te poduzetništva i sportskog menadžmenta, sportaši će imati kompetencije neophodne za pružanje boljih usluga, kvalitetnije poslovanje, pronalaženje radnog mjesta i financijsku neovisnost. Razvoj dualnih karijera sportaša predstavlja izazov za sve interesne skupine, a o stručnosti i fleksibilnosti obrazovnih ustanova te njihovoj vještini da kroz individualni pristup osiguraju obrazovanje i profesionalno usavršavanje sportaša, dovode do njihovog uključivanja na tržište rada i nakon sportske karijere.

**Ključne riječi:** sport, dualna karijera, tržište rada

## 42. Ivana M. Milovanović<sup>1</sup> & Ana Penjak<sup>2</sup>

### **SPORTS SCIENCE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT: A CASE STUDY**

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The societal issue of sexual harassment (SH) among the university students population is gender-related. The authors present the results of the research on female and male student perceptions' of this social issue. The study sample includes the findings from two focus group discussions (FGDs) involving 24 participants (female and male students) from the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, University of Novi Sad, Serbia. The FGD participants demonstrated a good understanding of the meaning of the SH and the sensibility to the research topic. They supported their responses with examples for most questions. Both male and female participants addressed environments where they or individuals close to them encountered the SHC, including social media, school, physical education classes, parks, streets, nightclubs, bus stops, and the University. Female students emphasized that predators often do not perceive their actions as wrong. They highlighted that many girls lack support from their family of origin, making them hesitant to report SH. They discussed the feeling of guilt among girls, even though they know they are not at *fault*. The research results confirm the assumption that SH is gender related. Participants expressed extremely low confidence in the faculty representatives regarding the assistance to the SH victims. In the final phase of the FGDs, participants provided recommendations for addressing the issue of the SH within the academic environment.

**Key words:** sexual harassment, female students, male students, victim-perpetrator, sports science.

43. Nadim Mirshak<sup>1</sup>, Karl Spracklen<sup>2</sup>, Cliff Spracklen<sup>3</sup>  
& Lee Spracklen<sup>3</sup>

## **PERFORMATIVE MASCULINITIES AND IMAGINED, IMAGINARY COMMUNITIES: THE POLITICS OF RUGBY LEAGUE FAN SPACES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND**

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Rugby League (RL) is played professionally in a handful of countries, dominant only in Eastern Australia and the North of England. For its fans, RL is a sport of working-class resistance, of community, and pride against the 'Establishment' of Rugby Union, public schools, and the Houses of Parliament. While this imagined, imaginary community gives RL fans a positive identity, it is also a source of exclusion and othering especially as it struggles to reinvent its northern, white, working-class authenticity as something inclusive of women and people from BAME and LGBTQ+ communities. Since sports fandom and participant-observation ethnography is a long-established and legitimate way of exploring issues of identity, community, belonging, and exclusion, we observed how male RL fans talked about the game, about their community, and about 'being a man' in the performative space of the terrace. We found out that RL fans, though mainly white, working-class men, were generally respectful of each other, players and referees. We also found that fans, when drunk, could be aggressive and intolerant of difference. Nonetheless, we argue that there are incremental changes taking place in how people perform their masculinity thus opening up avenues not only for future research, but also in how RL could become more inclusive and representative of the diverse communities it is embedded within.

**Key words:** Rugby League, performative masculinities, The North of England

## 44. Nevenka Mravlinčić

### ŽENA TRENER U MUŠKOJ SENIORSKOJ KOŠARCI U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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Kroz povijest košarkaške igre glavnu ulogu u trenerskom poslu, pogotovo u seniorskoj košarci, imali su muškarci. Po prvi puta u toj glavnoj ulozi u Hrvatskoj nalazi se žena, koja sa svojim košarkaško-igračkim stažem te obrazovnim statusom stoji na putu mnogim muškim kolegama. Svaki trening i utakmica prve ženske trenerice u muškoj seniorskoj košarci nosi uvijek nešto novo, iznenađujuće i od strane kolega, igrača, sudaca, gledatelja te medija. Ovim će se radom prikazati kvalitativan, subjektivan osjećaj žene u hrvatskoj muškoj seniorskoj košarci. Vrijeme u kojem živimo i radimo, trebalo bi prihvatiti značajne promjene koje se događaju u društvu. Učiti od najboljih, ulagati u cjeloživotno učenje je osnovni temelj „buđenja“ hrvatske košarke i njenog vraćanja tamo gdje je nekada bila, u svjetski vrh.

**Ključne riječi:** obrazovanje, košarka, žene

## 45. Marko Mustapić, Dino Vukušić & Marija Antić

### **THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE IMAGE OF TOP ATHLETES IN PRINT MEDIA IN LATE SOCIALISM: AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENT OF SN REVIJA, SPRINT, AND SPORT MAGAZINE FROM 1980-1990**

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Women's sport is well represented in modern media; however, the media presentation of the sporting achievements of women is often characterised by negative discourse (Christopherson et al., 2002; Kian et al., 2008). One of the goals of socialism was the social emancipation of women. This goal was never met (Krylova, 2021). In socialism, athletes were supposed to be role models and symbols of the society of the future. The early gender history of sport in socialist Yugoslavia was shaped under strong Soviet influence. The Communist party made it possible for women to participate in many sports, but also excluded them from some as a result of communist reproductive policy, perceptions of gender, and socialist masculinity (Simić, 2017).

Yugoslav sport became strongly commercialised in the 1970s; this process was at its peak in the 1980s. The goal of this paper is to determine to what extent and in what way the image of top athletes was constructed in the leading sports magazines of the 1980s, an era of gradual opening to the West. We shall focus on the construction of gender, as well as the media and social perception of the concept of femininity.

We use quantitative analysis and discourse analysis for this research. The sample for our research consists of all issues of weeklies SN revija, Sprint, and Sport magazin from the beginning of 1980 to the end of 1990 (N=572). The analysis allowed us to identify sports and female athletes present in weeklies in the 1980s in the context of the complete media hegemony of men's football and an exceptionally masculinist journalistic narrative.

**Key words:** top female athletes, magazines, socialism, Yugoslavia, 1980s

## 46. Tihana Nemčić Bojić

### POSITION OF WOMEN'S FUTSAL IN CROATIAN SOCIETY

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Futsal is relatively young sport which became part of the world scene in 1989, although versions of „small sided football“ appeared during 1st World Cup held in Uruguay, in 1930. 1st World Cup in women's futsal will take place in 2025, while the 1st European Championship was held in 2019. In Croatia, futsal started to be played in 1991, while women played their first Championship only in 2016. As in football, which is exceptional mirror of society, the position of women in futsal also indicates a certain inequality. The aim of this paper was to point out the position of women in Croatian futsal, the various obstacles they encountered to play the game in the first place and which they still encounter. The research included conversations in the form of interviews with eight (8) players who were part of the first women's futsal club in Croatia- MNK Alumnus in 2014 and the first Croatian women's futsal national team in 2018. The results of the research indicate that the initial (and current) obstacles are related to finding dates for training halls, training on the outskirts of the hall in the dates provided for men, as well as insufficient number of teams, and thus matches in the competition. Namely, competitions in women's futsal take place exclusively during the three months break from the football competition, which prevents the development of the sport. The research also showed that the number of unofficial tournaments for women (such as Kutija šibica) has increased; participants responded they didn't receive negative behaviors towards their involvement in the game, moreover, were welcomed and had many opportunities to play in different occasions and events where they were invited. Certain moves towards the development of women's futsal in Croatian society are nevertheless visible, although they track the developmental dynamics of women sport in general.

**Key words:** women's futsal, Croatian society, (in)equality

### POLOŽAJ ŽENSKOG FUTSALA U HRVATSKOM DRUŠTVU

Futsal je relativno mladi sport koji se na svjetskoj sceni pojavio tek 1989. godine bez obzira što su se inačice „malog nogometa“ pojavile još za vrijeme Prvog svjetskog nogometnog prvenstva u Urugvaju, 1930. godine. Prvo svjetsko prvenstvo u futsalu za žene održat će se 2025. dok je prvo europsko prvenstvo održano 2019. godine. U Hrvatskoj se futsal počeo igrati s osnivanjem države, dok su žene svoje prvo natjecanje odigrale tek 2016. Kao i u nogometu, koji je odlično ogledalo društva, tako i u futsalu, položaj žene ukazuje na određenu neravnopravnost. Cilj ovog rada bio je ukazati na poziciju žena u hrvatskome futsalu, različite oblike prepreka sa kojima su se igračice susretale kako bi uopće zaigrale tu igru te sa kojima se susreću i danas. Istraživanje je obuhvatilo razgovore u obliku intervjua sa osam (8) igračica koje su bile dijelom prvog ženskog malonogometnog kluba u Hrvatskoj - MNK Alumnus 2014. te prvog nastupa hrvatske ženske malonogometne reprezentacije 2018. godine. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju kako su prvotne (i sadašnje) prepreke vezane uz: pronalazak termina dvorana za treniranje, treniranje na rubnim dijelovima dvorane u terminima predviđenima za muškarce te nedovoljan broj ekipa, a time i utakmica u natjecanju. Naime, natjecanje u ženskom futsalu odvija se isključivo u tromjesečnoj pauzi od nogometnog natjecanja, što onemogućuje razvoj ovog sporta. Istraživanjem je također pokazano kako se povećao broj neslužbenih turnira za žene (poput Kutije šibica), dok su se ispitanice složile kako nisu doživljavale negativna ponašanja vezana uz njihovo bavljenje futsalom, štoviše, često su pozivane na različite događaje, revijalne, humanitarne i prijateljske utakmice. Određeni pomaci ka razvoju ženskog futsala u hrvatskom društvu su vidljivi, iako prate generalnu dinamiku razvoja ženskog sporta u cjelini.

**Ključne riječi:** ženski futsal, hrvatsko društvo, (ne)ravnopravnost



## 47. Andrej Ivan Nuredinović<sup>1</sup> & Dino Vukušić<sup>2</sup>

### **WOMEN IN THE "MAN'S WORLD" - THE POSITION AND ACTIVITIES OF FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE BAD BLUE BOYS**

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In this paper, we present selected results of the four-year ethnography of Bad Blue Boys. Through semi-structured interviews (N=15) and participating observation, we answered the research question structured around the position and activities of female members of Bad Blue Boys. In previous studies, Croatian ultras were marked as predominantly male, and one of the emphasised characteristics of their identity is hard masculinity (Perasović and Mustapić, 2013; Messerschmidt, 2019). We addressed the status of female members through their activity in different types of supporter expressions, which we conceptualised through verbal, visual and expression of violence (Lalić, 1993). The results support the existence of "hard" masculinity within Bad Blue Boys, with its high presence in violent rituals, and greater permeability in other types of expression. In addition to hard masculinity, we also noted the presence of a cognitive association of female members with contemporary trends in modern football (Perasović & Mustapić, 2018), where many male members perceive the presence of women in their "sacred" domain as an indication of the ubiquity of modern football against which they are fighting. Thus, the female position in the group was perceived as inauthentic on two levels and doubly marginal. When we add to all this the idea of the existence of a wider social stigma related to ultras groups (Mustapić & Perasović, 2020), then we can say that in the case of female members, we are talking about triple marginalisation.

**Key words:** women; Bad Blue Boys; ultras; activities; position

## 48. Carole A. Oglesby<sup>1</sup> & Marko Begović<sup>2</sup>

### **WOMEN AND SPORT BETWEEN RELIGION AND POLITICS\***

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Authors assumes that a bitter and thorny conflict in paths and futures is intensifying daily between “progressive” and “conservative” visions. The conflict consumes all human spheres and has become increasingly impactful in regard to women and sport. Whatever their differences in religion, cultural background, or academic training, scholars identify and communicate common themes. They assert it is not “a religion,” “all religions” nor all “political frames” that suppress women. Rather it is a patriarchal brand of religious and political forces that deny women full humanity and nowhere are these forces more evident than in the microsystem of sport. The spheres of politics/governance and religion have been recognized for their centrality and power among all social institutions, by both academic specialists and learned individuals whose work has extended to the public sector.

What now has become problematic, in the view of the chapter authors, is the dissolution of sector boundaries in favor of a religio-political ideological warfare for dominion in areas of public life apart from either religious observance or political system control. A prime example of this dissolution is in the context of the sport ecosystem and the involvement of women. Recently this concern has been intensified and widened by questions concerning the status of transwoman within organized sport. So-called “progressive” frameworks have encouraged, or required, the strictest religio-political conservative systems, to “bend” (relax constraints on females) in order to achieve inclusion and belonging. This progressive influence is conjoined with the rise and recognition of racial injustice and commitments to fairness towards individuals and groups from the Global South and Indigenous people among others. In opposition to these influences is seen the increasing backlash and opposition from authoritarian, patriarchal-based, conservative sectors.

**Key words:** Religion; Politics; MENA; Arab countries; Qatar

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\* This abstract represents part of the chapter titled “Influences of Religion and Politics on Women and Sport: Explorations and Forecasting” as part of the edited volume *Women in Sport* (2nd edition in press by Human Kinetics Publisher).

## 49. Snežana Pantović<sup>1</sup> i Irina Juhas<sup>2</sup>

### MEDIJSKA VIDLJIVOST ŽENA U SPORTU I MEDIJSKI JAVNI NASTUP

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Značajne akademske reference o ženskom sportu odnose se na istraživanja o nejednakosti u izvještavanju u medijima, u kojima se kao "glavni krivci" apostrofiraju mediji. Sportski novinari smatraju da publici trebaju ponuditi uzbuđenje vrhunskog sporta koje može donijeti samo muški sport, ali, ovo je pogrešna logika, zato što mediji tako sebi daju alibi i oslobađaju se odgovornosti za nedostatak izvještavanja o ženskom sportu, a i realnost je da su 95% sportskih novinara - muškarci (Kroh, 2015). To donosi neravnotežu u kvaliteti i kvantiteti pokrivenosti ženskog sporta. U Republici Srbiji, u elektroničkim medijima, u sportskim prijenosima, 76,2% vremena je posvećeno muškom sportu, a 23,8% ženskom. U nedostatku državnih načina budžetiranja razvoja ženskog sporta, dobra medijska platforma za povećanje vidljivosti ženskog sporta bi pomogla, ali to mora podrazumijevati široku akciju posebno solidarnih žena u sportu, kao i olimpijskih komiteta koji imaju mogućnost provođenja politika i akcija iz bogate baze preporuka MOO, ASOIF-a, Savjeta Europe. Ali, i kada se poveća pokrivenost ženskih sportova u medijima, to s jedne strane poboljšava pozitivne stavove i smanjuje predrasude da je on dosadan, ali s druge strane i dalje nismo riješili problem kako pojačati interes za ženski sport (Schedler & Wagstaff, 2018). Zato je neophodno provesti Program medijske pismenosti – obuke sportašica, trenerica, sutkinja, novinarki, rukovoditeljica u ženskim sportskim klubovima, timovima i selekcijama, o osnovnim spoznajama o medijskom nastupu, vrstama medija, poboljšanju osobnog i timskog brenda u objavama na društvenim mrežama, kvalitetnijem komuniciranju s novinarima, te pripremanju sadržaja koji se želi podijeliti s javnošću i medijima.

**Cljučne riječi:** mediji, žene, Program medijske pismenosti

### MEDIJSKA VIDLJIVOST ŽENA U SPORTU I MEDIJSKI JAVNI NASTUP

Significant academic references on women's sports refer to research on inequality in media reporting, in which the media are apostrophized as the "main culprits". Sports journalists believe that they should offer the audience the excitement of top sports that only men's sports can bring, but this is a wrong logic, because the media thus create an alibi for themselves and absolve themselves of responsibility for the lack of reporting on women's sports, and the reality is that 95 % of sports journalists are men (Kroh, 2015). This brings an imbalance in the quality and quantity of women's sports coverage. In the Republic of Serbia, in the electronic media, in sports broadcasts, 76.2% of the time is devoted to men's sports, and 23.8% to women's. In the absence of state budgeting methods for the development of women's sports, a good media platform to increase the visibility of women's sports would help, but this must imply a broad action, especially by women in sports, as well as Olympic committees that have the ability to implement policies and actions from the rich base of recommendations of IOC, ASOIF, Council of Europe. But, even when the coverage of women's sports in the media increases, on the one hand, it improves positive attitudes and reduces prejudices that it is boring, but on the other hand, we still have not solved the problem of how to increase interest in women's sports (Schedler & Wagstaff, 2018). That is why it is necessary to carry out a Media Literacy program - training of female athletes, female coaches, referees, journalists, managers in women's sports clubs, teams and selections, on basic knowledge about media performance, types of media, improvement of personal and team brand in social media posts, better quality communicating with journalists, and preparing content to be shared with the public and the media.

**Key words:** media, women, Media literacy program

50. Saša Pišot<sup>1</sup> & Federiga Bindi<sup>2</sup>

## REDUCING THE GENDER GAP IN ALPINE SKIING BY EMPOWERING WOMEN - EWAS PROJECT

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Although women have more opportunities to participate in sports today, they are still in the minority in alpine skiing, both in competitions and in coaching and leadership positions. The problem is not only male dominance, but also the earlier retirement of female athletes from this sport, which means fewer opportunities to become ski instructors due to the specific requirements of the entrance exams, and consequently fewer professional opportunities to continue their careers as coaches. In addition, a coaching career at a higher level also requires not just a lot of time but a high level of physical commitment.

The Empowering Women in Alpine Skiing (EWAS) project of the ERASMUS + Sport programme aims to improve gender equality and professional opportunities for women in alpine skiing:

- by examining the main barriers faced by girls and women in alpine skiing as athletes and then as coaches or administrators, and by additionally developing policy proposals and best practises to promote an inclusive culture and gender equality;
- by improving women's coaching and leadership skills to increase recruitment opportunities.

The project is led by Prof. Federiga Bindi of the University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy, and includes nine other partners (winter sports clubs, winter sports federations, higher education institutions, and scientific and research centres) from EU and USA who have joined forces to increase the visibility of the project and enhance its impact.

In addition to presenting the project the presentation will also highlight some gender-related aspects using the example of Slovenia as a country with a rich tradition in alpine skiing.

**Key words:** alpine skiing, women, EWAS

51. Kaja Poteko & Mojca Doupona

## "THE SON IS OUR GOLD MEDAL, AND THE OLYMPIC MEDAL IS THE CHERRY ON THE CAKE": REPRESENTATIONS OF GLORIA KOTNIK IN THE SLOVENIAN MEDIA LANDSCAPE

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In the field of media studies, feminist scholars have in the past identified various mechanisms and prevailing patterns of media representation of sportswomen that revealed marginalization, trivialization, objectification, and, at best, an ambivalent approach to the portrayals of female athletes. Although new media and technologies on the one hand and some social changes on the other have led to the emergence of new opportunities and transformations that have made some "old rules" almost obsolete in certain geographical areas, overall progress has been rather limited and remains embedded in various contradictions. In our presentation, we will focus on the media representation of Gloria Kotnik, the Slovenian snowboarder and bronze medalist at the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics, and try to deconstruct the meanings of the different articulations of her Olympic performance by analyzing some established traditional and online Slovenian media. The Olympic Games are one of the rare occasions when female athletes receive more media attention, and therefore represent an important context to identify and question the ways in which they are portrayed. Furthermore, the case of Gloria Kotnik was chosen as an example to examine how the media portrayed her identity as an elite athlete in combination with her mother's identity. Our main goal will therefore be to answer the questions of how Kotnik was represented in the Slovenian media, how her motherhood was portrayed in relation to elite sport, and what meanings and implications these articulations had.

**Key words:** sportswomen, sport, motherhood, media, Slovenia

52. Ivana Pranjić<sup>1</sup> & Sanda Čorak<sup>2</sup>

## MENTORING AS A SUCCESSFUL MEANS TO GENDER EQUALITY IN SPORT LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

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Sport is one of the world's most important resources and an indispensable part of international culture. It is also considered as one of the most powerful platforms for promoting gender equality. The Tokyo Olympics 2020 measured female participation of 48,8%, aiming to reach 50% at the Paris Olympics 2024. According to UN WOMEN there is no country in the world that has achieved gender equality to date. And keeping the current progress rate, gender equality in the highest positions of power will not be reached for another 130 years (UN Women, 2021). Gender balance in decision-making is one of the five priorities in the 2020-2025 EU Gender Equality Strategy.

The role of mentoring in education, personal, and career development has been well studied over the years with consensus suggesting the importance of mentorship for individual growth. While the value of mentoring relationships for sport coaches has already been frequently researched, there is a lack of research on this topic combining a mentor-mentee relationship on the leadership level in sport.

The main aim of the study is to illustrate the benefits mentoring programmes and mentoring as a process can have of the future women leaders in sport. We grounded our work on the Mentor Role Theory (MRT) from Kram (1985). Using a qualitative research design, we investigated 20 mentor-mentee relationships. We opted for semi-structured interviews to collect data and purposefully selected the interviewees. Mentees were all females working in sport aiming for a leadership position (mentees). Mentors (sitting in leadership positions) were both, female, and male.

**Key words:** gender equality, sport, leadership positions

## 53. Maria Prokesz

### **SIBLINGS, DATING OR...?**

### **NON-TRADITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN ICE DANCE**

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Ice dance is a figure skating discipline stemming from ballroom dancing and within its choreographies it has historically reproduced similar narratives of romance and seduction, labelled "compulsory mating dances" by Ellyn Kestenbaum. This status quo was broken in the late 1980s by the French Canadian sibling team of Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay, whose experimentation with different dynamics (survivors in a jungle, members of the same gang, image in the mirror) prompted others to follow suit. Over the last several years, however, a new dynamic has emerged: skaters who have come out as members of the LGBTQ community refused to perpetuate the heteronormative narrative.

This paper reflects on the different strategies developed over the last 10 years by skaters of various backgrounds to resist the heteronormative narratives. This ranges from sibling teams, LGBTQ teams to even presumably heterosexual teams opting to showcase a non-romantic relationship. The overarching framework of the paper is based on Foucauldian thought later adapted to consider questions of gender and sexual orientation from a more modern perspective – for example, the theory of performativity developed by Judith Butler and the notion of the male (or alternative) gaze by Laura Mulvey. Theories of theatre plays, dance, (art) performances or artworks analysis such as Rudolf Laban's understanding of movement (and the cultural matrix for reading it developed by Janet Kaylo) or Aby Warburg's pathosformel - figurative gestures evoking an action, an event or a cultural stereotype - will serve to unpack some specific aspects of the choreographies in question.

**Key words:** ice dance, non-traditional relationships, LGBTQ



## 54. Marijeta Rajković Iveta

### ŽENE NA TRIBINI – ZRCALO TRANSFORMACIJE RODNIH ODNOSA I ULOGA

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U tradicijskoj kulturi Dalmacije rodne uloge i obrasci ponašanja djevojaka i žena bili su jasno propisani. Ženina uloga bila je u okviru privatne sfere, domene doma, a muškarčeva javne, što je uključivalo i mogućnost bavljenja sportom i odlaskom na sportska događanja. Iako se od sredine 20. stoljeća rodne uloge ubrzano mijenjaju i danas su razlike prisutne i vidljive. Cilj istraživanja, čiji rezultati će se prezentirati, bio je analizirati transformaciju i dinamiku rodni uloga od 1970-ih godina do danas, na primjerima proživljenih sustava i (samo)percepcije žena na tribinama u kontekstu ženske emancipacije i smanjivanja patrijarhalnih obrazaca ponašanja. U okviru izlaganja prezentirat će se odgovori na pitanja kako se postaje navijačicom (s posebnim osvrtom na prenošenju navijačkog identiteta s oca na sina i kćer, majke na sina), koji su razlozi za odlazak na utakmice, mijenjaju li se stavovi o navijačicama (od strane lokalnog stanovništva u malim zajednicama do muških navijača organiziranih u navijačke udruge; s obzirom na starost navijačica), uloga navijačica u navijačkim udrugama i planiranju nedozvoljenih radnji prilikom ulaska na stadion, te ulozi HNK Hajduk u regionalnom identitetu i pripadnosti zajednici. Izlaganje se temelji na kvalitativnom etnološkom i kulturno-antropološkom istraživanju, polustrukturiranim intervjuima sa ženama koje prate nogomet, uglavnom navijačicama s područja Dalmacije te sudioničkom promatranju. Istraživanje je provedeno od 2019. do 2023. godine.

**Ključne riječi:** navijačice, rodni odnosi, HNK Hajduk, sudioničko promatranje

## 55. Sandra Radenović, Selena Kontić, Radivoj Mandić i Miloš Marković

### ŽENSKA KOŠARKA U REPUBLICI SRBIJI

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Autori razmatraju sportske uspjehe ženske košarkaške reprezentacije Republike Srbije kroz prizmu rodne ravnopravnosti žena u sportu i žena u suvremenom društvu Srbije. Iako žene ostvaruju značajne uspjehe na košarkaškim terenima na reprezentativnom nivou, zastupljenost žena na upravljačkim pozicijama (treneri, direktori klubova, direktori saveza...) i dalje značajno zaostaje za zastupljenošću muškaraca na spomenutim pozicijama. Autori tematiziraju neke razloge manje zastupljenosti žena na upravljačkim pozicijama u ženskoj košarci u Republici Srbiji. Kao prilog tumačenju manje zastupljenosti žena na upravljačkim pozicijama u ženskoj košarci, autori analiziraju rezultate ankete provedene na namjernom uzorku proslavljenih srpskih košarkašica. Košarkašice su iznijele svoja zapažanja o rodnoj ravnopravnosti kako u košarci, tako i u sportu generalno, o razlozima nedovoljne zastupljenosti žena na upravljačkim pozicijama i o mogućim rješenjima za veće uključivanje žena u upravljački segment sportskih društava i saveza u Republici Srbiji. Najzad, autori razmatraju postojeće programe koji su usmjereni na podršku i razvoj ženske košarke u Republici Srbiji. Posebno ističu "Pokret za žensku košarku Marina Maljković", Institut za ženski sport i Fondaciju Nataša Kovačević, organizacije koje svojim programima i praktičnim radom značajno doprinose popularizaciji ženske košarke i ženskog sporta uopće.

**Ključne riječi:** ženska košarka, rodna ravnopravnost, upravljačke pozicije

### WOMEN'S BASKETBALL IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The authors consider the sports success of the women's basketball team of the Republic of Serbia through the prism of the gender equality of women in sports and women in the contemporary Serbian society. Although women achieve significant success on the basketball courts at the representative level, the representation of women in managerial positions (coaches, club directors, federation directors...) still significantly lags behind the representation of men in the aforementioned positions. The authors consider some reasons for the lower representation of women in management positions in women's basketball in the Republic of Serbia. As a contribution to the interpretation of the lower representation of women in management positions in women's basketball, the authors consider the results of a survey conducted on a deliberate sample of celebrated Serbian basketball players. The basketball players presented their observations about gender equality both in basketball and in sports in general, about the reasons for insufficient representation of women in managerial positions and about possible solutions for greater inclusion of women in the management segment of sports clubs and federations in the Republic of Serbia. Finally, the authors consider the existing programs aimed at the support and development of women's basketball in the Republic of Serbia. They especially underline the "Movement for Women's Basketball Marina Maljković", the Institute for Women's Sports and the Nataša Kovačević Foundation as organizations that, with their programs and practical work, significantly contribute to the popularization of women's basketball and women's sports in general.

**Key words:** women's basketball, gender equality, managerial positions

## 56. Anand Rampersad

### **RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION ISSUES OF FEMALE ATHLETES: THE CASE TRIATHLETES IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

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Female participation and continuous engagement as triathletes are affected by gender stereotyping, culture, class, religion, and menstruation. While it is commonplace to focus on female athletes as points of reference, this study, through interviews, seeks to ascertain coaches' perspectives on factors affecting the recruitment and retention of female triathletes and the strategies they employ to overcome these challenges. The findings provide insights for coaches and administrators to review and pivot their policies and programs for recruiting and maintaining female triathletes. Additionally, the findings contribute toward building an essential body of literature on the critical understanding of the sociocultural construction of Caribbean sports from the coaches' standpoint.

**Key words:** coaches, recruitment, retention, strategies

57. Saeed Shamshirian

## THE SOCIOCULTURAL DYNAMICS IN THE MAKING OF ELITE IRANIAN WRESTLERS

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Sports performance is the collective product of place. Using Durkheim's concept of social facts, we argue that individuals' dispositions, attitudes, and thoughts on engaging in sports are marked by invisible social forces encompassing them at a given time and place. To make our argument empirically applicable, we conducted a case study of internationally successful Iranian men's wrestlers. The study reveals how the success of Iranian wrestling is rooted in cultural foundations, social organizations, multiple cooperative networks, and a set of social relations that are collectively arranged and coordinated to create a strong sports tradition for delivering world-class wrestlers. It is within a given social, cultural, and organizational context that culture is performed through a series of collective performances and agency.

**Key words:** Iranian wrestling, social facts, sport achievement, sport tradition

## REPRESENTATION OF FEMALE WRESTLERS AT THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS IN CROATIAN WRESTLING

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Women's wrestling has been in the program of the Olympic Games since 2004, after which the significant development of women's wrestling in the Republic of Croatia began. Observing the number of appearances of female wrestlers at the Croatian national championship, an increase in the number of appearances during the past five years is visible, but it still significantly deviates in percentage compared to male wrestlers. Regarding that fact, an analysis of the differences in the number of performances of Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestlers and performances of female wrestlers in freestyle at the national championships in all ages in 2022 was carried out. Applying the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test, statistically significant differences were found between Greco-Roman male wrestlers, freestyle male wrestlers and female wrestlers ( $p=0.003$ ). Post-hoc analysis revealed statistically significant differences in the number of performances between Greco-Roman wrestlers and female wrestlers ( $p=0.004$ ) and freestyle wrestlers and female wrestlers ( $p=0.024$ ).

The determined differences are expected because Croatia cherishes the tradition of Greco-Roman style of wrestling, which is confirmed by the number of medals won (33 medals) at the world and European championships during the past eighteen years. In the last five years, members of the Croatian women's national teams in the age group of 15 to 20 have won eight medals at European and world championships. In order to increase the level of quality of women's wrestling at the international level, it is necessary to increase the number of female wrestlers at national championships, which will result in an equalization of the number in both gender categories (men and women) and increase competition in women's wrestling in Croatia, and which, along with quality work, will contribute to the achievement of top sports results at major international competitions.

**Key words:** women's wrestling, freestyle, Greco-Roman style, martial arts

## ZASTUPLJENOST HRVAČICA NA NACIONALNIM PRVENSTVIMA U HRVATSKOM HRVANJU

Hrvanje za žene nalazi se u programu Olimpijskih igara od 2004. godine, nakon čega kreće značajniji razvoj ženskog hrvanja u Republici Hrvatskoj. Promatrajući broj nastupa hrvačica na prvenstvu Hrvatske, vidljiv je porast broja nastupa tijekom proteklih pet godina, ali i dalje značajno postotno odstup u odnosu na hrvače. Slijedom toga provedena je analiza razlika u broju nastupa hrvača grčko-rimskim i slobodnim stilom te nastupa hrvačica slobodnim stilom na nacionalnim prvenstvima u svim uzrastima u 2022. godini. Primjenom neparametrijskog Kruskal-Wallis testa utvrđene su statistički značajne razlike između hrvača grčko-rimskog stila, slobodnog stila i hrvanja za žene ( $p=0,003$ ). Post-hoc analizom su utvrđene statistički značajne razlike u broju nastupa između hrvača grčko-rimskim stilom i hrvačica ( $p=0,004$ ) i hrvača slobodnog stila i hrvačica ( $p=0,024$ ).

Utvrđene razlike su očekivane jer se u Hrvatskoj njeguje tradicija grčko-rimskog stila hrvanja, što potvrđuje i broj osvojenih medalja (33 medalje) na svjetskim i europskim prvenstvima tijekom proteklih osamnaest godina. Posljednjih pet godina članice ženskih reprezentacija Hrvatske su u uzrastima od 15 do 20 godina osvojile osam medalja na europskim i svjetskim prvenstvima. Kako bi se povećala razina kvalitete ženskog hrvanja na međunarodnoj razini, potrebno je povećati masovnost odnosno broj nastupa hrvačica na nacionalnim prvenstvima, što će rezultirati izjednačavanjem broja nastupa u obje spolne kategorije (muškarci i žene) te povećati konkurenciju u hrvanju za žene u Hrvatskoj, a koja će uz kvalitetan rad doprinijeti ostvarivanju vrhunskih sportskih rezultata na velikim međunarodnim natjecanjima.

**Ključne riječi:** hrvanje za žene, slobodni stil, grčkorimski stil, borilački sport

## 59. Ana Sršen

### ŽENE U PARAPLIVANJU

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Uoči Olimpijskih i Paraolimpijskih igara u Parizu 2024. godine, Hrvatski sportski muzej u suradnji s Hrvatskom paraolimpijskim odborom i Hrvatskim paraplivničkim savezom organizirat će izložbu o povijesti paraplimvanju u Hrvatskoj pod nazivom: Osam staza skrivenog okvira.

Cilj izložbe je prikazati razvoj paraplimvanja, najveća sportska postignuća paraplimvača i pokazati kako se uz pomoć parasporta promijenila društvena paradigma o osobama s invaliditetom u našem društvu što kao posljedicu ima gotovo podjednako financiranje države paraolimpijskih i olimpijskih sportova. U ovom radu bit će najavljena izložba te će biti prikazani najveći sportski i društveni uspjesi koje su postigle hrvatske paraolimpijke i paraplimvačice u Republici Hrvatskoj. U radu ćemo se također osvrnuti i na zastupljenost žena u parasportu i na upravljačkim funkcijama.

**Ključne riječi:** žene, paraplimvanje, Hrvatska

# 60. Sanja Šalaj, Danijela Gudelj-Šimunović i Maja Vukelja

## DAJMO DJEVOJČICAMA LOPTE, A DJEČACIMA OLOVKE

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Djeca od rođenja uče različite motoričke vještine potrebne za stajanje (stabilnost), kretanje (lokomotorne vještine), rukovanje predmetima (vještine manipulacije) i izvođenje finih preciznih pokreta prstima (fina motorika). Svrha ovog istraživanja bila je utvrditi dobne i spolne razlike u finoj motorici i manipulativnim vještinama dječaka i djevojčica predškolske dobi. U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 868 dječaka i djevojčica predškolske dobi (5,54 godine, tjelesna visina 117,9 cm, tjelesna masa 22,44 kg) podijeljenih u skupine od 4, 5 i 6 godina. Mjerenje je provedeno pomoću testova fine motoričke preciznosti i fine motoričke integracije, manualne spretnosti i koordinacije gornjih ekstremiteta iz Bruininks-Oseretsky baterije testova motoričke izvedbe (BOT-2) (Bruininks i Bruininks, 2005). Rezultati faktorske analize varijance pokazuju značajne glavne razlike za dob i spol: starija djeca i djevojčice bile su bolje u testovima fine motoričke preciznosti crtanja linija (dob:  $F=257,99$ ,  $p<0,01$ ; spol:  $F=10,99$ ,  $p<0,01$ ) i u testovima fine motoričke preciznosti kopiraj zvijezdu (dob:  $F=265,76$ ,  $p<0,01$ ; spol:  $F=16,36$ ,  $p<0,01$ ). I glavni učinci i učinak interakcije u korist starije djece i djevojčica pronađeni su u testu fine motoričke preciznosti savijanja papira i testu fine motoričke integracije kopiranja kvadrata (dob:  $F=6,52$ ,  $p<0,01$ ; spol:  $F=7,59$ ,  $p<0,01$ ). Značajni glavni učinci za dob i spol pronađeni su u testovima koordinacije gornjih ekstremiteta: starija djeca i dječaci bili su bolji u ispuštanju i hvatanju lopte (dob:  $F=129,22$ ,  $p<0,01$ ; spol:  $F=8,79$ ,  $p<0,01$ ) i vođenju lopte (dob:  $94,72$ ,  $p<0,01$ ; spol:  $F=16,61$ ,  $p<0,01$ ). Prethodna istraživanja spolnih razlika u finoj motorici i manipulativnim vještinama u predškolske djece pokazuju proturječne rezultate: razlike su pronađene u nekim istraživanjima (Dinkel&Snyder, 2020; Düger i sur., 1999; Peyre i sur., 2019), ali ne u svim (Kokštejn i sur., 2017). Okolinski čimbenici povezani sa socijalizacijom, očekivanjima i iskustvima koja su različita za dječake i djevojčice, zajedno s roditeljskim poticanjem rodno specifičnih motoričkih vještina mogu naglasiti biološke razlike u motoričkom razvoju u ranom djetinjstvu (Dinkel & Snyder, 2020).

**Ključne riječi:** fina motorika, manipulativne vještine, djeca predškolske dobi

## LET'S OFFER BALLS TO GIRLS AND PENCILS TO BOYS

From birth, children are learning different motor skills required for standing (stability skills), moving (locomotor skills), manipulating objects (manipulation skills) and performing fine precision movements with their fingers (fine motor skills). Purpose of this study was to determine the age and gender differences in fine motor and manipulation skills in preschool boys and girls. The study involved 868 preschool boys and girls (5,54 years, 117,9cm body height, 22,44kg body mass) divided into groups of 4-, 5- and 6-year olds. The measurement was carried out using fine motor skill precision and integration, manual dexterity and upper-limb coordination tests from Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency - Second Edition (BOT-2) (Bruininks and Bruininks, 2005). The results of factorial analysis of variance show significant main effect difference for age and gender: older children and girls were better in fine motor precision tests of drawing lines ( $F=257.99$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $F=10.99$ ,  $p<0.01$ , respectively) and fine motor precision test copying a star ( $F=265.76$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $F=16.36$ ,  $p<0.01$ , respectively). Both main effects and the interaction effect in favor of older children and girls were found in fine motor precision test folding paper and fine motor integration test copying a square ( $F=6.52$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $F=7.59$ ,  $p<0.01$ , respectively). Significant main effects for age and gender were found in upper limb coordination tests: older children and boys were better in dropping and catching a ball ( $F=129,22$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $F=8,79$ ,  $p<0.01$ , respectively) and dribbling a ball alternating hands ( $94,72$ ,  $p<0.01$ ;  $F=16,61$ ,  $p<0.01$ , respectively). Previous research on gender difference in fine motor and object control skills in preschool children show conflicting results: differences were found in some research (Dinkel&Snyder, 2020; Düger et al., 1999; Peyre et al., 2019) but not in other (Kokštejn et al, 2017). Environmental factors related to socialization, expectation and experiences that are different for boys and girls along with parent's and caregiver's promotion of gender specific motor skills can accentuate the biological differences in early life motor development (Dinkel&Snyder, 2020).

**Key words:** fine motor skills, manipulation skills, preschoolers



## 61. Matija Mato Škerbić

### **TRANSGENDER ATHLETES IN WOMEN'S CATEGORIES: WHAT IS THE LIMIT AND IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSION IN SPORTS?**

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An issue of transgender athletes (TGA) in female categories, philosophy and bioethics of sport has been given significant attention. So far, three positions have been presented in the literature. On the one hand, there are advocates of banning TGA from competing in female categories (J. Pike, M. Imbrišević), who emphasize physiological or biological and medical factors such as greater muscle mass and strength, stronger bones, greater endurance, etc. They also point out essential sporting aspects such as the violation of the fairness and justice of the competition, as well as the importance of ensuring the safety and protection of all competition participants. On the other hand, there are supporters of the inclusion of TGA (C. Weaving, M. Burke) who emphasize inclusion as a fundamental value of/in sports that should always be primary and superior to all others. Finally, and just recently, the third position was presented (J. Lopez Frias, C. Torres) that additional factors should be introduced into the consideration of TGA and that each case should be looked at separately. They argue for placing special emphasis on the context: 1) from which TGA come, especially on their life stories, experiences, problems and faced limitations; and 2) the context and character of the specific sport.

In this paper, the author singles out the value of inclusion as fundamental in the discussion on TGA and will critically consider it in detail. Ultimately, the author will argue the position that there has been a fundamental misconception about the role and importance of inclusion, which is a social value and as such is external to sport, and should not be imposed before and above those that are intrinsic to sports.

**Key words:** transgender athletes, women's categories, inclusion

### **TRANSRODNE SPORTAŠICE U ŽENSKIM KATEGORIJAMA: KOJA JE GRANICA I VAŽNOST INKLUZIJE U SPORTU?**

Problemu transrodnih sportašica koje se žele natjecati u ženskim kategorijama filozofija i bioetika sportu pridale su veliku pažnju i značaj. Do sada, u literaturi su predstavljene tri pozicije. S jedne su strane zastupnici zabrane natjecanja transrodnim sportašicama u ženskim kategorijama (J. Pike, M. Imbrišević), koji naglasak stavljaju na fiziološke odnosno biološko-medicinske momente poput veće mišićne mase i snage, jačih kostiju, veće izdržljivosti itd. transrodnih sportašica, u kombinaciji s esencijalno-sportskim poput narušavanja poštenosti i pravednosti natjecanja, te osiguravanja sigurnosti i zaštite svih sudionica natjecanja. S druge su strane pobornici uključivanja transrodnih sportašica (C. Weaving, M. Burke) koji ističu inkluziju kao temeljnu vrijednost sporta koja bi uvijek trebala biti primarna i nadređena svima drugima u sportu. Naposljetku, pojavila se inicijativa koja smatra da treba uvesti dodatne faktore u promišljanje ovog problema (J. Lopez Frias, C. Torres) te sagledavati svaki slučaj zasebno stavljajući poseban naglasak na kontekst iz kojeg sportašice dolaze, posebice na njihove životne priče, iskustva, probleme i ograničenja s kojima su se suočavale, kao i kontekst i karakter specifičnog sporta.

Autor izdvaja vrijednost inkluzije kao temeljnu u ovoj raspravi te će ju detaljno kritički razmotriti. U konačnici, autor će argumentirati stav da se dogodila temeljna zabluda o ulozi i važnosti inkluzije koja je zapravo socijalna ili društvena vrijednost i kao takva sportu izvanjska, te se nikako ne bi trebala (a ni smjela) nametati ispred i iznad onih intrinzično sportskih.

**Ključne riječi:** transrodne sportašice, ženske kategorije, inkluzija

## 62. Sanela Škorić & Lea Malobabić

### WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN SPORTS

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Although women are becoming increasingly present in leadership positions in sport, the situation very much varies depending on the sport in question. For example, about 12 % of national gymnastics federations (FIG, 2020) have women in their decision-making bodies, while this percentage in athletics is much higher, namely 30 % (IAAF, 2020). According to Borko (2008), the increase of women in leading positions in Croatia has experienced growth but it is still not as high as it should be.

This paper aims to research into status of women in decision making positions within the modern sports landscape, considering the daily obstacles and contemporary societal factors they face. The study highlights the importance of increasing the representation of women in sports leadership roles and the need for further discussions and actions to promote gender equality in sports. Actions from sport governing bodies are especially important in this process, such as the one initiated by the Vice President of the European Commission and the European Commissioner for Sport, which involved numerous Olympic and Paralympic sports organizations (COC, 2018).

Additionally, specific qualities associated with female leadership in sports management (effective communication skills, emotional intelligence, a collaborative approach, inclusivity, innovation, and perseverance), as well as challenges (lack of support from colleagues and senior members of the organization, limited recognition, and biased hiring practices) are identified and discussed. This is of particular importance for every organization, since the presence of women in leadership roles enhances diversity within organizations and contributes to the development of improved strategies, innovation, and decision-making. These factors, in turn, enhance the overall success of organizations.

**Key words:** sport management, leadership positions, women

## 63. Marija Todorović<sup>1</sup> i Branka Matijević<sup>2</sup>

### ŽENE U SPORTU - STRUKTURALNE I KULTURALNE PREPREKE U KOLEKTIVNIM SPORTOVIMA

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Rodna nejednakost predstavlja duboko ukorijenjen društveni problem koji traje već dug niz godina koji ne predstavlja izuzetak ni u sferi sporta. U današnje vrijeme i dalje postoje u uvjerenja da se diskriminacija žena smanjuje. Iako su postignuti značajni pomaci u promoviranju rodne ravnopravnosti, sport ostaje izazovno područje gdje se često suočavamo s diskriminacijom, stereotipima i nepravdom prema sportašicama. Tako je rodna nejednakost i dalje vrlo prisutna, ali sve više indirektna i strukturalna u suvremenom sportu. Predrasude o ženskoj inferiornosti često se manifestiraju kroz izbor sportskih disciplina koje djevojčice i žene žele prakticirati. Stereotipi o ženskoj inferiornosti u sportu igraju ključnu ulogu u ovom kontekstu. Navedeni stereotipi značajno utječu na izbor sportskih disciplina kojim se djevojčice i žene žele baviti. Kolektivni sportovi tradicionalno se percipiraju kao isključivo rezervirani za mušku populaciju, što često odvraća djevojčice od ovih sportova zbog straha od ozljeda ili socijalnog pritiska. Ovaj istraživački rad fokusira se na dublje razumijevanje utjecaja strukturalnih i kulturoloških prepreka na iskustva sportašica u kolektivnim sportovima, uz poseban osvrt na analizu njihovih socijalnih biografija. Primjenom kvalitativnog istraživačkog pristupa, provedenog kroz polustrukturirane intervjuje, dobiveni podaci nužno ističu izraženost strukturalnih i kulturalnih prepreka unutar ženskog kolektivnog sporta.

**Ključne riječi:** rodna nejednakost, sport, prepreke, kolektivni sportovi

### WOMEN IN SPORTS - STRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL BARRIERS IN TEAM SPORTS

Gender inequality represents a deeply ingrained societal issue that has persisted for many years, and it is no exception in the field of sports. In modern times, there is still a belief that discrimination against women is decreasing. Although significant strides have been made in promoting gender equality, sports remain a challenging area where we often confront discrimination, stereotypes, and injustice towards female athletes. In this manner, gender inequality remains highly prevalent, increasingly taking on an indirect and structural form in contemporary sports. Prejudices about female inferiority often manifest through the choice of sports disciplines that girls and women wish to practice. Stereotypes about female inferiority in sports play a crucial role in this context. The mentioned stereotypes significantly influence the selection of sports disciplines that girls and women aspire to engage in. Team sports are traditionally perceived as exclusively reserved for the male population, which often deters girls from these sports due to a fear of injuries or social pressure. This research focuses on a deeper understanding of the impact of structural and cultural barriers on the experiences of female athletes dedicated to team sports, with a particular emphasis on analyzing their social biographies. Through the application of a qualitative research approach, conducted through semi-structured interviews, the obtained data necessarily highlight the pronounced existence of structural and cultural barriers within women's team sports.

**Key words:** gender inequality, sports, barriers, team sports

# 64. Tatjana Trošt Bobić, Valentina Barišić i Josipa Radaš

## RAZLOZI VJEŽBANJA ŽENA STARIJE ŽIVOTNE DOBI

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Uvod: vježbanje u starijoj životnoj dobi doprinosi poboljšanju psihofizičkog zdravlja i dugovječnosti. Diljem svijeta otprilike jedna od tri žene nije dovoljno tjelesno aktivna da bi ostala zdrava (WHO, 2022). Uvidom u razloge sudjelovanja žena u redovitoj aktivnosti moguće je razviti ciljne strategije njihovog uključivanja u organizirane programe vježbanja. Cilj rada: utvrditi moguće razloge vježbanja žena starije životne dobi.

Metode rada: istraživanje je provedeno na prigodnom uzorku od 50 žena prosječne dobi od  $62,8 \pm 3,52$  godine, uključenih u rekreativni program vježbanja unutar posljednja 3 mjeseca. Razlozi vježbanja ispitanica procijenjeni su hrvatskom verzijom upitnika EMI 2 koji se sastoji od 51. pitanja i pokriva 14 domena (razloga) vježbanja (kontrola stresa, revitalizacija, užitak, izazov, društveno priznanje, pripadnost, natjecanje, zdravstveni pritisak, prevencija bolesti, kontrola tjelesne težine, izgled, snaga i izdržljivost, spretnost i pozitivno zdravlje). Odgovori su skalirani prema Likertovoj skali (1- potpuno netočno, 5- potpuno točno). Za svaku od 14 domena izračunati su aritmetička sredina, standardna devijacija te minimalna i maksimalna vrijednost.

Rezultati: žene u dobi od 60 do 75 godina većinom vježbaju zbog očuvanja i unaprjeđenja zdravlja, dok su razlozi vezani za društveno priznanje manje važni u ovoj populaciji.

Zaključak: dobiveni rezultati naglašavaju činjenicu da su žene starije životne dobi spremnije uključiti se u redovite programe tjelesnog vježbanja ukoliko kroz njih mogu očuvati ili poboljšati vlastito zdravlje. Strategije promocije tjelesnog vježbanja žena starije životne dobi trebale bi uključivati informacije o zdravstveno usmjerenim aktivnostima i njihovim dobrobitima.

**Ključne riječi:** žene, zdravlje, starija životna dob, aktivnost

## REASONS FOR EXERCISE IN ELDERLY WOMEN

Introduction: exercise in older age contributes to the improvement of psychophysical health and longevity. Approximately, one in three women around the world, is not physically active enough to stay healthy (WHO, 2022). By looking into the reasons for women's participation in regular activity, it is possible to develop targeted strategies for their inclusion in organized exercise programs.

Objective: to determine the possible reasons for exercise among older women.

Methods: the research was conducted on a convenient sample of 50 women with an average age of  $62.8 \pm 3.52$  years, included in a recreational exercise program within the last 3 months. The reasons for exercise of the respondents were assessed with the Croatian version of the EMI 2 questionnaire, which consists of 51 questions and covers 14 domains (reasons) for exercise (stress control, revitalization, pleasure, challenge, social recognition, belonging, competition, health pressure, disease prevention, body weight control, appearance, strength and endurance, dexterity and positive health). The answers were scaled according to the Likert scale (1- completely incorrect, 5- completely correct). For each of the 14 domains, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values were calculated.

Results: women aged 60 to 75 mostly exercise to preserve and improve their health, while reasons related to social recognition are less important in this population.

Conclusion: the obtained results emphasize the fact that older women are more willing to participate in regular physical exercise programs if they can preserve or improve their own health through them. Strategies to promote physical exercise among older women should include information about health-oriented activities and their benefits.

**Key words:** women, health, older age, activity

## 65. Marita Ukić Zeman

### LIFESTYLE SPORTOVI - PRILIKE I IZAZOVI ZA RODNU RAVNOPRAVNOST

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Središnji pojmovi u definiranju muževnosti zapadne kulture u sportskom smislu jesu mužkost, vještina i snaga. Kako mnogi autori objašnjavaju, patrijarhalna ideologija postala je toliko usađena u popularnu svijest da se ženska inferiornost u sportu smatra prirodnom. Suprotno tome, *lifestyle* sportovi razvili su se u drugačijem društvenom kontekstu, u suprotnosti s *mainstreamom*, tradicionalnom sportskom kulturom. Ovi bi sportovi po svojoj prirodi trebali ovisiti manje o natjecanju i statusu, trebali bi biti više individualistički i potencijalno manje rodno uvjetovani. Ipak, od njihovog pojavljivanja brojni *lifestyle* sportovi pretežno su „muški“. Jasno je da su sportašice sve češće dijelom mnogih *lifestyle* sportova, ali u BMX-u ih ima poprilično malo (na hrvatskoj ih sceni nema uopće). Zanimljivo je istražiti zašto je tome tako. Etnografija hrvatske BMX scene pokazala je kako akteri smatraju da je BMX „muški sport“ za koji je potrebna snaga, hrabrost i odvažnost. Iako deklarativno podržavaju ulazak žena na scenu, pitanje je koliko su akteri spremni, zbog predrasuda i stereotipa utisnutih rodnom socijalizacijom, aktivno sudjelovati u otvaranju scene ženama vozačicama/sportašicama. Argumentacija koja naglašava spolne, biološke razlike između muškaraca i žena (fizičku snagu i sl.) ona je koja se i u ovom sportu koristi kao opravdanje za rodnu neravnopravnost. Iako u teoriji BMX (i ostali *lifestyle* sportovi) pružaju mogućnost ponovnog pregovaranja o rodnim identitetima, tradicionalne strukture društvene i kulturne moći i nejednakosti nastavljaju se reproducirati unutar njih.

**Ključne riječi:** *lifestyle* sportovi, BMX, rodna ravnopravnost

### LIFESTYLE SPORTS - OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR GENDER EQUALITY

The central concepts in defining the masculinity of Western culture in the sports sense are manliness, skill, and strength. As many authors explain, patriarchal ideology has become so embedded in the popular consciousness that female inferiority in sports is considered natural. Conversely, lifestyle sports have developed in a different social context than mainstream, traditional sports culture. These sports, by their very nature, should depend less on competition and status, should be more individualistic and potentially less gender conditioned. However, since their appearance, many lifestyle sports are predominantly male. The number of female athletes in lifestyle sports has increased in general, but there are quite a few of them in BMX (there are none at all on the Croatian scene). It is interesting to investigate why this is so. Ethnography of Croatian BMX scene showed that. Participants consider BMX to be a "man's sport" that requires strength, courage and boldness. Although BMX riders declaratively support the entry of women onto the scene, the question is how willing they are, due to prejudices and stereotypes imprinted by gender socialization, to actively participate in opening the scene to women riders. The argument that emphasizes gender, biological differences between men and women (physical strength, etc.) is the one that is also used in this sport as a justification for gender inequality. Although in theory BMX (and other lifestyle sports) provide an opportunity to renegotiate gender identities, traditional social and cultural power structures and inequalities continue to be reproduced within them.

**Key words:** lifestyle sports, BMX, gender equality

## 66. Robbe Van Emelen

### **SAUDI ARABIA'S ATTENTION TO WOMEN'S SPORT: AN ETHICAL DILEMMA**

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Ever since the launch of its "Vision 2030" framework in 2016, Saudi Arabia has been investing heavily in sport. Interestingly, one of the areas that has been given a lot of attention is the promotion of women's sport. For women there, sport can act as a platform for social change, challenging patriarchal customs and traditions around gender by normalising behaviour that goes beyond ultra-conservative notions of Islamic law. Before 2016, women in Saudi Arabia were not even allowed to drive a car or attend sporting events in the stadium while now national women's leagues and teams are emerging in several sports together with the Saudi government sponsoring women's sport all around the world.

However, not everyone is buying Saudi Arabia's sudden attention to women's sport, with many human rights organisations pointing out the hypocrisy and double standards behind it. The incremental inclusion of women in sport has been accused of being part of a governmental strategy to divert attention from and continue the crackdown on other vulnerable groups such as LGBTQ+, political dissidents, migrants and religious minorities.

Saudi Arabia remains one of the world's worst-performing countries in terms of human rights, so even though there has been some steady progress regarding basic human rights for a particular group in Saudi Arabian society, allowing the Kingdom to host major women's sporting events and giving them the opportunity to sponsor women competitions creates an uneasy ethical dilemma that needs to be dealt with.

**Key words:** Saudi Arabia, women's sport, ethical dilemma



## 67. Mariann Vaczi

### **BONES HAVE NO GENDER: THE IMPACTS OF GENDER INTEGRATION ON THE TRADITIONAL SPORT OF CATALONIA'S HUMAN TOWERS (CASTELLS)**

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Human Towers (castells) is a 200-year-old amateur popular sport of Catalonia in the north east of Spain. Castells is one of those rare non-modern indigenous sports that did not only survive, but erupted into the 21<sup>st</sup> century with great vibrancy. In 1975 at the end of the Franco dictatorship, only a handful of teams existed; today, more than a hundred teams build about fifteen thousand human towers every year at the festival squares of Catalonia. This success is largely attributed to the integration of women in the 1980s, also considered the “greatest revolution” in the sport. First, women are praised for pushing human towers literally to the next level, as they provide body count and body diversity to a sport that thrives on these. Second, they are believed to have “civilized” the ruffian world of a traditional sport of the lower classes (formerly referred to as “people of farts and burps), and made it attractive to more diverse social classes, and to families. As a gender-mixed sport, human towers are eminently suitable for the examination of conceptualizations of gendered sporting ability, as 90% of child climbers are girls. The exaltation of female physical ability and mental strength in castells, and women’s presence in a sport that has become a national and independentist symbol, offers new ways to examine emergent female agency and a new social class consciousness intersect in a formerly working class men’s sport.

**Key words:** Human towers (castells), Catalonia, women, social class, traditional sport



## 68. Mariann Vaczi

### THE SOCIAL LIFE OF TWO SPANISH WORLD CUP KISSES

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In August 2023, after Spain's national women's team won the World Cup, Spanish Federation chief Luis Rubiales celebrated by kissing the team's principal scorer Jenni Hermoso on live television. The kiss became Spain's premier "me too" moment as it swept through the media, Spanish society, and the global sport world, leading to the resignation of Rubiales and the coaching staff. The incident catalyzed intense public discussions about consent and violence against women, and it summarized for many everything despicable about the male-dominated and corrupt Spanish Football Federation, and of the machismo of Spanish society. But this was not the only kiss of Spanish soccer that went viral in recent years. In 2010, Spanish men's team goal keeper Iker Casillas kissed his journalist girlfriend Sara Carbonero, who was interviewing him on live television after Spain's historic victory at the World Cup in South Africa. The kiss went similarly viral, although for different reasons. How did these kisses become "magnified moments" (Hochschild 1994), or "revelatory incidents" (Fernandez 1986) that somatized broader social issues? This paper will discuss the power and social life of two kisses in the context of World Cup winning Spanish football as they pushed deep-rooted gender troubles to the surface.

**Key words:** Spain, football, World Cup, kiss, gender

## 69. Velimir Veselinović

### ŽENE OLIMPIJKE IZ ZAGREBAČKIH SVEUČILIŠNIH SPORTSKIH KLUBOVA

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Sport na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu uveden je 1903. godine od strane zagrebačkih studenata osnivanjem sportskih organizacija HAŠK i Akademija. Od 1953. Rektorat Sveučilišta u Zagrebu participira u financiranju Mladosti. Danas Sveučilište u Zagrebu potiče studentski sport, od natjecateljskog do rekreativnog, kao sastavni dio akademskog života kojim se podiže kvaliteta studiranja i življenja. Osim na postizanje akademske izvrsnosti, Sveučilište svoje studente potiče i na aktivno bavljenje sportom, i to preko Ureda za sport, koji je osnovan po uzoru na slične urede europskih sveučilišta. Osim poticanja studenata na aktivno bavljenje sportom i na uključivanje u sveučilišna sportska natjecanja, uloga Ureda očituje se i u širenju pozitivne svijesti i edukacije o važnosti redovitog tjelesnog vježbanja, psihofizičkog razvoja mladih ljudi te o razvijanju natjecateljskog duha, očuvanja zdravlja i borbe protiv ovisnosti. Studentsko sportsko prvenstvo Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, natjecanje u preko 25 sportova, svake godine zajednički organiziraju Ured za sport Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagrebački sveučilišni športski savez i Studentski zbor Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Tema izlaganja je ukazati na ulogu i doprinos žena u profesionalnom i studentskom sportu na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu. Donose se biografije prvih sportašica atletičarki ujedno i olimpijki koje su stasale u zagrebačkim studentskim sportskim organizacijama (npr. Vera Romanić, Zulejka Stefanini, Vera Neferović, Alma Butia, Đurđa Fočić i dr.).

**Ključne riječi:** žene, sport, HAŠK, Mladost, povijest sveučilišta, povijest sporta, Sveučilište u Zagrebu

## 70. Matija Vigato

### THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONS ON THE PHENOMENOLOGY OF WOMEN IN SPORT

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In the seminal work of feminist phenomenology, "Throwing Like a Girl: A Phenomenology of Feminine Body Comportment Motility and Spatiality", Iris Marion Young draws upon the phenomenological insights of Maurice Merleau-Ponty and identifies three specific modalities of feminine motility: 1. ambiguous transcendence, according to which feminine bodily existence does not fully transcend the lived body but remains partly in immanence, 2. inhibited intentionality, signified by a self-imposed "I cannot" that withholds the feminine body's capacity to reach toward a projected end, and 3. discontinuous unity, representing a lack of feminine body's synthesis with itself, as well as its surroundings. Young argues that the source of these modalities can be found in a woman's experience of her own body as both subject and object. Using Young's framework, in this presentation an attempt will be made to investigate how emotions, one of the most fundamental aspects of subjective experience, influence the way women perceive and navigate their bodies in the sporting context, with a special emphasis on emotions that tend to have a more pronounced impact on phenomenology, such as joy, pride, shame, and fear. By incorporating an emotional dimension into it, the aim of this presentation is to expand our understanding of the structure of feminine phenomenology. This, in turn, can contribute to the cultivation of an empowering sports culture, enabling women to fully embrace their potential.

**Key words:** emotions, women, sport

# 71. Jadranka Vlašić, Anja Topolovec i Sunčica Bartoluci

## PLES I RODNA PITANJA U SUVREMENOM DRUŠTVU

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U suvremenom društvu ples doživljava brojne promjene, bilo da je riječ o umjetničkom (balet i suvremeni ples), sportskom (standardni i latinsko-američki, urbani i umjetnički plesovi...) ili rekreativnom plesu. Predmet našeg istraživanja bit će sportski ples i njegova povezanost s rodnim pitanjima. Ples je u javnosti percipiran kao sport rezerviran dominantno za žene i „feminizirane“ muškarce. Dugo je godina u sportskom plesu, disciplinama standardnih i latinsko-američkih plesova, muškarac bio nositelj bodova i kategorije, odgovarajući time patrijarhalnim normama šireg društva. Zbog nedostatka muških plesnih partnera, ovo se pravilo mijenja. Tako je primjerice Hrvatski sportski plesni savez donio novi pravilnik koji omogućuje samostalna natjecanja (pojednog plesača/ice) i natjecanja u grupama. U inozemstvu, odnedavno postoje i istospolni plesački parovi koji ruše postojeće predrasude i mijenjaju percepciju plesa u širem društvu. Metodom polustrukturiranih dubinskih intervjua te autoetnografskim pristupom, analizirana je široka problematika rodnih pitanja u plesu, promatrana iz perspektive različitih generacija plesačica i plesača.

**Ključne riječi:** ples, rod, suvremeno društvo

72. Ivana Zagorac<sup>1</sup> & Barbara Stamenković Tadić<sup>2</sup>

## THE AMBIVALENT NATURE OF SHAME IN SPORT

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Sport is often lauded as a platform for physical prowess, mental resilience, and camaraderie. However, it is also a field in which gender bias persists, affecting women in many ways. One pervasive problem that women in sports often face is the insidious emotion of shame. Feelings of shame among women in sports have their roots in deeply rooted societal norms and expectations. It stems from gender stereotypes long associated with femininity, such as passivity, fragility, and lack of physical strength. Women who resist these stereotypes often face a particular form of shame resulting from societal perceptions and judgments. This can lead to fear of failure and internalized shame, which limits their potential and willingness to compete at the highest levels. In the first part of the presentation, the ambivalent nature of shame will be presented: Shame is an emotion that is self-focused but is also relational; it cuts deeply into the self, but is also very social; it reflects conventions, but also reveals stereotypes and discrimination. Shame is closely related to morality: Shamelessness is a vice, but shame is not a virtue. The second part of the presentation will explore various aspects of shame in sport, with a particular focus on women's experiences of shame. Shame can have positive functions, but the normalization of shame is devastating.

**Key words:** sport, gender stereotypes, shame

## 73. Ana Žnidarec Čučković<sup>1</sup>, Katarina Ohnjec<sup>2</sup>, Magda Bujan<sup>3</sup>, Iva Kanjugović<sup>4</sup> i Maja Hećimović<sup>5</sup>

### **NOSITELJI PROMJENA SPRAM RODNE STEREOTIPIZACIJE U SPORTSKIM AKTIVNOSTIMA OSNOVNOŠKOLSKE DJECE**

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Sport je oblik tjelesne aktivnosti, koji se često veže uz razonodu, zabavu i unapređenje zdravijeg životnog stila, ujedno je i sastavni dio školskih kurikuluma. Velik broj istraživanja pokazuje kako tjelesna aktivnost ima mnogostruke pozitivne učinke na ljudski organizam i zdravlje. Sportske aktivnosti namijenjene djeci osnovnih škola trebale bi se temeljiti na elementima igre (Caput-Jogunica i Barić, 2015), biti prilagođene njihovim razvojnim karakteristikama, poticati ljubav prema sportu, formirati određene stavove i interes za tjelesnu aktivnost, ali i za zdrav način života. Na nastavi TZK-e od dječaka se očekuje da imaju prijašnje iskustvo i mogu iskazati vještine u određenim „muškim“ aktivnostima (nogomet, rukomet, ili košarka), a od djevojčica u određenim „ženskim“ aktivnostima (aerobik, ples, ili odbojka) (Brown, 2005). Postoje mišljenja kako se igranje timskih sportova s loptom često smatra „muževnim“ (Larsson i sur., 2009), no sva se djeca od najranije dobi vole igrati igre s loptom. Prosječne rodne razlike u sportu i motoričkim vještinama mogu se pripisati fizičko-biološkim razlikama, kao i različitoj socijalizaciji dječaka i djevojčica u našem društvu. Rodno stereotipiziranje je proces u kojem biološki spol djece određuje aktivnosti kojima se bave (i ne bave), kao i način na koji se prema njima u tim aktivnostima postupa. Sport se općenito smatra muškom domenom, a ovaj stereotip rezultira time da dječaci percipiraju veću sposobnost i pridaju veću važnost sportu od djevojčica. Navedeno otkriva zahtjevnost u profesionalnosti provoditelja aktivnosti, a intencija za postizanjem ukupnog benefita na sudionike procesa vježbanja ukazuju i na nužne odgovorne postupke u oblikovanju istih (Bujan i sur., 2023).

**Ključne riječi:** rodni stereotipi, osnovna škola, TZK, sport





# The 1<sup>st</sup> International Scientific Conference The Role of Sport in Society

Women, Sport, and Social Changes

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