

## Participation of Indian Women in International Games and Sports from Rio Olympics 2016, Asian Games 2016 to Tokyo Olympic & Paralympic 2020

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### Abstract

An attempt has been made in this paper to review the participation of Indian females in international games and sports in a temporal context. Despite the fact that the female population accounts for about half of the total Indian population, the participation of females in games and sports in general and in international games, in particular, has been lower than the desired level. Moreover, the achievements of female participants have been significant at all levels of international games. The participation of Indian females in the Commonwealth Games (CWG), Asian Games (AG), and Olympic Games has been analyzed in terms of representation and achievements over a period. The Rio Olympics conducted in 2016 recorded a list of 117 participants from India. Of these, 63 were males, and the remaining 54 were female. In terms of proportions, females accounted for 47 percent while males accounted for 53 percent of the total participants. However, women participation in Tokyo Olympic 2020 was 53 out of a total of 121 participants. In terms of performance women athletes secured 3 medals out of a total of 7 medals to Indian credit accounting for about 43 percent of the total. Of the three medals won by Indian women sports persons, one was silver while the other two were bronze. In Paralympics 2020, India performed the best in winning medals till now by winning five gold, eight silvers and six bronze medals (total 19). Similarly, women participation in Tokyo Paralympic 2020 revealed that table tennis player Bhavina Patel won India's first Olympics (Paralympic) medal in Table Tennis. Shooter Avani Lekhara scripted history as she became the first Indian to win a medal in Shooting in the Paralympics. She also became the first Indian woman to win a gold medal and become multiple medalists in Paralympics. In Tokyo Paralympics 2020, India ranked 24th. Results revealed that sports like archery and badminton has higher female participation than males whereas in athletics, golf, shooting and wrestling, males are more represented than females. Similarly, sports like Judo, rowing and boxing females have no representation while in gymnastics males are not represented.

**Key words:** Women Participation in sports, Commonwealth Games (CWG), Asian Games and Olympic Games 2016 and 2020 and Paralympic Games 2020.

### 1. Introduction

It tries to review the performance of women in games and sports in India during

Post- Independence period. Due to constitutional provisions under right to equality i.e. equal opportunity for males and

females in the fields of education, employment, property rights and sports; there has been a remarkable rise in the status of women in general and that of female sports persons in particular (Kadhiranan, V., 2010). Secondly, games and sports, being integral part of the educational curriculum at various levels of education such as school, college and university, have accelerated the pace of female participation and excellence in sports activities. Thirdly, the hosting of Asian Games, Common Wealth Games and other sports events at the national, zonal, regional, university, inter- university and other levels along with job quota for sports persons in public and private sectors have inculcated the spirit of healthy competition among women. In Olympic Games held at London in 2012, India won 2 silver and 4 bronze medals. Similarly, in Common Wealth Games held during 2014 at Glasgow, India stood at 5<sup>th</sup> place in medal tally securing 15 gold, 30 silver and 19 bronze medals to its credit. During 17<sup>th</sup> Asian Games, 2014 held at Incheon (China), India stood at 8<sup>th</sup> place in medal tally securing 11 gold, 10 silver and 14 bronze medals. Saina Nehwal (badminton), Sania Mirza (TT), P.T. Usha (track queen), M.C. Marycom (Bronze in Olympic and Gold in Asian Games), Bachendri Pal (Mountaineering), Apoorvi Chandela (Shooting), Bhakti Sharma (World record in Antarctic Ocean), Deepika Kumari (Archery), Seema Poonia ( Gold in Asian Games) etc. who have been acclaimed as great personalities of distinction in sports and adventures; could serve as role models for future generations.

In recently concluded Tokyo Olympic 2020 (Originally scheduled to take place from 24 July to 9 August 2020, the games were postponed to 23 July to 8 August 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic). India participated with 121 sports persons (53 females and 68 males) in different events and stood at 48<sup>th</sup> rank winning a total of 7 medals (Gold-1, Silver-2 Bronzew-4). It is the highest ranking of India over the past

four decades. If we go by the total medals won, India would have stood at 33<sup>rd</sup> rank. However, ranking is done primarily by gold medals won by a nation. A total of 53 female athletes (out of a total of 121 Indian athletes) participated in Tokyo Olympic 2020 that accounted for about 44 percent (43.80%). Similarly, the contingent of male sports persons was 68 accounting for about 56 percent. The three Indian female sports persons who won medals in Tokyo Olympic bagged one silver by Mirabai Chanu in weightlifting and two bronze medals, one each by Lovlina Borgohain in women's welterweight boxing and P.V. Sindhu in women's singles badminton. As such, the performance of women sports persons, among Indian medal achievers in Tokyo Olympic 2020, was about 43 (42.85%) percent (Cernuda, 2020). Thus, the proportion of female participation and the proportion of female performance at Tokyo Olympic 2020 are almost equal. The performance of female sports persons compared to their number of participation is impressive. It means given the opportunity, females' sports persons are likely to perform still better to be a pride for nation. The basic premise of healthy mind in a healthy body can only be fulfilled by encouraging women in sports. As compared to males, female participation in sports still remains far behind. As such, female population which accounts for about half of the total Indian population, remains partly represented.

## 2. Historical Contexts

Ancient Indian records reveal that women enjoyed equal rights in education, administration and socio-economic set up of the society. Archeological evidence supports the existence of Buddha Vihar which used to be the centers of education and sports in Vedic and Later Vedic periods. Taxila and Nalanda were known for equality for male as well as females in the fields of sports, education and role in socio-economic development. India attained glory during this period.

Medieval period witnessed several external invasions and an atmosphere of instability prevailed. imposed several restrictions on women and society turned to be male dominated. Modern period, especially before independence, recorded the role of Lakshmi Bai, Durga Bhabhi and Consequently, India despite being the second most populous country in the world ranks far below in sports rating. Indian society in general and family heads in particular needs to realize the potentials of women in the socio-economic development of the nation. Moreover, sports participation and excellence provides much needed confidence and competence among women to fight for their rightful place in society. Empowering women through sports is a step forward towards equality and nurturing

their potentials for socio-economic development. Table-1 indicates that women participation in Olympic Games was zero in 1896. The participation increased gradually and reached the level of 34.28 percent over a century (i.e. 1996). The female participation got momentum from Athens Olympic in 2004 when proportion approached 40.74 percent with a contingent of 4329 female participants.

## 2.1 Rio Olympic Games 2016

Rio Olympic Games witnessed 48 percent female participation by Europe followed by Americas 22 percent, Asia 21 percent and Oceania 05 percent.

**Table 1. Female Participation in Olympic Games**

Place	Year	Total	Male	Female	%Male	%Female
Athens	1896	245	245	0	100	0
Paris	1900	1225	1206	19	98.45	1.55
Berlin	1936	4064	3738	326	91.98	8.02
Munich	1972	7123	6065	1058	84.15	15.85
Los Angeles	1984	6797	5230	1567	76.95	23.05
Atlanta	1996	10744	7061	3683	65.72	34.28
Athens	2004	10625	6296	4329	59.26	40.74
Beijing	2008	10996	6250	4746	56.84	43.16
London	2012	10768	5992	4776	55.65	44.35
Rio	2016	11237	6178	5059	55.00	45.00
Tokyo	2020	11090	5704	5386	51.40	48.00

(Courtesy: Olympic Association Committee Report, 2020)

By 2008 in Beijing Olympic the number reached 4746 with a proportion of 43.16 percent of the total. London Olympic Games (2012) recorded the highest number of 4776 female participants with a proportion of 44.35 percent of the total.

## 2.2 Indian Participation in RIO OLYMPIC 2016

India has sent a largest contingent of 123 athletes, 40 larger than their previous records of 83 in 2012 London Olympic. Among these, females were 54 accounting for 43.8 percent of the total participants.

As indicated in the table-2, India's performance was not up to the mark both from the view points of youth population and socio-economic growth of the country. India stood in 67<sup>th</sup> rank in Olympic medal tally securing 01 silver and 01 bronze medal. Both these medals were won by women

participants of India. The Asian countries ahead of India are China, Russia, Japan, North and south Korea, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Thailand, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Armenia, Indonesia, Bahrain, Vietnam, Taipei, Jordan, Singapore, Tajikistan and Malaysia. Thus there are 21 Asian countries, 23 European countries, 7 North American, 4 South American, 4 African and 3 countries from Oceania which are higher in the medal tally than India. There is an absolute need to revise and improve the policy of sports and games in India for better results.

The table -2 reveals that compared to a large contingent of participants (123), performance of India in Olympic Games has been quite in significant i.e. 1.67 percent of the total participants and 3.7 percent of the female participants (54). Results further reveal that a total of 87 countries have won medals (Grant, 2021). Of the total medal winner countries, as much as 66 countries are ahead and 19 countries are behind India in terms of Medals scored in Rio Olympic 2016. A glimpse of other than top ten ranking countries is given below for better appreciation of results (table-3).

**Table 2. Rio Olympic 2016-Medal Tally for Top Ten Countries**

Rank	Country	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Total
1	USA`	46	37	38	121
2	Britain	27	23	17	67
3	China	26	18	26	70
4	Russia	19	18	19	56
5	Germany	17	10	15	42
6	Japan	12	08	21	41
7	France	10	18	14	42
8	Korea	09	03	09	21
9	Italy	08	12	08	28
10	Australia	08	11	10	29
<b>67</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>

(Courtesy: Rio Olympic 2016 Report in Journal of Sports and Sciences titled “India with top ten ranks countries”)

**Table 3. Performance of other Countries in Rio –Olympic 2016**

Rank	Country	Gold Medal	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Total
11	Netherlands	08	07	04	19
12	Hungary	08	03	04	15
13	Brazil	07	06	06	19
14	Spain	07	04	06	17
15	Kenya	06	06	01	13
16	Jamaica	06	03	02	11
17	Croatia	05	03	02	10
18	Cuba	05	02	04	11
19	New Zealand	04	09	05	18
20	Canada	04	03	15	22
21	Uzbekistan	04	02	07	13
22	Kazakhstan	03	05	09	17

23	Columbia	03	02	03	08
24	Switzerland	03	02	02	07
25	Iran	03	01	04	08
26	Greece	03	01	02	06
27	Argentina	03	01	00	04
28	Denmark	02	06	07	15
29	Sweden	02	06	03	11
30	South Africa	02	06	02	10
31	Ukraine	02	05	04	11
32	Serbia	02	04	02	08
33	Poland	02	03	06	11
34	DPR Korea	02	03	02	07
35	Thailand	02	02	02	06
35	Belgium	02	02	02	06
37	Slovakia	02	02	00	04
38	Georgia	02	01	04	07
39	Azerbaijan	01	07	10	18
40	Belarus	01	04	04	09
41	Turkey	01	03	04	08
42	Armenia	01	03	00	04
43	Czech Republic	01	02	07	10
44	Ethiopia	01	02	05	08
45	Slovenia	01	02	01	04
46	Indonesia	01	02	00	03
47	Romania	01	01	03	05
48	Bahrain	01	01	00	02
48	Vietnam	01	01	00	02
50	Taipei	01	00	02	03
51	Bahamas	01	00	01	02
51	Cote D' Ivoire	01	00	01	02
51	IOA	01	00	01	02
54	Fiji	01	00	00	01
54	Jordon	01	00	00	01
54	Kosovo	01	00	00	01
54	Porto Rico	01	00	00	01
54	Singapore	01	00	00	01
54	Tazikistan	01	00	00	01
60	Malaysia	00	04	01	05
61	Mexico	00	03	02	05
62	Algeria	00	02	00	02
62	Ireland	00	02	00	02
64	Lithuania	00	01	03	04
65	Bulgaria	00	01	02	03
65	Venezuela	00	01	02	03
<b>67</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>
67	Mongolia	00	01	01	02
69	Burundi	00	01	00	01
69	Grenada	00	01	00	01
69	Niger	00	01	00	01
69	Philippines	00	01	00	01
69	Qatar	00	01	00	01
74	Norway	00	00	04	04
75	Egypt	00	00	03	03

75	Tunisia	00	00	03	03
77	Israel	00	00	02	02
78	Austria	00	00	01	01
78	Finland	00	00	01	01
78	Morocco	00	00	01	01
78	Rep. of Moldavia	00	00	01	01
78	Nigeria	00	00	01	01
78	UAE	00	00	01	01

(Courtesy: Compiled from Rio Olympic 2016 Report in Journal of Sports and Sciences titled “India with top ten ranks countries”)

**Table 4. Temporal trends of Indian participation and performance in Olympic Games**

Year	No. of participants	Events	Medals
1996	49	13	01
2000	65	08	01
2004	73	14	01
2008	67	12	03
2012	83	13	06
2016	123	15	02
2020	121	69	07

(Courtesy: Compiled from Indian Sports Portal 2016 and [www.saralstudy.com/blog/](http://www.saralstudy.com/blog/))

Table -4 shows that India has shown an increasing trend in number of participants in different events organized by Olympic association. However, in terms of medals won, Indian records were comparatively better in 2008 and 2012. Although, it is true that competition is intensifying with the passage of time but increasing the number of female participants rather yield better performance with the passage of time (Kansal, 2010; Rao, 2010).

### 2.3 Significant Achievers Among Female Sportspersons in India

The sports personnel who made their mark in the international circuit are given below in brief.

1. **Saina Nehwal** Saina Nehwal became number one badminton player in 2015. She also got bronze medal in London Olympic 2012. She belongs to

Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh state of India.

2. **Marycom** She has been world winner in boxing five times in her weight and category of 48 kg. She belongs to Manipur state in India. She also won bronze medal in London Olympic 2012.
3. **P.V. Sindhu** She is an important badminton player and belongs to Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh state of India. Sindhu won a silver medal in Rio Olympic 2016. She has also been nominated by Govt. of India for the highest sports Award “Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna 2016”.
4. **Sakshi Malik** Sakshi Malik is an important wrestler and belongs to the state of Haryana. She has won a bronze medal in 58 kg. free style wrestling in Rio Olympic 2016. Govt. of India has nominated her for the highest sports award “Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna 2016”.
5. **Deepa Karmakar** Deepa Karmakar is an important gymnast of the country.

She became the first Indian to reach the final in pole Vault and secured 4<sup>th</sup> place in Rio Olympic 2016. Govt. of India has nominated her for the highest sports award- "Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna 2016".

6. **Khel Ratna Awards 2016.** P.V. Sindhu (badminton), Dipa Karmakar (gymnastics), Jitu Rai (shooting) and Sakshi Malik (wrestling).
7. **Arjun Awards 2016.** Lalita Babar (athletics), Rani (hockey), Apoorvi Chandella (shooting), Vinesh Phogat (wrestling).
8. **Dronacharya Award** Nagapuri (athletics),
9. **Dhyan Chand Lifetime Achievement Award** Satti Geetha (athletics), Sylvanus ung dung (hockey).

The foregoing results reveal that given the opportunity and scope female participants have contributed significantly in improving the rating and ranking of country in sports.

Some of the glaring facts about women empowerment are given below (Mountjoy, 2016).

- 117 countries in the world have declared sexual harassment in work places as 'illegal'.
- 115 countries have made provision for equal rights to women in property.
- 125 countries have declared 'domestic violence' as illegal.
- 175 countries provide maternity leave with pay to women.

- 117 countries have made provisions of equal wages for equal work.

It is, thus, evident from the above facts that world community is making all efforts to empower women and make them equal partners in the pace of development (Pajanjar and Pajankar, 2010). While the differences between male and female groups are more prominent in developing countries, they are practically insignificant in developed world. Efforts are on to bridge the gap and utilize the full potentials of female population (Pidakala, 2010).

Growing awareness among women in India is well reflected in increasing voting proportion of females in Indian Parliamentary elections (Mountjoy, 2016). So far 16 Parliamentary elections were held in India. The difference in voting proportions between male and female have been given in table-4. It is evident from the table that the gap which was more than 17 percent during 2<sup>nd</sup> elections (1956) came down to 1.4 percent by the last elections (16<sup>th</sup>) held in 2014.

**Status of Tokyo Olympics:** The 2020 Summer Olympics officially the Games of the XXXII Olympiad and branded as Tokyo 2020. The 2020 Games were the fourth Olympic Games which were held in Japan during summer 2021, following the Tokyo 1964 (Summer), Sapporo 1972 (Winter) and Nagano 1998 (Winter) games. Tokyo is the first city in Asia to hold the Summer Games twice. The 2020 Games were the second of three consecutive Olympics to be held in East Asia, following the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang, South Korea and preceding the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing, China (Sahay, 2021; Sisodia, 2021).

**Table 4 Declining difference between male and female voting proportions in India**

Parliamentary Elections	Year	Male	Female	Difference
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1956	56.0	38.8	17.2
3 <sup>rd</sup>	1962	63.3	46.6	16.7
4 <sup>th</sup>	1967	66.7	55.5	11.2

5 <sup>th</sup>	1971	60.9	49.1	11.8
6 <sup>th</sup>	1977	65.6	54.9	10.7
7 <sup>th</sup>	1980	62.1	51.2	10.9
8 <sup>th</sup>	1984	68.1	58.6	9.5
9 <sup>th</sup>	1989	66.1	57.3	8.8
10 <sup>th</sup>	1991	61.5	51.3	10.2
11 <sup>th</sup>	1996	62.0	53.4	8.6
12 <sup>th</sup>	1998	65.7	57.6	8.1
13 <sup>th</sup>	1999	63.9	55.6	8.3
14 <sup>th</sup>	2004	61.6	53.6	8.0
15 <sup>th</sup>	2009	61.0	55.8	5.2
16 <sup>th</sup>	2014	67.1	65.7	1.4
17 <sup>th</sup>	2019	70.7	70.8	-0.1

(Courtesy: Proceedings of the Parliament 2019)

**Table 5** India's updated entry count for Tokyo Olympics

Discipline	Female	Male	Total
Archery	1	3	4
Artistic Gymnastics	1	0	1
Athletics	8	17*	25
Badminton	1	3	4
Boxing	4	5	9
Equestrian	0	1	1
Fencing	1	0	1
Golf	2	2	4
Hockey	16 (+2)	16 (+2)	32
Judo	1	0	1
Rowing	0	2	2
Sailing	1	3	4
Shooting	7	8	15
Swimming	1	2	3
Table Tennis	2	2	4
Tennis	2	1	3
Weightlifting	1	0	1
Wrestling	4	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>121</b>

\*A squad of 16 allowed for a game but Indian teams also used two players from their reserves and a total of 18 players made appearances in the tournament.



(Courtesy: Tokyo 2020: Data check – India's most successful Olympics campaign with seven medals)

## 2.4 Performance of Indian Athletes in Tokyo Olympic 2020

**Table 6 Performance of Indian Athletes in Tokyo Olympic 2020**  
(Tabular data (Table-6) analyzed and compiled by the researcher)

Serial No	Athlete	Medal	Event
1	Mirabai Chanu	Silver	Women's 49 kg weightlifting
2	Lovlina Borogohain	Bronze	Women's welterweight boxing
3	P V Sindhu	Bronze	Women's singles badminton
4	Ravi Kumar Dahiya	Silver	Men's 57 kg wrestling
5	Indian hockey team	Bronze	Men's hockey
6	Bajrang Punia	Bronze	Men's 65 kg wrestling
7	Neeraj Chopra	Gold	Men's javelin throw

Total: 7 Medals (Gold -1, Silver-2, and Bronze – 4)

Source: Compiled and analyzed by the researcher

Results of Tokyo Olympic reveal that India secured, in all, 7 medals. Of these six medals were won by individual athletes, while one medal was won by a team (Men's Hockey Team).

**Table 7 of India's performance in Tokyo Paralympics 2020(Tabular data (Table-7) analyzed and compiled by the researcher)**

No.	Name	Medal	Event
1	Bhavinaben Patel	Silver	Women's singles table tennis Class 4 category
2	Nishad Kumar		Men's high jump T47
3	Avani Lakhera	Gold	Women's 10 m air rifle shooting standing SH1
		Bronze	Women's 50m rifle 3 positions shooting SH1
4	Devendra Jhajharia	Silver	Men's javelin throw F46
5	Sundar Singh Gurjar	Bronze	Men's javelin throw F46
6	Yogesh Kathuniya	Silver	Men's discus throw F56
7	Sumit Antil	Gold	Men's javelin throw F64
8	Singhraj Adhana	Bronze	Men's 10m air pistol shooting SH1

		Silver	Men's P4 Mixed 50m Pistol SH1
9	Mariyappan Thangavelu	Silver	Men's high jump T42
10	Sharad Kumar	Bronze	Men's high jump T42
11	Praveen Kumar	Silver	Men's high jump T64
12	Harvinder Singh	Bronze	Men's individual recurve - open archery
13	Manish Narwal	Gold	Men's P4 Mixed 50m Pistol SH1
14	Pramod Bhagat	Gold	Badminton Men's Singles SL3
15	Manoj Sarkar	Bronze	Badminton men's singles SL3
16	Suhas L Yathiraj	Silver	Badminton men's singles SL4
17	Krishna Nagar	Gold	Badminton men's singles SH6

Total medal tally in the Paralympics Games Tokyo 2020 were a record of 19 (5 gold medals, 8 silver, and 6 bronze) medals. The two athlete's viz. Avani Lakhera (gold & bronze) and Sighraj Adhana (bronze and silver) each won two medals to their credit in individual events.

### 3. Highlights of Female Medal Winners in TOKYO OLYMPIC and PARALYMPICS 2021

Performance of Indian women sports persons in Tokyo Olympic 2020 and Tokyo Paralympics 2020 has been very impressive. Women sports persons have won three medals in Tokyo Olympic 2020. Of these one is silver medal while other two are bronze medals. Similarly, in Tokyo Paralympics 2020, women sports persons won two medals (one gold and the other silver). A brief account of their achievements in terms of medal won is described below.

- 1. Saikhom Mirabai Chanu:** Weightlifter Mira Bai Chanu won her first medal at Tokyo Olympic 2020 with silver in the women's 49kg. Category. Mirabai Chanu has won the World Championships and multiple medals at the Commonwealth Games. She was awarded the **Padma Shri** by the Government of India for her contributions to the sports.
- 2. Lovlina Borgohain** Lovlina Borogohain is an Indian amateur boxer who won a bronze medal at the 2020 Summer

Olympics in the women's welterweight event. With this achievement, she has become the only third Indian boxer to win a medal at the Olympics.

- 3. P.V. Sindhu** Pusarla Venkata Sindhu is an Indian professional badminton player. Over the course of her career, Sindhu has won medals at multiple tournaments including Olympics and on the BWF circuit including gold at the 2019 World Championships. She is the first Indian to become the Badminton World Champion and only the second individual athlete from India to win two consecutive medals at the Olympic Games. She was also honored with **Padma Bhushan**, the third highest civilian award in India.
- 4. Bhavinaben Patel** Bhavina Hasmukhbhai Patel is an Indian par athlete and table tennis player from Mehsana, Gujarat. She won a silver medal in Class 4 Table tennis at the 2020 Summer Paralympics in Tokyo.
- 5. Avani Lekhara** Avani Lekhara becomes the first Indian woman to win gold medal and sets a new record at Tokyo Paralympics in the women's 10m air rifle

shooting SH1 class. Avani Lekhara is the fourth Indian to win a Paralympics gold.

#### 4. Conclusions

The discussion on female participation in games/sports and their participation in national elections reveal that there is an increasing trend both in participation and performance of females in national and international games and sports. Besides their positive and increasing trend of females, there remains significant gap in terms of their due share in population and empowerment. It is an indicative of their share in nation building. As such, there is a need for continuous support, employment and timely encouragement that will yield long lasting and sustainable achievements in sports and national policies. Performance and rate of success in sports events has been increasing with the passage of time. Given the incentives, training and encouragement and employment, women are likely to contribute more effectively and efficiently in national and internal sports events. Recent results of Tokyo Olympic 2020 and Tokyo Paralympic 2020 revealed that women's participation and performance has been consistently increasing. As a consequence, there has been an increasing role of women sports performers towards up scaling the India's rank and medal tally globally. Models from better performing countries such as USA, Britain, China and Japan can serve as the role models for developing long term sports plans both for the group as well as individual events for the upcoming sports activities. Even aerial robots can be used for detection and relay of the live feed to distant places successfully using deep learning algorithms (Vohra et al., 2022a; Vohra et al., 2022b) In addition, at the national levels; states of Haryana, Manipur, Assam and Andhra Pradesh be considered as role models for promoting sports activities through increased employment, rewards and recognitions besides cash payments to the participants and award winning individuals.

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