

Unit-IV Sociology

Sociology: Meaning – Need and Importance – Scope of sociology. Sport

sociology: Meaning- Need and Importance – Scope of sport sociology.

Socialization: Meaning – Types of Socialization. Institution -Sport as

Socialization institution. Group: Meaning – Types of groups: primary-

Secondary –Territory. Cohesiveness. Measures of sociological aspects:

sociability- sociogram – cohesiveness

Meaning of Sociology

□ Sociology is the scientific study of human society, social interactions, and the patterns of social relationships that shape individuals and groups within a particular community or society. It is a discipline that seeks to understand how social structures, institutions, cultures, and norms influence and are influenced by individuals and groups.

Need and Importance of Sociology

- Understanding society
- Social issues and challenges
- Social change and reform
- Cultural awareness and diversity
- Personal development
- Improved relationships and communication
- Public policy and governance
- Business and organizations
- Social research and innovation
- Advancing human rights

Need and Importance of Sport Sociology

- Understanding Sports as a Social Phenomenon
- Examining Social Inequality in Sports
- Analyzing Sports and Identity Formation
- Sports as Agents of Socialization
- Impact of Sports Media

Exploring Deviance in Sports

- Sports, Health, and Well-being
- Sports and Education
- Sports as a Tool for Social Change
- Sports and Globalization

Scope of Sport Sociology

□ Sports and Social Inequality

□ Sports and Identity

□ Sports and Socialization

□ Sports and Media

□ Sports and Health

□ Sports and Education

□ Sports and Deviance



□ Sports and Globalization

□ Sports and Economics

□ Sports and Social Change

□ Sports and Technology

□ Sports and Ethics

Meaning of Socialization

□ Socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals learn and internalize the values, norms, beliefs, behaviours, and social skills of their culture or society. It is a fundamental aspect of human development and occurs throughout a person's life, beginning in infancy and continuing into adulthood.

Types of Socialization

- Primary Socialization
 - Peer Group Socialization
 - Media Socialization
 - Gender Socialization
- Secondary Socialization
- Anticipatory Socialization
- Resocialization
- Organizational Socialization

Institution

An institution is a complex and enduring social structure or organization that governs and guides human behaviour within a specific society or community. It is a system of rules, norms, values, and practices that provide a framework for organizing social interactions, relationships, and activities. Institutions shape individuals' behaviour and influence how societies function as a whole.

Meaning of Group

A group is a collection of two or more individuals who interact with one another, share common interests, goals, or characteristics, and perceive themselves as belonging to the same social category. Groups can vary in size and purpose and can exist within various social contexts, ranging from small informal gatherings to large formal organizations.

COHESIVENESS

Cohesiveness refers to the degree of unity, attraction, and solidarity among the members of a group. It is the extent to which group members feel connected to one another, share a sense of belonging, and are motivated to work together towards common goals. High cohesiveness indicates a strong bond and positive relationships among group members, while low cohesiveness suggests weaker connections and potential discord within the group.

SOCIABILITY

Sociability refers to the natural inclination or tendency of individuals to interact and engage with others in social situations. It is a fundamental aspect of human behaviour and reflects the social nature of human beings. Sociability involves a willingness to participate in social activities, communicate with others, and form social connections.

Sociogram

A sociogram is a visual representation or diagram that depicts the social relationships and interactions within a group or community. It is a tool used in sociometric analysis to understand the patterns of social connections, friendships, and affiliations among individuals within the group. Sociograms are particularly useful in studying social networks and group dynamics.