

**B.SC. –2 SEMESTER – 4**  
**Course Category: Open Elective (OE)**

**Course code: B24OESST**

**SUBJECT: Sports Sociology**  
**(Department of Physical Education)**

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To prepare students for worldly challenges, make them Socially well being
2. To instil moral, ethical & social values in students.
3. To mould the students into responsible & good citizens as well as build up Confidence and Self-Belief.
4. To understand the importance of Teamwork and Collaboration.
5. To know the way of Communication and Motivation.
6. To understand what Ethics is.

**OUTCOMES:**

By the end of this programmed, the students will understand & inculcate:

1. The Importance of being Socially balanced person.
2. Social, moral, ethical values & responsibilities of a good citizen.
3. How sports developed personality and Leadership qualities of a student.
4. The Importance of Strategic Thinking and Decision Making

**(2 Cr, 30 Hrs, 4Hr/Week)**

**Sports Sociology**

**Unit 1**

1. Meaning and definition of sociology
2. Importance and concept of sociology
3. Meaning of Sports Sociology
4. Concept and importance of Sports Sociology

## Unit 2

1. Indian Sports culture & traditional Sports
2. Sports Clubs and Social Unity
3. Armature Sports Association and Nationality
4. Secularism through sports

## Unit 3

1. Social recognition through sports
2. Universal vision through sports
3. Human social behaviour within the sports context.
4. Cultural indignation and Socialization through sports

## Unit 4

1. professionalism in sports
2. Rise of professional sports through media
3. Theory of Sports Sociology
4. Benefits of sports in Society

| End Semester Examination (T) (SEE) | Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) | Minimum Passing Marks |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 40                                 | 10                                   | 20                    |

Note 1 This Course will be of 10 marks (CIE) & 40 Marks (SEE) passing marks are 20 (40%)

## References

### REFERENCES

1. Ackerly, b. A. (2001). Feminist Theory: Liberal. International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences, 5499–5502. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/03946-2>
2. Brenner, J. S., LaBella, C. R., Brooks, M. A., Diamond, A., Hennrikus, W., Weiss Kelly, A. K., LaBotz, M., Logan, K., Loud, K. J., Moffatt, K. A., Nemeth, B., Pengel, B., Gregory, A. J. M., Halstead, M. E., Kluchurosky, L. K., Benjamin, H., Jayanthi, N. A., Zaslow, T., & Emanuel, A. (2016). Sports specialization and intensive training in young athletes. *Pediatrics*, 138(3). <https://doi.org/10.1542/PEDS.2016-2148>
3. Coakley, J. (2014). *Sports in Society: Issues and Controversies*. McGraw-Hill Education.
4. Beutler, I. (2006) (Ed.), —Report on the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005. Geneva: United Nations.
5. Beutler, I. (2008). —Sport Serving Development and Peace. *Sport in Society*, 11(4), 359-369
6. De Coning, C. (2014). *The Case for Sport in the Western Cape: Socio-Economic Benefits and Impacts of Sport and Recreation*. Cape Town: Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs and Spor
7. Dudfield, O. (2014). *Strengthening Sport for Development and Peace*. London: Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS).
8. Hartmann, D. (2003). —Theorising sport as social intervention: A view from the grassroots. *Quest*, 55, 118-140.
9. Harvey, Jean and Hart Cantelon. (1988). —General Introduction. *Not Just a Game: Essays in Canadian Sport Sociology*, Ottawa, Canada: University of Ottawa Press, 1-4
10. Spaaij, R. (2009). —Sport as a Vehicle for Social Mobility and Regulation of Disadvantaged Urban Youth. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 44(2-3), 247-64.