



Impact of Sports on Society

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Abstract

Man is a social animal; he has to live in society and act accordingly. The sociology of sports, also known as sports sociology, is the study of the relationship between sports and society. It examines how culture values the relationship between sports and media, politics, economics, religion, gender, youth, etc. It also looks at the relationship between sports, social inequality, and social mobility. Although sports sociology is a subdiscipline of exercise science, it is also a part of the parent discipline of sociology, which is the study of human behavior and social interaction in particular contexts. Sports sociology examines the relationship between sports and exercise. More specifically, sports sociology examines the relationship between sports and society and seeks answers to many issues and questions regarding sports and culture. The article describes the role of sociology in sports and physical education.

Keywords: Sports sociology, environment, culture, impact.

Introduction:

Sport sociology examines sports as a part of cultural and social life and adds a different dimension and perspective to the study of sports and exercise. More specifically, sports sociology examines the relationship between sports and society and seeks answers to many issues and questions regarding sports and culture. These ideologies in sports do not only directly involve matters of capital and labor. The reconstruction of the nation through international sports competition can reinforce, for example, that in the IPL there are different franchises like the Mumbai Indians, Chennai Super Kings, Delhi Capitals, Sunrise Hyderabad, etc. On that team, different country players are involved, and cultures and values are exchanged between them.



Over the last three centuries, occasional physical folk play and game contests have become codified, and scheduled practices and the love of the game have progressively given way to professional spectator sports. Humans are social animals in society. They play various roles in society, and at that time, the role of the human was concerned with not only family and community but also hobbies.

Human hobbies have various aspects, for example, writing, reading, and playing. The playing hobby is related to sports. The role of sports in international and national relations for development dramatizes the political meaning of sport in many societies. Society is that aspect that provides a development approach for human beings.

Importance of sports:

The sociological analysis of sports and culture has to deal sufficiently with the size, complexity, scope, and volatility of its immediate subject and then surround its deep interrelation with the sociocultural world as a whole.

Some values are reinforced through sports, exercise, and programmers and are also further defined by functional attributes such as building character, being self-disciplined, engaging in competition to achieve excellence, developing a healthy mind and body, promoting nationalistic pride, and difficult situations.

Sports teach to handle failure and stress with dignity, while engaging victories to the maximum physical fitness is essential for proficiency. Studies of winning distinctions in examinations show that ailing bodies do not make for sharp brains. Exercise in some form or another is necessary to provide an easy method to ensure such fitness.

Impact of sociology on sport:

Even those (the majority of active sport people, although not of the whole population) who play sports but earn little or no income from it are part of a large sports industry supplying facilities; clothing training represents the fascinate face of simultaneous sports, behind which lies the “industrial” engine that produces it, including sponsors, advertisers, media companies, sports agencies, peak sports organizations, management equipment and clothing manufacturers, privately and publicly funded sports educators, administrative and training bodies, and research scientists. Systematic planning, design, and operation are central to contemporary sports while retaining a crucial symbolic element of a spontaneous culture of play.



Conclusion:

Physical education is a basic social need of society. Which is the need for physical fitness and socially responsible citizens, and it also develops awareness. Physical unfitness is one of the identified problems of society that cannot be solved completely. Through the development of physical and social habits and attitudes, physical education has become one of the major areas that contribute to social wellbeing.

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