Sociology Pro App

Stephanie Gabriela Martinez

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Author Note

[Include any grant/funding information and a complete correspondence address.]

Sociology Pro App

People misperceive sociology and relate it with helping others and work for social welfare, while some people consider this as socialism, which is understood in terms of revolutionizing our education systems. Sociology is more oriented towards the systematic and scientific study of human behavioral patterns, societal groups, and the whole society (Thompson, Hickey, & Thompson, 2016). The term sociology was used by Auguste Comte in 1798-1857, and he was a social scientist. Sociology is one of the main sub-disciplines of kinesiology, and this discipline conventionally belongs to social sciences. In social sciences, sociology plays a vital and leading role. Sociology is that sub-discipline having a literal meaning as the scientific study of society. This was developed to understand human relations in society regarding problems and fundamental laws. Sociology is a combination of two words: “socius” this is related to the concept of society, relationships, and associations, while this word is Latin in origin, and the other word is "logos," which has an origin of Greek with the meaning of speaking about something.

Sociology may be related to other fields, including development, policymaking, athletics, and others. This paper will be discussing the relation and applicability of sociology with sociology and how sociological concepts relate to athletes. Sociology and its concepts may not be limited to only certain perspectives and patterns in society. This can be applied in all phases of life; for example, an athlete may relate sociology with his/her field where sociological concepts may be used. Sports have a relationship with society in terms of human involvement, and this is part of human life, which connects people with new connections and ideas. Sociological key concepts like racism, ethnicity, discrimination, and inequalities existing in societies are the concepts that can be observed in the life of an athlete and sports. Sociology in the field of sports tries to understand these societal inequalities and issues, which makes a greater impact on human life in sports society as well as in personal life (Snyder & Spreitzer, 1974). These key concepts may be applied to athletes in a way that they may get harassed, face abuse, and they may be treated unequally. However, these may happen with people who are in sports; sometimes, there are likely chances that they are not allowed to participate in sports based on their physical appearances, race, ethnicity, and their geographic backgrounds.

Before proceeding to a discussion about relations, it is important to understand Kinesiology. The study of physical activities, including exercises, daily based living sports, and other work-related tasks. Kinesiology involves the scientific study of human movements, which aims to make transformational changes with the help of these movements (Sporis, Badric, Prskalo, & Bonacin, 2013). Sociology field fits into the profession of an athlete in a way that involves the study of human behaviors; more specifically, it studies human movements and their transformational changes. While this is related to Kinesiology and a profession of Athlete in a sense that, there is an inclusion of humans in both fields and professions. It is the observation and scientific study of humans, their behaviors, and their desired changes for their well-being. In a society, if people are living a healthy life, and they take care of their well-being by choosing physical activities like sports means that they are contributing to society.

The two main concepts of sociology which relate with the profession of Athlete are the study of social issues and institutions. I found research by Cunningham and Peachey, 2019, which describes these concepts relating to the profession of an athlete. This research study mentions that professionals are connected through institutions that are part of our society(Cunningham & Peachey, 2019). As an athlete who is in the field of sports gets to know people and make connections with other segments of society. They, being part of society, interact with each other to develop and to make changes in their lives, which are productive and make a positive impact on their well-being. Institutions are part of our society which are main sources to communicate with other people in society. Athletes and sociology meet in a commonplace, which is an institution, and this helps individuals to develop regardless of facing societal issues. Following the same research study, it mentioned that societal issues exist everywhere, and every individual faces issues in society. An athlete faces the same societal issues, such as inequalities, harassment issues, abuse, violence, and other issues. While other people face the same issues, and they may sometimes not react because it is considered as going against societal patterns and maybe because of the dominance of offenders in society. This research study mentioned that human behaviors change with time, but it is not impossible to control them.

Sociological study crates an understanding of human behaviors and their changes occurring with time. It enables us to understand the key concepts and makes us able to understand the wrong actions and their consequences. After studying sociology, I came to learn about the patterns which have to be followed despite having a social position in the society, and it is important to follow them to keep a balance and peace in the society.

One has to understand the importance of this field because it enables us to realize our discriminatory behaviors towards specific segments of society coming from different regions, ethnicities, and backgrounds. This may help to perform a job with transparency without discriminating against people in society while one should include all people in the field of sports who desire to be part of it.

References

Cunningham, G., & Peachey, J. (2019). *Foundations of the Sociology of Sport and Physical Activity*.

Snyder, E. E., & Spreitzer, E. (1974). Sociology of Sport: An Overview. *The Sociological Quarterly*, *15*(4), 467–487. Retrieved from www.jstor.org/stable/4105852

Sporis, G., Badric, M., Prskalo, I., & Bonacin, D. (2013). Kinesiology - Systematic review. *Sport Science*, *1*, 7–23.

Thompson, W. E., Hickey, J. V., & Thompson, M. L. (2016). *Society in Focus: An Introduction to Sociology*. Retrieved from https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=823TCwAAQBAJ