

The Analysis and Definition of Sports Institution from the Perspective of Sociology

Peng Xiao¹, Chong Mu²

¹College of Physical Education, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China

²College of Physical Education, Zhoukou Normal University, Zhoukou 730070, Henan, China

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Abstract: By following the logic thinking from generality to individual, using the methods of deductive logic, literature research, interview method, and starting with a sociological definition regarding institution, using for reference on rational core of related discussion of the essence of institution in sociology, the connotation of sports institution are analyzed, and thus provides the analysis and definition of sports institution. The study considers that the sports system refers to a series of intrinsically linked norms that regulate the relationship between sports and social activities in a given geographical area and under certain historical conditions. It includes formal sports systems (such as sports laws). Institutions, sports regulations, sports rules, etc.) and informal sports systems (such as sports practices, sports practices, etc.).

1. Introduction

As a basic concept in sports science research, the "sports system" is rarely seen in the sports theory community. Even the existing textbooks such as "Introduction to Sports" and "Principles of Physical Education" only tell the concept of relevance. Sports system." In the sports theory research, sports activity practice and public discussion discourse system, the phenomenon of "sports system" and "sports system", "sports organization" and "sports regulations" are often mixed. However, as the starting point of the form of thinking and the logical starting point of theoretical argumentation, we have the responsibility and obligation to define the "sports system" as a research concept by the rules of scientific understanding activities.

Hermeneutics believes that the definition of the meaning of a word needs to be analyzed and considered in the context of the word. In addition, the "connotation and extension of concepts" in formal logic believes that due to different practical requirements, different concepts and their connotations can be formed from different aspects to different types of things, and reflect the unique characteristics of different aspects of the same kind of things. Attribute^[1]. It is a premise to comprehensively study the sports system and reveal the nature and classification of the sports system by analyzing and sorting out the institutional definitions of various subject areas and revealing the connotation of the sports system. The above is also the basic basis of this research topic. It should be noted that the sociological perspective can be divided into general academic perspectives and specific research perspectives. There are cross-over or comprehensive applications in the text. Based on this, this paper follows the general and individual ideas, using deductive logic, literature research and interviews to define the concept of sports system.

2. The combing of the concept of "institution"

To analyze and reveal the connotation of the concept of "sports system", we need to start with the analysis of the core concept of "institution", and we must not deviate from the core of "institution". The term "sports system" adopts the "concept limitation method" in formal logic. By adding the qualifier "sports" to the "system", it can be understood as "the system of sports", which conforms to the Chinese rules (ie, grammar). The biased structure in). That is to say, the "sports system" is a sub-layer concept of "institution", and they have an acceptable nature.

In addition, due to the differences in the perspectives of the institutional understanding of institutional concepts, the diversification of institutional connotations has formed a de facto "system of institutional concepts", especially in the three perspectives of sociology, political science and economics. New and old institutional economists usually define the system as the constraint and regulation of individual behavior rules. In political science, the definition of institutional connotation is full of controversy, but there are also many commonalities - recognition system is a rule and will be more Structural factors are included in its scope^[2]. Then, think that institutional research is the sociological institutional researcher who should have the meaning in sociological research^[3]. How do they understand and define the "institution"?

2.1 The definition of institutional concept by the founder of sociology, Dilkem

One of the founders of western positivism sociology, French sociologist Durkheim believes that social institutions are social facts characterized by objectivity, coercion and universality, and the system he speaks refers to the will of non-human beings. The transfer is external to the individual's behavior^[4]. For institutional research methods, he mainly uses functional analysis and causal analysis. Among them, functional analysis believes that when the local and the whole are connected, we can examine its meaning and role, and causal analysis is often used to explain the process of social phenomena. Anthropologist Brown agrees with Durkheim's theory that he thinks that the system refers to the socially recognized normative system or the behavioral model of social life. In terms of institutional analysis, he also agrees with Durkheim's holism and function theory^[5].

2.2 The definition of institutional concepts by theoretical schools such as the methodology of ordinary people

Theoretical schools such as the Ordinary Methodology have set off a trend of thinking about institutions from the perspective of actions and actors. The views of this genre are quite different or even opposite to those of functionalism represented by Durkheim and Brown. Unlike the functionalists who believe that the system as a rule is independent of the individual's pre-determined and externally-represented collective appearance, the ethical theory of ordinary people emphasizes the reflective nature of the actor, and believes that the formation of the system is not external to the actor, but the society. Constructed, that is, the system is the result of the action of the action of the actor^[6]. However, it should be noted that both functionalism and constructivism consider the system to be an interactive, stable social behavior relationship.

Since the 1970s, some sociological researchers have theoretically integrated functionalism and constructivism. They believe that institutions are the result of actions of actors and rules of action. Institutional research emphasizes the restrictive role of institutions on actors. It also values the change and creation of social systems. Of course, at the same time of theoretical integration, the diversification of current sociological institutional research is still the development direction of sociological institutional research^[7].

2.3 Marx School's understanding of the concept of institution

Like the mainstream sociology in the West, Marx's critical sociology considers the system as much as the attention to the grand social phenomenon. However, the Marxist school has different entry points and research methods for the system, so they explain the position of the system. And different opinions. Functionalism begins with institutional functions and is designed to meet the common needs of society. Marx believes that the system can not only be reduced to the rules or norms of the code of conduct, the complete social system should be analyzed from the economic base and the superstructure, so that institutional analysis can reveal the resources between different interest groups, classes and classes. Inequality in distribution^[8]. Marx believes that the system is essentially the embodiment of people's social relations, and the formation of the system is attributed to the process of establishing social institutions and norms that maintain a certain social production relationship, and that the conflict between classes leads to the change of the system. Although Western sociologists and Marxist schools have certain differences in the understanding of the connotation of the system,

they all emphasize the restrictive and normative role of the system in the process of social development.

3. Analysis of the connotation of sports system

It is very difficult to reveal the connotation of the sports system, that is, to give a clear definition of the sports system that everyone recognizes. Stealing that the concept of defining the sports system can not deviate from the core and scope of the system. Through the sociological analysis of the concept of the system and its connotation, a complete and clear concept of the sports system should have the following attributes.

3.1 "Specifications of sports activities" are the most basic attributes or implications of the sports system.

Marx believes that the system is essentially the embodiment of people's social relations. It is a relatively stable normative system of social relations formed under certain historical conditions and social activities related to it^[9]. In this way, a series of intrinsically linked sports norms or sports rules form the core of the sports system. From the existing literature, only Yang Zhikang (1986) in the theoretical circle has classified the extension of the sports system. The standard of his division is the attribute of "horizontal relationship" between molecules, which divides the sports system into a sports economic system, sports organization system, sports political system, sports legal system and sports competition system^[10]. Although this classification method (horizontal relationship) is carried out according to the same classification criteria, the "horizontal relationship" standard is not an attribute of the sports system. The author believes that to define the definition of the sports system, it is necessary to firmly grasp the nature and core of the norms or rules of the sports system.

Norms, or rules, are a series of rules on the behavior of the characters. Max Weber divides the norms into three categories, namely, habits, conventions, and laws. He believes that all three are directed to the social order recognized by the society. Rules are the code of conduct that people need to follow^[11]. In addition, the "rules" as a system in sociological research is different from the specific institutional forms such as "regulations, provisions, written regulations" in the daily language of the public and political life. It has a higher degree of abstract generalization, and the "rules here." "refers to the orderly state that the relevant actors in real life need to observe, including both written and formal systems in everyday language, as well as unwritten rules and informal norms such as customs and practices^[12]. It can be seen that sports customs, sports practices, etc. do not have the norms expressed in the form of specific rules and decrees, because they stipulate certain sports behavior patterns of people in sports activities, and should also belong to the category of sports systems. Where sports are easily overlooked, the process of sports system construction is limited to the formulation of text rules, while neglecting sports customs, sports practices and other informal sports that are based on perceptual materials but can affect the actual effects of sports practice. system. This point needs to be paid attention to in the practice of rural sports and mass sports in ethnic areas. Otherwise, it will easily lead to the disorder of the system function or the system failure.

Another and most important type in the sports system is the sports regulations, which are manifested in the sports legal system, sports regulations, sports rules, sports decisions, sports precedents, sports regulations, etc., in which the sports legal system is the sports system. The highest form of expression. Sports regulations are to coordinate the internal and other aspects of the sports field, and the social behavior norms formulated and enforced by relevant state agencies or organizations. They most purely express the essence of the "normative" of the sports system. If classified according to the scope of application and legal effect, the sports regulations have the following levels: the provisions on sports in the Constitution, the sports laws of the People's Republic of China, other laws concerning sports, sports administrative regulations, sports rules and regulations, and localities. Sports regulations and rules and regulations.

The above analysis of the "sports rules" as a sports system is based on the functionalist theory represented by sociologists such as Marx School and Durkheim. Functionalists believe that the

system is external and the actors are relatively stable. The component of social structure, and the constructivist theory holds that the system is the result of the action of the actor. In this sense, the sports system not only regulates people's sports social behavior, it is also the result of people's physical activity, that is, In the practice of sports, the rules of the sports system and the sports activities themselves are mutually influential. It shows that the sports system has undergone institutional changes with the development of society.

3.2 The sports system is mandatory

As a normative system that restricts people's sports behaviors in sports social relations, the sports system is mandatory for its members (or target groups). It requires the target groups to abide by relevant regulations, otherwise they will be punished. . That is to say, if a sports system can or does not comply with its target group within its specific scope of application, then it cannot be called a system. The following is a description of the formal sports system (such as sports laws, sports regulations, sports rules, sports rules, sports decisions, sports jurisprudence) and informal sports systems (such as sports practices, sports practices). .

As the highest form of sports system development, sports legal system is first manifested in the innovation and design of sports system must be carried out under the existing and existing sports legal system. Nicholson said in the analysis of institutional changes: "A new social interaction model needs to be approved by law because the rules of the system ultimately need to be approved by public institutions. These need to be in line with the existing legal order. Consistent."^[13] That is to say, existing laws restrict new institutional arrangements. This performance in sports practice is that the existing sports system has many influences on the sports system: from the generation, operation and evolution of the new sports system to the scope and effect of the implementation.

Secondly, the mandatory characteristics of the sports legal system are also manifested in the requirement that the target group comply with its rules through various methods and means, and penalize the behavior that undermines the sports legal system to ensure that sports activities and behaviors are limited to the extent permitted by the rules. Inside. The sports legal system is precisely because of its unique coercive and binding force, it is different from other general rules. Of course, other, formal sports systems (such as sports rules, sports regulations, procedures, and resolutions) also have a binding force on sports actors, but only to varying degrees. It can be seen that the sports system stipulates the behavioral norms of people's sports activities. In the process of sports activities, the main body of sports activities has a close relationship with various sports systems.

Informal sports systems (such as sports practices, sports practices, etc.) are also mandatory to a certain extent. Max Weber believes that custom is a rule without external form guarantees, but participants in the relevant activities voluntarily follow it, and expect other participants to follow it as well^[14]. That is to say, a form of social conventions, such as social conventions and practices, default social actors have reached a certain social consensus and are some kind of activity rules that must be observed. In this way, sports customs, or sports practices as a "sports model" of sports social activities, or sports behavior patterns, define the behavioral boundaries of sports activists, stipulate the rules that people must obey, and solidify the way people exercise.

3.3 The sports system has a specific value orientation

The main body of the sports system has a specific sports value orientation by formulating certain codes of conduct and standardizing the social relations in the field of sports in order to achieve the established sports goals or objectives. The various regulations and constraints of the sports system cannot be arbitrary, and must conform to the value orientation of people within their scope of application in order to obtain common observance of people. That is to say, the sports system must be a recognized code of conduct. It can be seen that the value of sports is the premise of the social value of the sports system. This point tells us that we neglect people's sports value orientation and sports demand in a certain social and historical period. In the practice of formulating a specific sports system, there may be a phenomenon of only heavy means and no substance, resulting in the sports system flowing. Form, which is not binding on people and loses the behavior-oriented function.

The value of the sports system is often reflected in its own conceptual system. The sports system needs to use a set of theoretical foundations of concepts and sentences to explain the purpose and value basis of its existence (that is, rationality). This is also the core part of understanding and explaining the sports system, and the soul of the system. China's current sports system is guided by China's socialist ownership and socialist market economy theory, according to the theoretical content of China's sports goals and tasks, related sports theory, sports thoughts, combined with the practice of sports activities, through the relevant departments To illustrate the rationality of the existence of a sports system, and to support and maintain the operation and changes of the sports system. In this way, in a specific geographical area, under different historical periods and conditions, there will be different sports value orientations and specific sports system expressions.

4. The definition of the sports system is given

The concept is a thinking form that reflects the unique attributes of things. That is to say, to clarify the concept of "sports system", it is necessary to give a clear and concise description of the connotation and extension of the sports system. Combining the above sociological analysis of the connotation and essence of the system and the connotation of the sports system, the author defines the "sports system" as: a series of intrinsically linked under certain historical conditions in a given geographical area. a normative system for adjusting the relationship between sports and social activities. It includes formal sports systems (such as sports legal systems, sports regulations, sports rules, including sports rules) and informal sports systems (such as sports customs and sports practices). Wait).

In order to ensure the normal life of various organizations, groups and individuals in society, people have created a whole set of social systems to constrain their behavior in order to maintain social order. Similarly, without a reasonable sports system, it is impossible to manage sports activities correctly and effectively, and naturally, the realization of sports goals cannot be guaranteed. Due to the influence of several factors to varying degrees, the sports system has different forms. The main influencing factors are the country's political and economic system, the degree of economic development, the characteristics of national culture, and the nature and degree of development of sports itself.

According to the principle that historical materialism divides social relations into two categories, social systems can be divided into two categories: one is the original social system (mainly including economic system and family system), and the other is derived. The social system and the sports system are obviously a kind of social system derived. Combining the reality of China's sports undertakings with the "People's Republic of China Sports Law (2016 Revision)" on the legal provisions of the sports industry, we can divide China's sports system into social sports system, school sports system, competitive sports system and sports industry. Four major categories of institutions.

5. Conclusion

The study believes that the sports system is the normative system of sports activities. This definition attributes the essence of the sports system to the level of sports norms. It is obviously different from the general system of systems and systems that are positioned in the organization of sports organizations, leadership affiliation and division of management authority (Yang Wenxuan, 2004). The connotation^[15], the range of coverage they cover is not the same. Therefore, it is unreasonable to mix the concepts of "sports system" and "sports system", sports organization, and sports institutions in sports science research and sports practice, which may affect the in-depth development of sports system research and the reform of sports system. At the same time, this definition is consistent with the view that the "normative" nature of the system held by most social scholars. In addition, the study first proposed and clarified the institutional nature of informal norms such as sports customs and sports practices, and pointed out that it is impossible to negate its

objective institutional attributes because of the size, strength, and height of its coercive power. Based on the sociological perspective, this paper has made some attempts to define the concept of sports system from the academic level, and only serves as a slogan for business.

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