

2022

PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF SPORTS

Course Code: MPCC- 402

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words
as far as practicable.*

Answer *all* questions.

1. What is meant by motor learning? Describe the different stages of motor learning? What are the basic considerations to be adopted for motor learning? 3+6+6

Or,

Define personality. How personality traits can be measured? Discuss the effect of personality on sports performance. 2+5+8

2. Enlist different types of motivation. How a coach can motivate athletes? Discuss the relationship between motivation and sports performance. 2+5+8

Or,

Define aggression. How aggression influences sports performance? Discuss the importance of goal setting to achieve the highest success in sports. 2+7+6

3. What is the meaning of sociology? Do sports become a social institution?— Justify. Discuss the importance of sports for National integration. 2+5+8

Or,

Who are the fans? Discuss the effects of audience on sport performance. How sports and politics are interrelated? 3+6+6

4. Write notes on following (*any two*): 7½×2

- (a) Group dynamics
- (b) Socio economic status and sports
- (c) Importance of sports for social crisis management
- (d) Gender inequalities and sports.

Please Turn Over

5. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the correct option given below and writing it on your answer script (*any ten*) : 1×10

- (a) The process of studying behaviour and relationship empirically within the various social group is termed as :
- (i) Social matrix (ii) Social diagramming
(iii) Social loafing (iv) Sociometry.
- (b) Interpersonal relationship among teammates once established always remains in a state of :
- (i) flux (ii) fixity
(iii) transience (iv) fluctuation.
- (c) Which of the following is often categorized as psychosomatic disorder?
- (i) Diabetes (ii) Asthma
(iii) Cardiovascular disease (iv) Tuberculosis.
- (d) Which of the following factor is not a part of the Big Five personality framework?
- (i) Aggression (ii) extroversion
(iii) dominance (iv) neuroticism.
- (e) The aggressive behaviour of a sports person is largely influenced by :
- (i) emotional identification with team (ii) tactical ability
(iii) goal orientation (iv) skill level.
- (f) Which of the following pinpoint Henry Murry has not included in the list of human needs?
- (i) achievements (ii) acquisition
(iii) affiliation (iv) association.
- (g) In sociology measurement of attitudes of social acceptance or rejection among members of social grouping validly in an athletic group is done through :
- (i) measurement scale (ii) expressed preference
(iii) social skill (iv) social interaction.
- (h) Encouragement by spectators is a :
- (i) Social incentive (ii) Monetary incentive
(iii) Reward incentive (iv) Social competitive incentive.
- (i) The leader who allows complete freedom in decision making and do not participate in the group activities is :
- (i) Autocratic (ii) Democratic
(iii) Fascist (iv) None of the above.

- (j) Who among the following of twentieth century psychologist, defined stimulus in terms of physical energy e.g. mechanical pressure, sound etc.?
- (i) Edward Thorndike
 - (ii) Charles Skinner
 - (iii) Franz Alexander
 - (iv) Charles Hull.
- (k) When nationalism overshadows everything else in the pursuit of amateur sports besides being an instance of politics, it leads to :
- (i) hostile aggression among player
 - (ii) feeling of ill will among the sporting nations
 - (iii) loss of common good among the sports fans
 - (iv) politically motivated intentions
- (l) The cause of frustration among sports person is :
- (i) Result of own performance
 - (ii) Normally due to mismatched level of aspiration and ability
 - (iii) Result of good performance
 - (iv) Natural outcome of competitive sports.
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