

Social Change and Mutations in the Human Sciences Applied to Physical and Sporting Activities in Tunisia

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the relationship that exists between scientific transformations in human sciences applied to physical and sporting activities during social change in Tunisia after the revolution. The main objective of our study is to identify the link between studies published in the sociology of sport in relation to the major social changes in Tunisia after the revolution. The data was collected through the analysis of research and studies published by teacher-researchers in sociology of sport at the higher institutes of sport and physical education of Tunisia in various international journals. The main results of this article show that the research carried out during this period is not directly linked to the changes that have arisen from the world of Tunisian physical education, but it aims to position it according to Western sporting social phenomena. In addition, the existence of certain studies which take into account the training process and the conceptions of learning physical education in contemporary Tunisian schools.

Keywords: social change, human sciences, physical and sporting activities, social practice, sociology of sport.

INTRODUCTION

The study of social change occupies a privileged place within the framework of social sciences in general. In sociology in particular, from the precursors of this discipline to contemporary theorists who seek to understand the phenomenon, there are numerous attempts to resolve such a perilous problem. Sociologists feel helpless to explain and interpret social change. They complain of lacking a conceptual and theoretical apparatus, research techniques, and measuring instruments appropriate to the observation and interpretation of structural transformations. Change is the transformation from one case to another, and the transformation of the organization or social construct into jobs, values and social roles, over a period of time and this change can be positive or negative. Social change is an ongoing general phenomenon through which differences and modifications occur in human relationships, social values, roles and individuals¹.

¹Parsons, T, and Robert, B. (1955). *Family, socialization and interaction Process*, New York, Free Press of Glencoe.

Thus, the study of social transformations is in fact the study of what can happen to the circumstances surrounding social change, even if this change begins at a certain moment, which extends to only one dimension, the objective central being to focus on content changes. Restructuring or qualitative evolution of social phenomena, not just formal changes². Selong Let's talk about the change in balance is a new balance replaces the old one without the characteristics of the global system being modified, and the change in structure is part of social change characterized by three dimensions: first it is identifiable over time then it is durable and finally it is the product of a collective phenomenon³.

Social change is an object of sociology which has not yet convinced all researchers⁴. It first appears that social change is a long-term transformation. In fact, particularly today, social change is rather approached in the short or medium term⁵. The revolution itself is a social change; it is a new cycle of social change, rapid, deep, acute and global. Because we believe that societies never stop changing. Only the speed, depth and degree of globality of this change vary from one historical moment to another. When the historical turning point of change is more visible than a new cycle begins. Sociological analysis suggests that social change in its comprehensive sense includes change in social structure, particularly social systems or relationships between systems, and is closely linked to political, economic, and cultural changes.

Today, especially after the Tunisian revolution in 2011, we will see the advent of new values and social phenomena among young populations. When the government changes, the laws change, life changes. What we are experiencing today transcends the issue of social phenomenon and we are talking about a new culture, trying to realize themselves. Integration into the group is influenced by collective behavior as a whole: we talk about listening to "RAP" songs and those who express their dissatisfaction with reality, rebellion and the search for a life outside Tunisia and the messages of pessimism it conveys. This category is also affected by the migration process and easy to polarize because it lacks a social, cultural and behavioral identity, adding that the issue has become cultural as a cultural void in the most powerful of Tunisian society. It is impossible to ignore the fragile economic situation in Tunisia: the high rates of unemployment and job closures and non-employment in the public sector after 2011 have highlighted that the indicators of poverty and extreme poverty in the country Tunisian also have a direct impact. It was taken into account that the majority of illegal immigrants came from interior regions, which live in a difficult economic and social situation that has not encouraged development for years.

Among the examples of social change, we have homosexuality in Tunisia, this phenomenon is prohibited and penalized, today from 2011, the legalization of the Tunisian association of homosexuality, has generated considerable debate on the pages social networking. Society giving a new vision of homosexuality, which no longer appears either as mentally ill or as a

²Rocher, G. (1922). Introduction to general sociology, Quebec. Éditions Hurtubise, p.388.

³Parsons, T. (1955). Elements for a sociology of action, Trad, in French by F. Bourricaud, Paris, Pion.

⁴Germani, G. Politics. (1972). Society and modernization, (trans, French JA. Albuquerque, P. Graulich, R. Roy), Gembloux, Duculot.

⁵Braudel, F. (1958). History and Social Sciences: The Long Duration, Annales. Economies, Societies, Civilizations, vol. 13, no. 4, p. 725–753.

delinquent. Society will experience new cultural orientations based on equality and tolerance. Preparation for the sports baccalaureate, or the sports baccalaureate, is a new social phenomenon, which is sweeping Tunisian schools today. Coming mainly from the field of sport, this word designates the ceremonial previously prepared by the fans of a team and celebrated in stadiums when football players enter the field.

In Tunisia, this phenomenon has not remained restricted to football; it has gone beyond the boundaries of stadiums to enter secondary institutes and high schools where it has become an essential element in the celebration of so-called preparation for the exam. In physical education that students in the final baccalaureate classes must take approximately one less before the main baccalaureate exam. This examination of sport is accompanied nowadays by a real ceremonial ritual, weeks, even a month or more, previously the majority of baccalaureate students neglect in some way their studies of others to devote themselves to the preparations: the preparation of specific sports outfits for this occasion which vary from one high school to another and from one section to another and are most often very expensive, leading to unnecessary expenses for the family.

Added to this is the cost of posters that students previously prepare bearing symbolic drawings, slogans (political, social or religious, etc.) or messages which can sometimes, without control, convey immoral or dangerous content as well as the purchase and the serious use of flames to celebrate preparation for the sports baccalaureate.

In addition, most of the students who will take this sports test undertake paid training sessions, sometimes very expensive, in one of the private sports halls. Let us remember that physical education is a compulsory sporting activity practiced by the student in the state school from the seventh basic year, which poses a big question mark. What pushes or obliges the baccalaureate student to do the so-called "study" in sport outside of high school when this learning in physical education must be acquired in the educational institution? A communication crisis between students and teachers, social and family difficulties, school problems, adolescent crisis, alcohol and drug consumption, are all source factors of violence in the school environment, which has become "a phenomenon". These phenomena revolve around four axes. These are factors associated with society, such as the failure of family supervision caused by the low cultural level of parents and the inability to provide adequate supervision to their children., poverty, exclusion, glorification of elites... There are also factors associated with families who devote less time to the education of their children through the lack of monitoring and control of their behavior. In addition, factors related to entertainment where young people are not motivated enough to participate in cultural and sporting activities.

It is therefore an attempt to understand and explain what is happening in society in terms of changing structures, relationships and social practices on the one hand, and the methods of sociological scientific work with these changes. The question we are trying to answer: What are the characteristics of research in the sociology of sport published in Tunisia after 2011? Y Are their links between social change and changes in the sociology of sport in Tunisia? What are the characteristics of research in the sociology of sport published in Tunisia? Y Are their links between social change and changes in the sociology of sport in Tunisia? Is the research carried out in Tunisia really capable of understanding and explaining these changes?

THE ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

We found that the most appropriate theories to explain and study change in Tunisian society are the theories that have been classified and qualified as theories of social change in the societies of third world countries. Perhaps the most important of these is modernization theory because the great criticism of the latter has affected dependent development, production models or the capitalist system in many studies. We decided to use the theory of functional modernization; as a fitting introduction to this study in the absence of original theories of social change in Arab and Islamic, or at least Third World, societies. In this vision, social change emanates from the central conflict between the sellers of their labor power, on the one hand, and the owners of the means of production, on the other.

If in Karl Marx⁶ social change is endogenous resulting from internal contradictions in society, for Max Weber it is exogenous and affected by other factors, which are linked in particular to the movement of rationalization of all social practices and to the conceptions of the world of social actors, of which religious beliefs constitute an important part. The German sociologist established an elective affinity between the spirit of European capitalism at the beginning of the 20th century and Protestant ethics, especially Calvinist. The latter, as a religious conception based on the doctrine of predestination, can generate a system of values, which encourages the Calvinist entrepreneur to apply firm organizational principles to his business and to incorporate a double rationality: that of the believer anxious about his salvation and that of the rational entrepreneur. If the Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism constitute only one of the fragments of the Weberian vision⁷ of social change, nevertheless it clearly reflects the importance of an approach that links society, religion, culture and economy. Inspired by the Weberian vision and unlike the classic Marxist model, the modern culturalist vision brings together theories, which emphasize values, beliefs, ideas, worldviews, or let's say the culture of a general way. This suprastructural universe which underlies the actions, conduct and behavior of social actors and guides lifestyles lies in the background of social practices. Linked by a non-exclusive causal system, these two universes evolve concomitantly: any transformation in one lead to a change in the other.

In this regard, values are not only determinants of action, but are also themselves determined by actions associated with the individual's position in society. Let us now start with a broad definition of social change: the observable set of mutations affecting all or part of social organization during a given period.⁸ If change is inherent to any organization, it also brings upheavals, instability, mutations and transitions. As G. Germani points out, the transition is specific to modernity. However, even here, there are varying degrees of change. A transition is more complex when it affects the very foundations of society⁹.

THE METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

As part of this article, our methodological choices relate to the analysis of research and studies published in various international journals in the sociology of sport during the period between 2011 and 2023. This consists of semi-structured interviews, to whom we invited a

⁶Marx, K., (1979). Capital, Paris, Éditions Sociales.

⁷Weber, M. (1967). The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, (Trans, French Jacques Chavy), Paris, Pion.

⁸Rosenberg, M. (1957). Occupations and Values, the Free Press, p.17.

⁹Etienne, J., Bloess, F., Noreck, JP. ROUX, JP (1997). Dictionary of sociology, Paris, Hatier, p.327.

“representative” sample of the population of teacher-researchers. Data collection was carried out using two sources of information. The first comes from consulting “Google Scholar”, to understand and then explain the approaches used during this period. The second source of information consists of semi-structured interviews, to which we invited a “representative” sample of the population of teacher-researchers. We also conducted individual semi-structured interviews with 3 teachers: 1 man and 2 women. This interview method allowed the interviewees to have a certain margin of freedom and gave them the opportunity to express themselves at their ease. The 3 interviews, lasting approximately one hour each, took place face to face, and by “Skype” between January and April 2023.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An Imbalance Between Completed Research and The National Socio-Sporting Reality

This research focuses on the relationship that exists between scientific transformations in the sociology of sport during social change in Tunisia after the revolution. The main objective of our study is to identify the link between studies published in human sciences applied to physical and sporting activities in Tunisia in relation to the major social changes in Tunisia after the revolution.

The data was collected through the analysis of research and studies published by teacher-researchers in sociology of sport at the higher institutes of sport and physical education of Tunisia in various international journals. This involves analyzing the scientific research of three experienced university teachers and specialists in the sociology of sport: two women and one man with the rank of university assistant professor.

Table 1: Professional status of teachers participating in the research

Teachers	Age	Grade	Institution
Teacher (A)	58 years old	Assistant Master	ISSEP of Tunis
Teacher (B)	48 years old	Assistant teacher	ISSEP of Tunis
Teacher (C)	45 years old	Assistant teacher	ISSEP of Kef

The table above describes the profile of university teachers associated with this research.

Table 2: Teacher's publication (A)

Publication title	Review
The attractiveness of a sporting event, between personal accomplishment and tourist enchantment ¹⁰	Journal of Tourism Research Volume 31, N: 2, 2012
The determining influence of the sociohistorical context on the governance of sports facilities: the case of the city of Nice ¹¹	Leisure and Society Volume 39, 2016
Comparison of sporting values in Europe: effects of social institutionalization in three European territories ¹²	Journal of Human Values Issue: 3, 2018

¹⁰Ben Mahmoud, I., Massiera, B. (2012). The attractiveness of a sporting event, between personal accomplishment and tourist enchantment. *Journal of Tourism Research*, Volume 31, Number 2, p. 95–105.

¹¹Ben Mahmoud, I., Massiera, B. (2016). The determining influence of the sociohistorical context on the governance of sports facilities: the case of the city of Nice. *Leisure and Society*, Volume 39, Number 3, p. 81–95.

¹²Ben Mahmoud, I., Massiera, B. (2018). Comparison of sporting values in Europe: effects of social institutionalization in three European territories. *Journal of Human Values* Volume 37, Number 3, p. 99–115.

Shared values as a determinant of the dynamic of compromise between the actors in the organization of a sporting event ¹³	Leisure and Society Volume 43, 2020
The governance of a natural territory facing the challenges of sports tourism and well-being practices. The case of Mercantour National Park ¹⁴	Sports and health tourism Volume 40, 2021
Physical activity streaming via social networks in times of confinement: between the desire to share and the search for visibility ¹⁵	Leisure and Society Volume 44, 2021

It seems to us from table (1) that there is a diversity of research carried out by our first researcher, we also observe that there is an openness and proximity to Western sports structures and a deepening of the phenomena and practices of sport French in particular. First, the first article by our first researcher, taking the Alpes-Maritimes marathon as the object of investigation, to succeed in sociologically exploring the attractiveness of this event. This is a quantitative survey study highlighting certain characteristics of the practicing population. The results reveal that this long-distance race mainly brings together casual and forty-something participants, of whom the female proportion is high, and essentially attracted by surpassing oneself, associated with the enchantment of the “Azuréen” site. Their activities relate more to the register of tourist consumption than to that of competitive practice.

Afterwards, the second article allows us to understand the system, which mobilizes different actors motivated by varied interests in the light of the evolution of the management methods of sports facilities in the city of Nice. The socio-economic approach using symbolic interactionism makes it possible to develop “formal models compatible with local historical analysis”.

By emphasizing the models of interpenetration, the study allows us to see, firstly, the underlying power relations which govern the interactions between the different actors, a prerequisite for the emergence of a new governance model applicable in the city of Nice.

Then, the third article examines the representations conveyed by athletes and the ideologies, which govern sporting institutions in three European countries. Sports organizations seem to build identity references for practitioners through the values they convey and the forms of sociability they develop. This international study compares the practices and representations of sport based on a questionnaire sent to a sample of practitioners in Cardiff in Great Britain; Nice, France; and Pitesti, Romania.

Then, the fourth article deals with French sporting events in general and the organization of endurance races in particular in full swing. The city of Nice has been organizing a marathon on its coast for 10 years and had 12,000 participants for the 2018 edition. This event mobilizes many different stakeholders – organizers, partners, local authorities, sponsors, political decision-makers, sports institutions, media – including the scope of action involves

¹³Ben Mahmoud, I., Massiera, B. (2020). Shared values as a determinant of the dynamic of compromise between the actors in the organization of a sporting event. *Leisure and Society*, Volume 43, Number 2, p. 113–118.

¹⁴Ben Mahmoud, I. (2021). The governance of a natural territory facing the challenges of sports tourism and well-being practices. The case of Mercantour National Park. *Sports tourism and health* Volume 40, Number 2, p. 89–102.

¹⁵Massiera, B., Ben Mahmoud, I. (2021). Physical activity streaming via social networks in times of confinement: between the desire to share and the search for visibility. *Leisure and Society*, Volume 44, Number 2, p. 266–277.

compromises. This sociological study questions the functional and cultural dimensions of these compromises. The mutual interests of the actors of the event combine with the intrinsic values of the sport that they share and seem to act as a determining process in the organizational regulation of the event.

The penultimate article is positioned according to an ecosystem approach recommended by the National Parks Act, which has allowed a more dynamic approach to park governance. The analysis of the evolution of natural territory management methods helps to determine the most relevant criteria and the most favorable conditions allowing the establishment of governance which reconciles the challenges of tourism and physical practices aimed at health and preservation of the territory.

While the latest study deals with the Covid-19 pandemic confining part of the world's population to their homes, an abundant supply of videos broadcasting physical activity sessions is emerging on social networks. Using an observation tool linked to theories of representation and the social scene, a significant selection of the offer of online physical activity sessions is visualized, and its analysis makes it possible to model its process of 'emergence.

Note that the only research that focuses on this social change during the "COVI D 19" pandemic, while the rest of the studies are part of global discussions of scientific research.

Research Related to Teaching Approaches and Educational Interactions

Table 2: Teacher's publication (B)

Publication title	Review
Effects of inner speech and sophrological training on the Development of self-confidence and management of emotions Tunisian male kick boxers ¹⁶	IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 19, Issue 5, Ver. I PP 31-34. May. 2014
Inequalities in access to education and social origin: the case of primary schools in the city of Sfax and its suburbs ¹⁷	International Journal of Innovative Studies in Sociology and Humanities (IJISSH), Volume: 4 Number: August 8, 2019
Towards a learning model of school physical education based on traditional sports games to develop the well-being of students in Tunisia ¹⁸	Advances in social sciences and management Flight. 1 n°1 2023

¹⁶Slimani, M., Hentati, A., Bouazizi, M., Boudhiba, D. and Ben Amar, I. (2014). Effects of Self-Talk and Sophrological Trainings on the Development of Self-Confidence and Managing Emotions in Tunisian Male Kick Boxers. *Journal Of Humanities and Social Science*, Volume 19, Issue 5, p. 31–34.

¹⁷Jlassi, A., Elloumi, A., Ben Amar, I. and Deerbali, C. (2019). Inequalities of Educational Opportunity and Social Origin: The Case of Primary Schools in Sfax City and its Suburbs. *International Journal of Innovative Studies in Sociology and Humanities*, Volume 4 Issue 8, p. 16–26.

¹⁸Ben Amar, I., Jlassi, A., Kacem, N. and Elloumi, A. (2023). Towards a learning model of school, physical education based on traditional sports games to develop the well-being of students in Tunisia. *Advances in Social Sciences and Management*, Volume 1, Issue 1, p. 22-36.

The effectiveness of an educational program according to Keller's strategy in learning some basic skills for handball students ¹⁹	Social science review vol.13, n°3, March Spring 2023
The role of sport in achieving sustainable development of women athletes in Northern Governorates of Palestine ²⁰	Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal – Vol. 10, No. 6 Publication Date: June 25, 2023

It seems to us from the second table, that there are specific areas that have attracted the attention, of our researcher in the field of sociology of sport. For example, we mention the relationship that exists between emotions and sporting success, the social differences and the chances of success, in addition to the link between the effectiveness of programs and the formation of skills.

The second researcher conducted scientific research focused on the effects of self-talk and sophrological training on the development of self-confidence and the management of emotions in Tunisian male “Kick boxers”. The objective of his first article was to evaluate the effects of self-talk and sophrological training on self-confidence and emotion management among Tunisian male “kick boxers”. The results showed that both types of mental training improved the criteria cited above in athletes. However, the effects were much more pronounced with sophrological preparation. We conclude that self-talk and sophrology can be two effective methods for optimizing self-confidence and managing emotion levels in Tunisian male “kick boxers”, but the latter is more effective.

While the main objective of his second article, was to identify the links between social origin and the academic performance of students in primary schools in the Sfax region and to see the influence of the status of the family of origin of each student and the level of education of parents on the academic performance of their children and the importance of parent-student interactions in the school environment. Finally, they establish a link between the educational level of biological parents and the outcomes of their children. Indeed, the question of academic performance is a fairly complex phenomenon which requires taking into account several dimensions including socio-economic factors, but also individual or personal factors for students and finally school factors.

Then, the third article aims to take a perspective, closer to the notion of health education. Furthermore, among the educational orientations proposed by these designers, disciplinary and transversal skills through traditional sports games. This approach helped to highlight the understanding that some teachers have of the concepts involved and the strategies they have developed to implement them.

¹⁹Zaidan, H., Gaied Chortane, O., Ben Amar, I. and Gaied Chortane, S. (2023). The effectiveness of an educational program according to Keller strategy in learning some basic skills for students in handball. Social Science Journal, Volume 13, Issue 3, p. 1307-1315.

²⁰Hethnawi, M., Amara, S., Boukari, S., Abdelhaq, I., Ben Amar, I., Gaied Chortane, S. and Khalifa, R. (2023). The Role of Sport in Achieving Sustainable of Athletic Women in Northern Governorates of Palestine. Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal, Volume 10, Issue 6, p. 350-358.

The penultimate article highlights the learning methods and models, the aim of which is access to the possibility of achieving the best results, the achievement of one's objectives, and the active participation of the learner in the 'learning. The learner must participate in all activities to master the specific educational objectives.

While the last study aimed to identify the role of sport in achieving sustainable development of women in Palestinian society and to identify the study sample's level of knowledge of the concept of sustainable development. Two areas and the study population included all workers of some Palestinian institutions in the northern governorates of Palestine. The study recommended the need to promote the concept of sustainable development in Palestinian educational programs and sports circles, and to strengthen the sports strategies of Palestinian institutions for the important role of sports in achieving sustainable development.

Table 3: Teacher's publication (C)

Publication Title	Review
Bodily interaction and semiotic approach in the school teaching of volleyball: case of Tunisia ²¹	Advances in Applied Sociology Vol.9 No.9, September 2019
The specialist teacher in a difficult teaching task: the case of two specialist teachers in Tunisia ²²	Advances in Physical Education Vol.9 No.4, November 2019

It seems to us from the third teacher that there is an optimal concentration on the concept of pedagogical, linguistic interaction and the discourse produced in the class. First the first article, taking as its object the practical mechanisms of communication, which are at the heart of the playful motor interactions formed in the practice of volleyball. This research perspective offers the opportunity to better apprehend and understand the motor behaviors of the actors who shape a network of social motor skills around cooperative and confrontation. From there, it seemed interesting to me to study the content of volleyball practice both at high level and at school. The joint sports communication network is built on the framework of observable motor behaviors of practitioners.

The results revealed that within high-level sports, players' motor interactions rely on richer praxis communication networks within school and club volleyball, thus highlighting oppositional and of cooperation around diverse and disadvantaged social motor roles.

Finally, the main objective of the last study is to understand the pedagogical practice of teachers specializing in physical education facing the contingent moment of the class when exercising in adapted physical activities, which are called as responses to the fundamental needs of populations with mental disabilities. The content analysis shows that the personal and internal determinants linked to the teachers' history in terms of sporting expertise and professional experience strongly depend on their decision-making process when confronted with the contingency of the "test" of teaching. The singularity highlighted in this study reinforces the

²¹Ghannouchi, N., Lengliz, H., Elloumi, A. and Dugas, E. (2014). Body Interaction and Semiotic Approach in Volleyball School Education: Case of Tunisia. *Advances in Applied Sociology*, Volume 9, Issue 9, p. 407–420.

²²Lengliz, H., Ghannouchi, N., Guerchi, M., Elloumi, A., Dugas, E. and France Carnus, M. (2019). The Specialized Teacher in a Challenging Task of Teaching: The Case of Two Specialized Teachers in Tunisia. *Advances in Physical Education*, Volume 9, Issue 4, p. 240–257.

idea that the most intimate and personal determinants which act beyond the control of teachers affect their link or their relationship to the contingency and unpredictability of the didactic situation.

Based on what the research results indicate for this article, and in light of the objectives set, and within the specific framework of the research sample, we were able to conclude that, the results show that the types of research processed and published by the researchers are influenced by the type of training followed by the teacher-researchers. Indeed, our first result concerns the break between the studies requested and the national socio-sporting reality. The researchers' conceptions and ideas seem to be linked to the personal experience of the teacher-researchers interviewed. Family history and school experience also seem to have an influence on the scientific behavior employed.

In addition, the teachers they trained abroad, who had an open and French-speaking university education, wanted to approach analyzing French social phenomena. On the other hand, and according to the teachers' responses, they highlighted that a set of university values and behaviors that were anchored to them during university training, for example, some teachers cited phenomena and examples of social reality and French and Western sports. In other words, this education contributed to the training and behaviors of teachers were constrained by these standards during teaching practice. Which was then reflected on the principles of their thinking and their vision of the perspectives of their research.

While being teachers belonging to an open environment, they are supported by numerous tools in addition to continuous and diversified family support of a social, cultural, intellectual and Western sporting nature. This will stimulate reflection on interest in developments Western research. Concerning the second teacher, and as we mentioned above, she learned doctoral training in sociology at the University of Human and Social Sciences of Tunis, in order to obtain a doctorate under the supervision of a sociologist professor. Indeed, and based on the interview responses, we can deduce that our interviewee is more attached to the central concepts of sociology. In addition, she wants to create a close link between social science and the teaching processes of physical education in Tunisian schools.

While our third teacher, she is educated in France and holds a doctorate in didactics of physical and sporting activities. She was interested in the study of approaches linked to educational sciences and the teaching of physical and sporting activities, an approach which can also be explained by trying to apply the experiences and skills acquired in interaction physics of certain sporting disciplines. However, it is important to highlight and take into account certain limitations: the first is that this study is cross-sectional, and unlike longitudinal studies, it may seem less useful. The second limitation is frequently revealed in most research that adopts a qualitative approach; this is the small number of the population studied.

In summary, we can state that there is no balance between the areas of research related to the sociology of sport, where we see that the interest is totally oriented towards Western and global approaches is more important than for others, on the one hand, and the attachment to teaching methods and verbal and physical interaction.

CONCLUSION

The main objective of our study is to identify the link between studies published in the sociology of sport in relation to the major social changes in Tunisia after the revolution. More precisely, we wanted to underline the influence of social change in Tunisia on the conceptions and types of scientific studies in the sociology of sport. The data was collected through the analysis of research and studies published by teacher-researchers in sociology of sport at the higher institutes of sport and physical education of Tunisia in various international journals. The main results of this article show that the research carried out during this period is not directly linked to the changes that have arisen from the world of Tunisian physical education, but they aim to position it according to French sporting social phenomena. In addition, the existence of certain studies which take into account the training process and the conceptions of learning physical education in contemporary Tunisian schools.

The analysis of the different results made it possible to deduce that the teacher-researchers carried out research incompatible with social change in Tunisia. Indeed, we were able to observe that research content can also be linked to the scientific universe of teachers, their own convictions, and the socio-professional environment.

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