

**Society;** A society is the largest number of human beings who interact to satisfy their social needs and who share a common culture. “

society viewed as social relationships or as a process and society viewed as a structure. As a matter of fact, these two views complement each other.

Society Viewed as Social Relationships:

As social beings, men not only live together, but they also continually interact. Every man shapes his action and conduct in relation to the behaviour of others with whom he comes in contact (mutual recognition, sense of belongingness i.e know to each other not stranger)

Society Viewed as a Structure:

those who view society as a structure conceive of society as a set of institutions that provide a framework for social life. society is not merely a collection of institutions, but a complex structure of institutions relating to and affecting upon one another (status and role i.e. various positions , each as per norms norm, duties expectations etc.

Society as process

the context of period of time, it would thus appear that society is a process and that social relationships are in a state of flux. Current teachers and students are different form earlier time. social relationships also which obviously change with the passage of time.

Ancient society and sports; greek, roman and india

Greek society and sports; (society; archaic-1100 to 800 bc, classic-800 to 323 bc. Hellenistic-upto roman invasion 146 bc.; city state ; king, oligarch, elite group, elected senate , citizens, common man;

Emperor Theodosios in 393

Ancient olympic

776 bc.- god zeus upto 393

Other games in honor of goddess

Activities; Pentathlon. ... Running / Jumping / Discus Throw. ...Wrestling. ... Boxing. ...

Pankration...Equestrian events

(main features in society)

Women

Elite class

Spectators

Peace treaty

Healthy body and healthy mind

Participation- privileged class male, no women, slaves

Wreath of olive leaves, social status,

Social structure;

Greece in the Archaic Period --independent states, called Polis, or city state. .

Greek Society -- broken up between Free people and Slaves, owned by the free people.

Slaves - as servants and labourers, without any legal rights.

slaves also prisoners of war or bought from foreign slave traders.

As Athenian society evolved, free men divided between

Citizens and Metics-- free slaves or crafts man from foreign not equal to citizens.

A citizen -Athenian parents-- most powerful group,

The social classes --men only,

women -- social and legal status from their husband Women not permitted in public life.

The majority of Greek states were governed by groups of rich landowners, called aristocrats; this word is derived from 'aristoi', meaning best people. This was a system known as 'oligarchy' the rule by the few.

Democracy was introduced by an aristocrat,

ancient roman sports and society;  
both indoor and outdoor sports.

The wealthy Romans-- large playing fields and structures known as gymnasia and palaestrae in their villas.  
status symbol for the rich.

Patronage-- came about in the era of Emperor Nero

first public gymnasium was built, followed by giant amphitheatres.

violent sports and large amphitheatres became one of the symbols of Roman power.

The rich people -- financed sports in the gymnasia constructed in their villas.

The amphitheatres constructed by the government were large stadiums with racetracks.

Society structure;

the Emperor

Head of Roman society and ruler of all Rome

Patrician Families

Wealthy influential landowning families

Senators

Served in the Senate and governed Rome

Equestrians

Wealthy property owners who chose business over politics

Plebeians

Working class. Men without substantial wealth who worked for their living at jobs such as artisans, craftsmen, bakers etc

Freed Slaves

Slaves who had either been given their freedom or had paid for their freedom and now worked for their living.

Slaves

Generally prisoners of war but sometimes abandoned children who were owned by their master

Events;

Ancient Roman Sports

Chariot racing. One of the most popular among the ancient Roman sports was chariot racing. ...

Gladiator fighting. Gladiator fights were among the bloodiest of all Roman sports. ...

Roman boxing. ...

Hoop rolling. ...

Roman ball game. ...

Indoor Roman games. ...

Ancient Roman sports in summary

## Characteristics of society

**Society is abstract:** If society is viewed as web of social relationships, Social relationships are invisible and abstract. We can just realize them but cannot see or touch them. Therefore, society is abstract.

### **Likeness and difference in society:**

Society involves both likeness and difference. If they had the same standards and same interests, if they all accepted the same customs and echoed the same opinions without questioning and without variation, civilisation could never have advanced and culture would have remained rudimentary. Thus, society needs difference also for its existence and continuance.

Society exists among those who have some degree of likeness in mind and in body. Quality of society as “consciousness of kind” (a sense of likeness). Though likeness and difference both are necessary for the society to exist, but difference is always subordinated to likeness in society. Likeness has a predominant share in the constitution of society.

### **Cooperation and conflict in society:**

Cooperation and conflict are universal elements in human life. Society is based on cooperation but because of internal differences, there is conflict also among its members. This is why, Maclver and Page observed that “society is cooperation crossed by conflict”. “Cooperation is most elementary process of social life without which society is impossible” (Gisbert, 1957). Conflict in society is necessary. If there is no conflict, even in small measure, society may become stagnant and people may become inert and inactive. However, the expression of disagreement in the form of conflict must always be held within tolerable bounds.

society is a process and not a product:

“Society exists only as a time sequence. It is becoming, not a being; a process and not a product” (Maclver and Page, 1956). In other words, as soon as the process ceases, the product disappears. The product of a machine endures after the machine has been scrapped. To some extent the same is true not only of material relics of man’s past culture but even of his immaterial cultural achievements.

5. Society as a system of stratification:

society provides a system of stratification of statuses and classes that each individual has a relatively stable and recognisable position in the social structure.

## Ancient Indian society and sports;

c.2800 BCE: the Indus Valley civilization begins

c.1700 BCE: the Indus Valley civilization vanishes

c.1500 BCE: Aryan tribes begin to infiltrate into northern India from central Asia

c. 800 BCE: The use of iron and alphabetic writing panini

c. 500 BCE: two new religions, Buddhism and Jainism, are founded

327 BCE: Alexander the Great conquers the Indus Valley;

Chandragupta Maurya of Maghada conquering the Indus Valley from Alexander the Great's successor (304 BCE)

290 BCE: Chandragupta's successor, Bindusara,

269 BCE: Ashoka becomes the Mauryan emperor

251 BCE: a mission led by Mahinda, Asoka's son, introduces Buddhism to the island of Sri Lanka

232 BCE: Asoka dies;

200 ad guptas'



# Ancient indian society structure

Vedic age—aryans dominant group

Caste system—four main groups (vana and asrams); (priest, warrior, traders, peasants and artisans (untouchables)

Emergence of spirituality with human salvation.

Patnjali founder of yoga

Asnas, pranayam, dhyam, meditation, smadhi, hath yoga

Mahabharta and ramayana, archery, gadda, javelin (bhala), chariots, equestrian, elephant riding etc.

no competition as compared with Greek and roman

only shoot the target (birds eye)

Breaking of (row)dhanush for marriage with sita

Competition between arjun and karan

Military preparation ,

Fitness

Martial training,

Training with equipments

Feudal society and sports; A feudal society has three distinct social classes: a king, a noble class (which could include nobles, priests, and princes) and a peasant class. Historically, the king owned all the available land, and he portioned out that land to his nobles for their use. The nobles, in turn, rented out their land to peasants. The peasants paid the nobles in produce and military service; the nobles, in turn, paid the king. Everyone was, at least nominally, in thrall to the king, and the peasants' labor paid for everything.

Main features; (approximately 500-1500)

Land (land lord or noble) holding

Priesthood (church, temple, mosque etc.

Peasants (working class)

Kingdom

Religion hegemony (dark period)

Opposing the science

Militarism

Exploitation of peasants

Artisanship and craftsmanship (limited factory production)

Recreation in sports (Aristocratic (animal games) and common man (peasantary))

Feudal society and sports; revolving around the military, aristocracy and peasantry.

Knighthood sports (hastiludes ; fencing, horsemanship, joust ,etc.

Indoor sports ( billiards, tennis, hunting hawking

Royal courts or grounds

Common man sports;

all games (roots in roman sports) soccer, hockey, rugby ,cricket, baseball, curling etc.

Playing space;

Church, temple , mosque enclosures

Festivity and fair

Peasants sports as roots of modern sports

Ball games, stick games, bat game, races, individual games,wrestling etc.

Quite new form of games, korf ball, takwando, other martial arts etc.

Capitalist and socialist system and sports; modern form of society or system (democracy, elected govt., large scale production, individual rights, constitution, legislation etc.)

Capitalist system;

Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. Characteristics central to capitalism include private property, Capital accumulation, wage labor, voluntary exchange, a price system and competitive markets.

Features;

Free Enterprise. ...

Property Rights. ...

Related Articles. ...

Minimal Government Involvement. ...

Profit Motive. ...

Technological Advancement.

Exploitation of man by man

Market economy

Capitalist system and sports; Sport, an activity that was by its very nature a competitive win-lose binary, Man against man (women were rarely considered), whether in the prize-fighting ring, on the race course or in the cricket team, was no longer merely a recreational pleasure. It was now also a metaphor for, and a reflection of, everyday life in capitalist society."

Features;

Professionalization

Capitalist culture, thought and control

Self recognition (individuality)

Amateurism and ethics

Transnational corporations

Athlete as global migrant worker

Global business of sports goods production

Profitable business

franchise and club culture

Socialist system and sports; A socialist economy is a system of production where goods and services are produced directly for use, in contrast to a capitalist economic system, where goods and services are produced to generate profit (and therefore indirectly for use). "Production under socialism would be directly and solely for use

Features';

1.Equality;

(Socialism is a system shares economic output equally throughout the population).

2.Collective spirit;

(It values the collective well-being of the community, rather than individuals.

3.Govt. control;

(The government distributes resources, giving it greater control over its citizens.

4. Various forms ; (mixed economy, welfare state, close and control system) different kinds of socialism, each with their own priorities and economic styles.

5. Against exploitation of man; working class, gender, marginal section, suppressed groups.

Socialism and sports ; an economic theory of organization which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange so sports should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.

Features;

Superiority of socialist system;

Talent selection and training

Sports for all

To make citizen committed

Sports for health and recreation

Sports facilities to people

Sports as a part of personal growth