

(class, ages, gender, caste)

Stratification and sports; Stratification describes the way in which different groups of people are placed within society. refers to society's categorization of its people into groups based on socioeconomic factors like wealth, income, race, education, gender, occupation, and social status, or derived power (social and political).

Wealth and income - This is the most common basis of stratification

Social class

Ethnicity

Gender

Political status

Religion (e.g. the caste system in India)

The stratification of society is also based upon either an open, or closed, system.

Open system ; Status is achieved through merit, and effort. This is sometimes known as a meritocracy. The UK is a relatively open society, although disadvantaged groups within society face a glass ceiling.

Closed system; Status is ascribed, rather than achieved. Ascribed status can be based upon several factors, such as family background (e.g. the feudal system consists of landowners and serfs). Political factors may also play a role (e.g. societies organised on the basis of communism), as can ethnicity (e.g. the former apartheid regime in South Africa) and religion.

## Stratification; Karl marx; classes

### Max weber

**Class:** A person's economic position in a society, based on birth and individual achievement.[15]  
Weber differs from Marx in that he does not see this as the supreme factor in stratification. Weber notes how corporate executives control firms they typically do not own; Marx would have placed these people in the proletariat despite their high incomes by virtue of the fact they sell their labor instead of owning capital.

**Status:** A person's prestige, social honor, or popularity in a society. Weber notes that political power is not rooted in capital value solely, but also in one's individual status. Poets or saints, for example, can have extensive influence on society despite few material resources.

**Power:** A person's ability to get their way despite the resistance of others, particularly in their ability to engage social change. For example, individuals in government jobs, such as an employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a member of the United States Congress, may hold little property or status but still wield considerable social power.[16]

Social mobility; Social mobility refers to the shift in an individual's social status from one status to another. The shift can either be higher, lower, inter-generational, and intra-generational, and it cannot be determined if the change is for good or bad.

Individuals are motivated by different factors in society and work to reach towards new roles that offer them a better standard of living and greater rewards. People compete and cooperate with others in society.

1. Horizontal mobility; It occurs when a person changes their occupation but their overall social standing remains unchanged. For example, if a doctor goes from practicing medicine to teaching in a medical school, the occupation's changed but their prestige and social standing remains the same. Sorokin describes horizontal mobility as a change in religious, territorial, political, or for family and other horizontal shifts with no change in the vertical position.

2. Vertical mobility; It refers to a change in the occupational, political, or religious status of a person that causes a change in their societal position. An individual or social object moves from one social stratum to another. Vertical mobility can be ascending or descending. Ascending involves an individual moving from a group in a lower stratum to a higher one or the creation of a similar group with a higher societal position, instead of side by side with its existing group. Descending mobility occurs for example when a businessman incurs losses in his business and is forced to declare bankruptcy, resulting in a move to a lower stratum of society.

3. Upward mobility; It is when a person moves from a lower position in society to a higher one. It can also include people occupying higher positions in the same societal group. However, upward mobility, while seen as a good thing, can also come at a cost for individuals. When a person moves upwards, they need to leave behind familiar surroundings such as family and places. They may also need to change their way of thinking and behavior. The individual will need to adapt to the new environment as a result of their upward movement and adopt

## Mobility ;

4. Downward mobility; Downward mobility takes place when a person moves from a higher position in society to a lower one. It can occur when someone is caught performing a wrongful act that can result in the loss of the position they currently hold. Downward mobility can be extremely stressful for people who face a rapid decline in their social status; they may find it hard to adapt to the new environment as it is not similar to the standard of living they are used to. Downward mobility is an example of the extent to which a society values equal opportunity and structure.

5. Inter-generational mobility; Inter-generational mobility happens when the social position changes from one generation to another. The change can be upward or downward. For example, a father worked in a factory while his son received an education that allowed him to become a lawyer or a doctor. Such societal change also causes the generation to adopt a new way of living and thinking. Inter-generational mobility is affected by the differences in the parents' and their offspring's upbringing, changes in population, and changes in occupation.

6. Intra-generational mobility; The intra-generational change in societal position occurs during the lifespan of a single generation. It can also refer to a change in position between siblings. One way is when a person climbs up the corporate ladder in their career. For example, an individual starts their career as a clerk and through their life moves on to a senior position such as a director. One sibling may also achieve a higher position in society than their brother or sister.

Mobility and sports; It teaches core values such as co-operation and respect. It improves health and reduces the likelihood of disease. It is a significant economic force providing employment and contributing to local development.

Physical effects

Physical fitness and health

Healthy lifestyle

Material and cultural effects

Cognitive development

Professional and technical skills

Educational attainment

Employability

Social status

Mental effects

Reduced anxiety, stress and depression

Sense of well-being

Self-esteem and self-efficacy

Social effects

Socio-moral development

Transmission of standards and values

Empathy and tolerance

Social behaviour

Social relationships

Mobility and sports; It teaches core values such as co-operation and respect. It improves health and reduces the likelihood of disease. It is a significant economic force providing employment and contributing to local development.

Class, women, occupations, spectators etc.

Individual and team games with sticks, (rich class) golf, billiards, snookers, polo, lawn tennis, cricket, t. tennis, b. Minton, rifle shooting, judo, maintaining the positions, no further mobility only horizontal

Ball games and others; peasantry and urban lower middle class; b.ball, football, v.ball, hand ball, rugby, hockey, cricket, bad Minton, table tennis, gymnastic, rifle shooting , judo, track and field (athletics) etc, vertical mobility

Team game and individual games; lower middle class and lower class; kabaddi, kho-kho, boxing, wrestling, track and field, football etc. vertical mobility

Spectators singularity and plurality, sports of elite only liked by elite class, other middle and lower sports liked by rich and other middle and lower class

Sports as recreation; upper class and middle class(b. minton, t. tennis, l. tennis, cricket, billiards, gym, jogging etc,

## Stratification popularity of sports

Class wise popularity; rich class) golf, billiards, snookers, polo, lawn tennis, cricket, t. tennis, b. Minton, rifle shooting, judo,

peasantry and urban lower middle class; b.ball, football, v.ball, hand ball, rugby, hockey, cricket, bad Minton, table tennis, gymnastic, rifle shooting , judo, track and field (athletics) etc

lower middle class and lower class; kabaddi, kho-kho, boxing, wrestling, track and field, football

Spectators singularity and plurality, sports of elite only liked by elite class, other middle and lower sports liked by rich and other middle and lower class

Sports as recreation; upper class and middle class(b. minton, t. tennis, l. tennis, cricket, billiards, gym, jogging etc,

# Opportunities and benefits in sports

Sport Provides a  
free Education

- Participation in sport  
leads to a college  
degree

- Sport is a way out  
of Poverty

(especially for racial  
minorities)

degree • Women now have

- A Professional  
Sports Career is  
Probable

- Women now have  
sport as a vehicle  
for upward mobility  
because of new  
opportunities

- A professional sport  
career provides  
lifelong security

# Stratification and popularity of sports

Class

Gender

Occupations

Liberal and educated families

As participants, careers and spectators mainly