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Sports, Olympism & Global Peace
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Declaration

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Sustainability of Peace in the Society by the Initiative of Corporates

- Ms PreetiGoel*

- Anil Kumar**

Society is an enduring and cooperating social group who share the same geographical or social territory. The members have developed organized patterns of relationships through interaction with one another. *In other words*, the society is a community, nation, or broad grouping of people having common traditions, institutions, and collective activities and interests.

The primitive society had been nomadic, ordered by blood ties; originally, the man was a part of community that was ruled by a despotic patriarch, a ruler with absolute power. Here the dominance over the others was established by winning in bloody wars. The most powerful amongst all, ruled; there was no justice, no organised system, no set rules and regulations except the laws devised by the ruler as per his whims and fancies.

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Then gradually came the phase of civilization, whereby the nomadic group settled down at one place as they turned from a hunter to the crop grower. Small villages came up wherever they settled. Since they started living in groups. They found ways of communicating thus this led to the emergence of language and writing. Gradually rules developed which every member had to follow to maintain peace and order. Soon the villages turned into towns, cities. The organised system developed and common policies gave shape to communities. Thus people were assured of the justice replacing the goonda raj/muscle power. As the society progresses one could witness different kinds of systems emerging in the world viz.

Democratic society like that of India, US is said to be federal republic.

1. Monarchy, where he is not chosen by the people or their representatives. He is the head of state but a constitution limits the power, and others make laws. Eg. The U.K., Denmark, Kuwait, Spain, Sweden and many more are examples of constitutional monarchies.
2. Communism
3. Dictatorship

The crime cannot be eradicated completely whether any kind of society rules. The reason may be the lacuna in governance, poverty, injustice, financial dissimilarity among people, illiteracy, political influences, psychological pleasure, dominance etc. Etc.

Few case studies of different societies can help in understanding the intervention and development of crime from professionals to the raw material:

Militants like Kasab left his home in 2005 in search of meal for twice a day but finally got engaged in petty crime and armed robbery with a friend. In late 2007, he and his friend encountered members of the political wing of Lashkar-e-Taiba and were persuaded to join, where they were trained to kill till the last breath and was one amongst many in 2008 massacre of Maharashtra.

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