

**DOCUMENTATION & MAPPING OF  
TRADITIONAL GAMES AND SPORTS  
OF RELEVANT TRIBES IN 03 TRIBAL  
DOMINATED STATES OF INDIA**

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research &  
Training Institute (SCSTRTI)  
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## **ABBREVIATIONS USED**

ACA: Additional Central Assistance for the LWE affected districts  
ABSC: Army Boys Sports Company Scheme  
AIU: Association of Indian Universities  
BRGF: Backward Regions Grant Fund  
COX: Centre of Excellence Scheme  
CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility  
DONER: Development of North Eastern Region  
DSYS: Department of Sports and Youth Services (Odisha)  
DACS: Department of Art, Culture, Sports & Youth Affairs (Jharkhand)  
DSYW: Department of Sports and Youth Welfare (Chhatisgarh)  
DEO: District Education Office  
HAL: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited  
HASTPA: Himalayan Adventure Sports & Tourism Promotion Association  
IOA: Indian Olympic Association  
IGMA: Indigenous Games & Martial Arts  
LWE: Left Wing Extremism  
MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act  
MPLAD: Member of Parliament Local Area Development  
MYAS: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports  
NLCPR: Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources  
NSFs: National Sports Federations  
**NPDS: National Program for Development of Sports**  
NSTSS: National Sports Talent Search Scheme  
NSTC :National Sports Talent Contest Scheme  
PYKKA: PanchayatYuvaKridaaurKhelAbhiyan  
RSP: Rural Sports Programme  
RGKA:Rajiv Gandhi KhelAbhiyan  
RTI :[Right to Information Act](#)  
SAI: Sports Authority of India  
SAIL: Steel Authority of India Limited  
SAG: Special Area Games Scheme SSC State Sports Council  
SGFI :School Games Federation of India  
*SNIPES*:Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports  
SPA :State Sports Authority  
SPDA: Sports Project Development Area Scheme  
STC: SAI Training Centres Scheme  
SSA: SarvaSikhyaAbhiyan  
Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)  
UNESCO: United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization  
UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Games have been invented across different cultures primarily as a means to display skills and physical prowess and to entertain or offer excitement, often through social and cultural processes. Most of the games involve some form of running, throwing and jumping acrobatics, all of which developed from basic hunting skills. Many early cultures combined religious and political elements into their games, but there was always a desire for recreational play that eventually inspired the codification of early games and the invention of new ones. While some local sports and games have become universal in course of time, many have remained confined to local traditions.

According to The New Encyclopedia Britannica, 'Sports and games, recreational or competitive activities involve some amount of physical strength or skill. At one time, sports were commonly considered to include only the outdoor recreational pastimes, such as fishing, shooting and hunting as opposed to games, which were regarded as organized athletic contests played by teams or individuals according to prescribed rules (EB, 1997: 112).

Sports encompass a wide range of individual and team athletics. Organized sports usually have sets of rules that give each a unique character. Amateur sports are intended primarily for the enjoyment of the participants, while professional sports are for the entertainment of the spectators. The differences between sports and games, which are essentially nonathletic, are sometimes indistinct. Simon Jenkins defines sport, 'A subset of leisure and work activities that involves both physical activity and competition'. According to Jenkins "a key difference between play and sports is institutionalization of games with formalized sets of rules, national regulations and a governing administrative superstructure of adults. Guttmann (1988) cited from (Jenkins, 2005: 288) is of the view that 'what activities should be classified as sport is often debated'. Further, Sport is also characterized by formally recorded histories and traditions' (ibid, 2005: 288). Sports thus stress upon physical skill and strength encompassing a wide range of individual and team athletics.

Guttmann (1988) differentiates between play, games, contests and sports. Play may be either spontaneous or organized. Organized play involves either noncompetitive games or competitive games (contests). Contests may be intellectual contests or physical contests (sports). Chess could be regarded as intellectual contests. What activities should be classified as sport is often debated. Britain is one of the few countries not to recognize chess as a sport, because according to the Sports Council the game is not sufficiently "physical" (Jenkins, 2005: 288).

Traditional games and sports is of a different category seen from this perspective. Traditional games and sports can form the backbone of a community which is the part of intangible heritage and a symbol of the cultural diversity of our societies. They are also an efficient means to convey values of solidarity, diversity, inclusiveness and culture which form an integral part of national and development strategies. Moreover, they reflect on different cultural expressions, and create a bridge between cultures for a better mutual comprehension. Most of the traditional games and sports, expressions of indigenous cultures and ways of life contributing to the common identity of humanity, have already disappeared and those that are surviving are threatened of imminent disappearance and extinction under the combined effect of globalization and harmonization of the rich diversity of world sport heritage. It is therefore that, UNESCO's 2003 convention, in its

framework on intangible cultural heritage, recognizes 'traditional play and games' as a sub domain (UNESCO: Intangible Cultural Heritage, P.3). Instances of intangible cultural heritage are not limited to a single manifestation and many include elements from multiple domains. While the Convention sets out a framework for identifying forms of intangible cultural heritage, the list of domains it provides is intended to be inclusive rather than exclusive; it is not necessarily meant to be 'complete'. States may use a different system of domains. There is already a wide degree of variation, with some countries dividing up the manifestations of intangible cultural heritage differently, while others use broadly similar domains to those of the Convention with alternative names. They may add further domains or new sub-categories to existing domains. This may involve incorporating 'sub-domains' already in use in countries where intangible cultural heritage is recognized, including 'traditional play and games', 'culinary traditions', 'animal husbandry', 'pilgrimage' or 'places of memory'.

Games and sports are necessary and useful for all. They are specifically useful in order to have a balanced development of the body as well as the mind. A sound mind lives only in a sound body. "All work and no play," as the proverb goes, "makes Jack a dull boy." Games and sports offer us a change from the monotony of daily life. It is a useful means of entertainment and physical activity and it also helps in character building.

Sports and games have been part of human society for thousands of years. Much of young children's learning comes from participating in sports and games, and this same participation as adults leads to happier, healthier and more productive lives. Games have long been used to educate children, teaching things such as taking turns, following rules and enhancing verbal communication. Playing games together also strengthens family and community ties, providing a non-confrontational opportunity to communicate and build relationships between children, adolescents, adults and elderly. It is through games and sports only that we learn how best to overcome the challenges of life.

There are different classifications of sports and games. According to the *World Sports Encyclopedia* (2003), there are 8,000 indigenous sports and sporting games. (How many sports are there in the world? (Archived July 23, 2010, at the Wayback Machine, See ISBN 9780760316825) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_sports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sports). Detailed classification as per World Sports Encyclopedia (2003) is presented in Annexure -1. While most of the sports fall under the physical categories, a limited number of sports have been categorized under mind sports, electronic sports, etc. A broad general classification of sports worldwide includes **Air sports, Athletics (track and field), Combat Sports, Electronic sports, Endurance sports, Goal sports, Skating sports, Snow sports, Strength sports, Table sports, Target sports, Team sports, Wind sports, Fictional sports, and Miscellaneous sports.**

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN INDIA: POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES**

Over the years, the Government of India has launched several programs to encourage sports in the country. To promote sports in India, Government of India issued a **new National Sports Policy in 2001**. The Policy has clearly spelt out the need for establishing a network of sports infrastructure and facilities in the rural and urban areas. The preamble of the Policy states that 'activities relating to sports and physical education are essential components of human resource development, helping to



promote good health, comradeship and spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has a positive impact on the overall development of personality of the youth'. The Policy states that **while the broad-basing of sports will, primarily, remain the responsibility of State Governments, the Union Government will actively supplement their efforts in this direction and for tapping the latent talent, including in the rural and tribal areas, the Union Government and the SAI, in association with Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs), will focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the national and international levels. Sports activities, in which the country has potential strength and competitive advantage, need to be judiciously promoted. Towards this end, sports and physical education would be integrated more effectively with the school and college education curriculum.**

In the **National Sports Policy, 2001** of India, high priority is accorded to the development of sports in the rural areas to harness the available unknown talents and potential under Rural Sports Program. In this context, the policy has laid focus on mobilizing the Village Panchayats/Gram Sabhas as well as rural youth and sports clubs to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure and for the identification of talent through an appropriate competition structure in the rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country which appear to merit special consideration under various schemes. There has been a strong tradition of indigenous and traditional games in practically all parts of the country through ages. **Indigenous games** are being promoted through schemes related to rural sports & Northeast Sports Festival.

However, before and after the National Sports Policies were formulated and implemented Government of India had/has launched certain programs rather in holistic approach encompassing broader objectives of promotion of games and sports in India. They are

#### **RURAL SPORTS PROGRAMME (RSP)**

The first comprehensive program towards promotion of games and sports in India was launched in 1970-71 by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India in the name of Rural Sports Program with a view to broad-basing games & sports and tap the hidden talent in rural areas. The broader objectives of the program are: (i) to generate sports consciousness and mass participation in sports in rural areas (ii) to strengthen sports at the grass-root level (iii) to provide opportunity to rural youth to get noticed for further nurturing (iv) to encourage sports in the North Eastern Region. However, **it has been observed that the program remained as the monopoly of the urban population, where better awareness, sports equipments, trainings, infrastructure and other facilities are available.**

#### **PANCHAYAT YUVA KRIDA AUR KHEL ABHIYAN (PYKKA)**

Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) is a Government of India flagship program which was launched in 2008-09 aiming to provide basic sports infrastructure, sports equipments and structure annual competitions starting from blocks, districts, state and the national level. The overview of the program is that it intends to create a network of basic sports infrastructure throughout the country; to enable more people to participate in sports activities; broadening the base for scouting of talent for competitive sports; promoting excellence in sports. Its major components includes:

- One Time Capital Seed Grant for development of Sports Infrastructure.
- Annual Acquisition Grant for a period of five years for acquisition of sports equipments, accessories, sports fixtures, consumables and repairs/maintenance.
- Annual Operational Grant for a period of five years to meet operational expenses of non-competition activities including honorarium to Kridashree and maintenance of infrastructure etc.
- Annual Competition Grant for organizing tournaments at block level, district level, state level and national level.
- Prize Money to village Panchayats securing first three positions at the annual block level tournament and to block panchayats securing first three positions in the annual district level competition.
- Technical Support and Capacity Building Services to the Mission at National and State level

THE PYKKA **identified 20 sports disciplines for larger concentration at National level. These disciplines are Athletics, Gymnastics, Swimming, Badminton, Table Tennis, Cycling, Archery, Wushu, Weightlifting, Boxing, Judo, Wrestling, Kabaddi , Kho-Kho, Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball and Taekwondo.** The Government of India issued clear guidelines about promoting these disciplines. So far, PYKKA has been the most comprehensive program for promotion of games and sports in India. Although, there have been new programs being implemented now, PYKKA has been widely acknowledged as the foundation program.

#### **RAJIV GANDHI KHEL ABHIYAN (RGKA)**

Keeping in view the inputs received from various quarters, including reports of independent evaluation agencies on PYKKA, the PYKKA scheme has been revamped, revised and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) which is being implemented throughout the country w.e.f. 01.04.2014. There has been no major change in objectives of the program as compared to PYKKA and it seems that PYKKA program has been renamed as RGKA. Under RGKA, three schemes namely, **Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, Urban Infrastructure Scheme, National Sports Talent Search** were being implemented.

The RGKA targeted to cover all the selected 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. In its approach to operate in a convergence model, the program attempted to leverage funds for construction of the block level sports complex from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR - Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA.

It targeted to undertake development of playfields at village level under the MGNREGA. Three Sports Trainers (one Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers, out of serving Physical Education Teachers) will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium in addition to their normal salaries received from respective school/college. Annual Sports competitions viz., Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held

under RGKA up to the National level. Along with that the grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

### **KHELO INDIA – NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS (NPDS)**

Khelo India – National Program for Development of Sports is a **Central Sector Scheme**. The scheme has been circulated to all concerned vide Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India Notification number 37-5/MYAS/RGKA/2015 dated 22nd April, 2016 as amended on 26th May, 2016. The scheme became operational from the financial year 2016-17 throughout the country. However, this program is being implemented by the ministry as a central sector scheme from the current financial year 2017-18. Khelo India again is a program designed to revamp the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) with renewed strategies. His scheme has been converged with Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme for resource leveraging.

Khelo India discontinued the Rural Sports Competition at block, district, state and national level; Rural Sports Competition at block, district, state and national level; Women sports competitions at district, state and national level; North East Games at district, state and national level; and Competitions in Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (LWEAA) and in their place introduced competitions in three age categories viz; (i) Sub-Junior (ii) Junior and (iii) Senior. The age categories prescribed in the rules of the games of the concerned sports disciplines will be applicable. **The competitions at block, district and state level will be conducted by the concerned Department of State Government or the nodal agency designated by the State Government such as State Sports Council (SSC), State Sports Authority (SPA) etc.** School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) may also be associated for conduction of competitions as the case may be, after due consultation.

Khelo India has identified 21 disciplines to lay priority on. The disciplines are Athletics, Gymnastics, Swimming, Badminton, Table Tennis, Cycling, Archery, Wushu, Weightlifting, Boxing, Judo, Wrestling, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Taekwondo and Tennis. **In addition to the sports disciplines prioritized under PYKKA, only one new addition has been there which is Tennis in the list of Khelo India. On the traditional sports, Khelo India has emphasized that the indigenous games and martial arts can be made part of the State/National level competitions, provided 8 states should have opted for the particular game/martial arts.**

### **SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (SAI)**

In order to meet the increasing demands and changing scenarios, Government of India has set up **The Sports Authority of India (SAI)** was formed in 1984 to implement programs that would promote brilliance in the field of sports. Sports Authority of India nurtures and supports different talents, providing them with necessary sports equipment, coaching facilities, competition exposure and supportive infrastructure. SAI has been implementing many sports promotion schemes such as: **National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC), Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC), SAI Training Centre Scheme (STC), Extension Centre of STC /SAG, Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) , Centre of Excellence Scheme (COX), and Come and Play Scheme.**

Over the years, the Department of Sports, Youth and Culture in Central and State Government level have been making efforts to promote sports and athletics by identifying sports talents and

institutionalizing them to nurture and promote their talent. Many policies and programs in this regard are there at Government level. The tribal dominated States of Central India have created many sports talents who have played at different levels, starting from State level to National and International levels. It is generally seen that while athletic talents have been spotted elsewhere, certain sports talents especially in hockey, archery, and javelin-throwing seem to be very much pocketed, especially in tribal areas. Over the years, tribal youth from tribal dominated states of India have participated in the National and International sports events. In most cases it appears as if the tribal talents are adept to some particular sports events. For example, the massive participation of tribal youth from Sundargarh of Odisha, and from districts of Jharkhand in hockey at National and International sports events create an impression as if hockey is a sports of tribals' choice in these states. Similar is the case of wrestling and weight-lifting by tribals in the North East. In this context, **mapping of sports talents in the tribal dominated states would reveal the extent of participation of tribal sports talents in different sports.** It would also help **mapping out pockets where maximum sports talents have been identified**, as well as, it would help **mapping out potential areas in respect of specific sports categories.**

Traditional games and sports, especially of the tribals, have become very relevant in the current context. The tribal traditional games and sports have been rooted in their cultural, aesthetic and work traditions and thus fit to the UNESCO framework of Intangible Cultural Heritage. In the tribal context, games and sports are in many ways related to their life style, environment, culture, resources and exposure to outer world. Like in any other society, the tribals have classification of games and sports in consideration to age and gender, occasions and seasons, rituals and festivals, ambience and environment, and all of them ultimately fall into two main categories; indoor and outdoor games. The tribal innovations and imaginations in many ways have made their games and sports distinct from the other developed societies. It would be interesting as well as informative **to develop inventories and document the tribal games and sports in a cross cultural context.**

#### **Scope and objective**

- To explore, develop inventories and document various indoor and outdoor games and sports of tribal communities in a cross cultural setting in Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhatisgarh
- To document rules of the game and classify the games in contexts
- To probe into the social and cultural messages embedded in games and sports and transmitted through performances contributing to solidarity within communities
- To build a database of tribal sports persons participated in State, National and International level sports events over the past years
- Map out geographical areas and pockets of importance from point of view of promotion of tribal sports talents in the study states
- To recommend the potential of any relevant games and sports for promotional campaigns and inclusion in great traditions in respective States and the Nation

#### **Research Design and Methodology**

The study has been by and large exploratory and consultative in process and hence follows a descriptive design. A multi-pronged methodology was followed for conducting the study. It included referring secondary sources, gather primary data through field visits, conducting interviews,

consultations with diverse stakeholders, interaction with resource persons belonging to various ethnic communities in the study area.

The study has clearly two parts that demanded different approach to be taken to do justice to both the parts. The first part of the study intended to document the tribal sports talents; those who have brought laurels to the state as well those who are potentials having talents to bring laurels to the State and Nation, in the study states. The second part of the study intended to document the traditional tribal games and sports in order to inventories as well as for the purpose of stocktaking. While the first part of the study looked at gathering official information and by consulting secondary sources; the second part of the study demanded intensive fieldwork following anthropological methodology.

**Selection of study clusters:** With reference to the objectives of the study a purposive and convenient sampling method was followed. On the basis of secondary information on the distribution of ethnic tribal communities in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh, the study clusters were decided. Drawing an outline of the study clusters was the difficult task of all as it intended to cover representative tribal population of the concerned States within the limit and scope of time and resources. Thus, for selection of clusters emphasis was laid upon covering the ethnic tribal areas that are contiguous between two states; for example, Odisha-Jharkhand, and Odisha-Jharkhand. Accordingly, after primary visits and consultation with Sports Department officials, sports journalists, anthropologists **three clusters** could be mapped and were decided for concentrating the study. A major criteria for selection of clusters was TSP area, The districts of respective States covered under the three clusters are:

**Cluster – 1:** This covered the **contiguous tribal areas of Odisha and Jharkhand**. The districts covered are Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj of Odisha; and East Singhbhum, Sareikala-Kharswan, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Latehar, Gumla, Khunti, Simdega, and West Singhbhum of Jharkhand. Total 11 districts were covered under this cluster. The representative major tribal communities of this cluster are Santhal, Munda, Bhumij, Kolha, Ho, Oram and Kisan.

**Cluster – 2:** This covered the **contiguous tribal areas of Odisha and Chhatisgarh**. The districts covered are Sundargarh and Jharsuguda of Odisha; Raigarh, Korias, Surguja and Jashpur of Chhatisgarh. Total 7 districts were covered under this cluster. The representative major tribal communities of this cluster are Santhal, Munda, Kolha, Ho, Oram, Kisan, Gond, Baiga, Kawar, Ngesia, Binjhar, Dhanwar. Although the district Korba falls in the map of the cluster, it was ignored as it is not a TSP district.

**Cluster – 3:** This covered the **contiguous tribal areas of Odisha and Chhatisgarh**. The districts covered are Gajapati, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri of Odisha; and Sukuma, Dantewada, Bastar, Narayanpur, Kanker, Dhamatri. Total 12 districts were covered under this cluster. The representative major tribal communities of this cluster are Kandha, Paraja, Gond (Maria and Muria), Koya, Dhuria, Bhatra, Bhuyan, Gadaba and Holbaa. Although part of Rajnandgaon falls under the cluster map and part of it comes under TSP area, it was not adequately covered under the study. However, Rajnandgaon has the importance from sports point of view as the oldest stadium of the State is there.

In all the three clusters total 30 districts were covered that includes 9 districts of Jharkhand, 10 districts of Odisha and 11 districts of Chhatisgarh.

The study report has been organized into six chapters fitting to the objectives of the study. **The chapter -1** provides a broader background and context of the study. It has thrown light on the classification of games and sports to provide a general understanding on the basis of which games and sports in India can be better understood. Providing a historical and political background of sports in India, it has discussed the policies, programs and priorities of games and sports in the National context. Briefing on major programs and policies in India on games and sports has been provided along with short notes on games played in India. On the backdrop of the current scenario of games and sports in India, the objective and methodology of the study has been discussed along with accounts of difficulties faced in the study.

The **Chapter -2** of the report provides a detailed profile of the study States in the context of games and sports. It has discussed the institutional set up for promotion of games and sports in tribal context in the respective states. In a state wise sequence along with accounts on state level Sports Associations and Federations, the schemes and programs operating in the respective states for promotion of games and sports in general and in the context of tribes, the state level awards in games and sports, sports infrastructure, sports policy, youth policy and the policy directions in the respective states has been outlined in the chapter.

Taking games and sports into the tribal context of documenting and mapping of tribal sports talents, precisely, the tribal in sports and the traditional tribal sports, the **Chapter – 3** peeps into the Tribal Sub-Plan profile of the study states. The chapter provides basic understanding on the tribal map of the states, briefing on the major ethnic tribes, distribution of the major tribal communities in the respective states, demographic accounts of 5 major tribal communities coming under each study cluster with focus on the rural population among the tribal communities. It provides lead to identify the extent of tribal population residing in rural areas which would provide to understand the infrastructure gap between the urban and rural pockets in the study districts. In order to provide access of tribal sports talents to infrastructure and facilities mapping out areas of tribal concentration would provide further hints to decide where the infrastructures and facilities to be extended.

**The Chapter – 4** profiles the eminent sports persons who have brought laurels to their respective states and so for the Nation in different sports disciplines. It has profiled only some sports persons who have got accreditations at international level. The potential tribal sports persons in respective sports disciplines have been identified and mentioned. The state wise profile of sports stars would help us to understand the major sports disciplines in which tribal sports persons in different states have been excelling at. The potential tribal sports talents in different clusters of the study states have been profiled and discussed in the chapter. The state wise observations on tribal sports stars and potential sports persons have been listed. The similarities and dissimilarities in the context of participation of tribal sports persons has been identified.

**The chapter – 5** presents some of the tribal traditional games being played as on today. The history of tribal games and sports dates back to ancient human past. These are an integral part of tribal culture and are one of the oldest forms of social interaction. Common features of tribal games are

agreed-upon rules, competition, elements of fiction, elements of chance, environmental concern, elements of rituals, elements of social functions, prescribed goals and personal enjoyment. The chapter provides a broader classification of the traditional games and sports and discusses the impact of traditional sports in tribal culture. This is particularly relevant in the current context of sports development programs in India where in spaces have been created to accommodate indigenous games and sports. Accounts of about 90 traditional games have been presented. The traditional games are gradually fading away and hence it is important to inventorize and document them.

**The chapter -6** analyses the findings in the context of developing participation and performance of tribal communities in games and sports. It has provided clear analysis of situations and scenario of sports in general and the involvement of tribals in particular. The analysis presents both broader observations and specific observations on the study and clearly identifies areas of systemic shortcomings. It suggests certain pragmatic recommendations to ensure better participation of tribals in the games and sports.

### **Summary findings**

- In the three states, no state has a sports policy being implemented. While Jharkhand has got its sports policy prepared since 2007, Chhatisgarh has prepared the draft policy in 2016, and Odisha is not having a sports policy. The requirement of sports policy is warranted in order to utilize the opportunities in the sports sector to the optimum level and also to facilitate progress towards goal. Sports policy can also be instrumental in leveraging resources.
- Very low level of awareness of communities and students in schools regarding sports programs of the State which is influencing the decision of sports talents and their parents in choosing sports as a career. Lack of awareness often leads them to improper and at times misleading information.
- Sports as a culture were never there in the tradition of the tribal communities. Their everyday work habits are also sports, in their connotations. However, sports as a culture is emerging in tribal clusters, especially where outstanding sports persons have brought laurels to the State. The imbibing of sports as a culture is transgressing political boundaries.
- In consideration to required institutional set up for promotion of games and sports in tribal areas Odisha stands at a better position compared to the other two States.
- On infrastructure side Odisha is at advantage for being an old State in comparison to Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh that have been carved out in 2000. However, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand are on progressive track about setting proper infrastructure. In Odisha infrastructure set up up to Block level have gone far covering as many as 113 TSP blocks, at least in expediting construction of mini stadium at block level.
- Allocation of seats and disciplines in sports hostels located in tribal areas should take reference of the choices of the local tribal population in relation to preferred sports disciplines. Seats for girl children must increase and improvement in environment to motivate girls to stay in sports hostels need to be taken care of in all areas.
- Scientific decision for organizing sports infrastructure must be taken. Tribal populations in the range of 90-96% have been residing in rural areas. Hence infrastructure development in rural areas needs to be expedited.

- Despite many sports disciplines approved by respective states the tribal sports persons have been showing affinities to certain disciplines like hockey, football, archery, kho-kho, athletics, weightlifting, power lifting, etc. Revamping the infrastructure in such sports disciplines and putting adequate trainers and coaches in place would ensure progress.
- Talent scouting from tribal areas should be done as many times as possible. Before each talent hunting process adequate publicity should be given so as to ensure sent percent participation of tribal sports talents. Some good examples are there at districts level, they may be replicated.
- Skill development at early stage and continuous skill development after induction remains as a grey area in all the states. Adequate attention for skill development is required. In areas of Chhatisgarh philanthropic organizations have made their entry and creating impressions on skill development. Wider convergence platforms for this are need of hour.
- The presence of sports hostels and their performances in spotting young talented tribal sports persons relatively influences the picking up of sports talents for further nurturing their skills.
- The relative inaccessibility to sports infrastructure and the affordability of time and resources determine the fate and future of a tribal sports talent in remote area.
- Common folks consider PETs as coaches. However, PETs are not covered under refresher or skill development training. Most of them are also not having minimum basic understanding on sports. They should be covered through training to be able to provide basic understanding to a child at early days of his/her induction into sports. The PETs should be made more responsible and accountable.
- The CSRs of Corporate houses and Industries have been taking larger interest at State and National level for promotion of games and sports. To the extent possible the CSRs should be pulled into promotion of games and sports and promote tribal participation in sports. The framework of Chhatisgarh in assigning particular sports disciplines to particular CSRs seems to be a good example to be replicated.

### **Systemic Shortcomings**

There are certain systemic shortcomings which may be given due attention in the following areas common to all states. They are

- Maintaining sports database
- Timely availability of funds and proper plan for utilization
- District Sports Offices are Least Monitored
- Inadequate initiative to raise awareness
- Monitoring physical growth and nutrition of sports talents
- Age certificate scrutinization and check faults

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- States should have exclusive sports policies to focus on sports in much better manner in terms of institutions, infrastructures, operational modalities and above all regular



monitoring for promotional strategies. The sports policy, going beyond the activities to promote games and sports should also involve other stakeholders in setting sports culture in areas that assume high potential.

- The requirement of sports policy is warranted in order to utilize the opportunities in the sports sector to the optimum level and also to facilitate progress towards goal. Sports policy can also be instrumental in leveraging resources.
- It is recommended that a special prioritization and categorization of the sports disciplines need to be developed especially keeping in view the development of games and sports in tribal areas, the interest and aspirations of the tribal sports talents so as to create conditions for self initiated participation of tribal sportspersons. In Odisha a sort of categorization of sports disciplines have been made and accordingly larger focus is being given to the category A listed sports. A similar categorization and prioritization needs to be there exclusively for tribal sports talents. Accordingly infrastructure and facilities must be created.
- There are certain sports disciplines in which tribal sports talents have interest and affinity. This discipline includes Athletics, Football, Hockey, Archery, Kho – Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Powerlifting, Wrestling, etc. serious attempts required to validate this observation. Accordingly the states should make a list of priority sports disciplines that suit to the affinity and interests of tribal sports talents. Such disciplines should therefore be expedited in tribal areas.
- The sports officials in all the states mentioned that competitions or sports meet of the priority sports disciplines are held regularly at the Block, District and State level. However, the frequency of such meets is once in a year in all three States. If a sports talent, for some reason could not participate in such competitions or meets then he loses his/her chance.
- Local sports meets intending scouting of sports talents should be professionally organized so as to ensure not a single sports talent was left behind from the talent test. The dates of the sports meet should be intimated well in advance to reach out to every nook and corner and adequate publicity about the events should be given. Systematic processes need to be developed so that any sports talent who missed the test date for some reason could appear in another test to justify himself.
- The relative inaccessibility to sports infrastructure and the affordability of time and resources determine the fate and future of a tribal sports talent in remote area. In this connection it is important that some facilitation process should be in place to expand and extend the network of trainers and coaches to rural areas at least for elementary level of understanding the tricks of the game by a budding sports talent. The local sports associations along with the sports department functionaries must look at the availability of trainers in remote tribal pockets.
- The PETs need to be provided with refresher training periodically and they should be provided with basic training on different sports so that they can conduct basic training on sports at school level and impart some basic understanding on the sports, the selection criteria and the basic things that a budding sports talent should practice. This would substantially reduce the pressure of non-availability of local trainers for budding sports talents.
- Public Private Partnership for promotion of games and sports in tribal areas is need of the hour. Many industrial houses and mining industries have been working in these areas. Their

CSR should be effectively utilized in promotion of games and sports in tribal areas. An eye opening example is the prospective sports policy of Chhatisgarh where in they have assigned 33 sports disciplines to industries and corporate for promotion. The mining industries in this connection have wider outreach to tribal pockets of the study districts. For better resource pooling and resource utilization the CSRs of industries and corporate should be tapped well.

- **The selection of rural talents is yet to be democratized and decentralized.** Almost half of the general people had no idea about the selection process. There remain many doubts and apprehensions regarding selection of sports talents from tribal areas. To make the selection process more transparent and avoid the apprehensions of failing in the selection, an ideal step would be to engage community level sports volunteers who can help local sports talents boost their morale and as well can facilitate linkages.
- Infrastructure, which is easily accessible, is the ideal situation for development of sports. Hence bare minimum infrastructure must be expedited at Gram Panchayat level.
- Monitoring of sports promotion program and activities at the district level should be an important agenda for district level review meetings, especially in tribal areas.
- Systemic and systematic efforts should be made to publicize various sports programs and activities, the career prospects in sports, the infrastructure and facilities available, and above all bridge between community folks and district sports offices should be expedited.
- In order to make sports promotion programs more effective and delivering it is important to periodically assess the physical growth parameters and the nutritional status and requirements. For this purpose the government systems should ensure that the sports talents are regularly monitored by sports physicians and nutritionists.
- At the early stage the tribal children feel very home sick, is a common phenomena everywhere. They feel uncomfortable in sports hostels for many psychological and cultural conditions. In order to boost their morale, build positive attitude and to maintain competitive spirit group sessions of value education, personality development tips, positive motivation, etc are very much required. Development in sports is a multidisciplinary matter. Attention need to be provided on psychological counseling of the tribal sports talents, at least for the resident boys and girls. Usually, it is a common trend among tribal children that they do not come to play for building a career in sports, rather they play for their passion. Mechanisms need to be developed to convert their passion into career orientation so that more and more talents would be there.
- The sports database should reflect the ethnic status of the sportspersons in all its records. Once such a modification is done it would be easy to identify the areas prospering in sports, in tracking the status of a tribal sports person, and as such it would be very instrumental for assessing the participation of tribal communities in games and sports.
- On a ranking exercise on the database management systems of the three states, especially in the context of assessing the tribal participation in the overall scenario of the state, Jharkhand would rank number one, Odisha at number two and Chhatisgarh at the third position. Although there are limitations, yet Jharkhand is keen about maintaining and displaying the status of tribal participation in the state scenario of games and sports. At least, in the list of the cash awardees and scholarship fetchers the Jharkhand government provides complete address of the person with phone numbers. This would at least help

reaching out to the concerned sports person, at least, for further details. Such a system should be in place and should be expedited with urgency.

- Health centers and Gram Panchayats should be made aware about the importance of and requirements related to birth certificate for pursuing a career in sports. More than that, the said concerns should be made well aware of the registration of birth certificate.
- The club culture in sports has been proving more efficient as a mechanism to promote sports. It is realized from the various leagues and tournaments that clubs are more careful about building competency among their members. The involvement of sports clubs in talent scouting should be expedited and the clubs may be dragged into the official system of sports for better coverage and goal achievement.
- Producing efficient coaches for various disciplines of sports has always remained an appreciable initiative of non-governmental athletic associations. In this connection some sports coaches suggest that government may adopt a system under which a person from affiliated sports clubs is sent for skill development in coaching, who in turn can train others after coming back from coaching. This way more coaches and trainers can be produced in the interest of tribal sports persons. Further, club culture is much better than school culture, is attested by many sports officials consulted for this study.
- Another good practice has been suggested by the PA, ITDA, Panposh. According to him, in order to promote tribal participation and their performance in sports, nursery sports hostels should be organized at major residential school complexes. His suggestion appeared quite logical based on some pragmatic observations. His argument was that the routine of a school student and a sports talent are different. A sports talent would require field practices in morning and afternoon hours. Hence, a sports talent staying as an inmate with other students cannot concentrate on sports. Hence, if a nursery sports facility is organized in every major residential school complexes of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Department then a pool of potential sports talents can be created in tribal areas.
- It is also advocated by many experts and sports professionals that, in order to promote tribal sports talents, the responsibility of doing that should be vested in Tribal Welfare Department. Development in sports programs in tribal areas should be monitored by ITDA. The government mechanisms towards that may be developed.
- Development of institutions which will focus on sports skills. There is a need to develop special sports schools, separate from mainstream schools, with greater emphasis on training and coaching support. The curriculum for these schools has to be determined with much greater care.
- Early identification of skill sets of individual sports persons on a scientific basis, at least partly based on biomedical and other scientific data. This is necessary in order to assist the sports persons in identifying their proficiency for specific sports and then to concentrate on development of these skills.
- Identification of sportspersons who have special ability and can excel in their chosen field of Sport and put them through intensive and scientific long term training program and exposure to increasingly competitive sporting environments in order to ensure that they fulfill their potential.

- Establish a sports data repository on all sports persons participating at any formal level. This would enable quick identification of possible participants in any sporting event and also identification of talent.
- The stipend facilities as well as free hostel facilities should also be made under the scheme. There should be good package for State level and National level players
- In some of the areas, summer camps being organized by the state government to promote sports. Therefore, a summer camp component should be made under the RSP scheme and camps should be held for at least a month.
- Specific disciplines must be identify the specific disciplines with local interest and natural abilities of the sports persons and more coaching center should be opened and modern equipments and infrastructure should be provided.
- There is a need to sincerely include indigenous / traditional games under the existing Sports Programs. Although this has been mentioned categorically in the scheme, but in reality traditional sports events have not been given adequate focus so far by the organisers of the events.
- The study, therefore, emphasizes the need for a joint and coordinated approach by including public and private sector, in pooling their resources to promote sports in the country. The Gram Panchayats should also be sensitized to raise local public and private contributions for land and other inputs under PPP Model.

## CHAPTER -1

### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Games have been invented across different cultures primarily as a means to display skills and physical prowess and to entertain or offer excitement, often through social and cultural processes. Most of the games involve some form of running, throwing and jumping acrobatics, all of which developed from basic hunting skills. Many early cultures combined religious and political elements into their games, but there was always a desire for recreational play that eventually inspired the codification of early games and the invention of new ones. While some local sports and games have become universal in course of time, many have remained confined to local traditions.

According to The New Encyclopedia Britannica, 'Sports and games, recreational or competitive activities involve some amount of physical strength or skill. At one time, sports were commonly considered to include only the outdoor recreational pastimes, such as fishing, shooting and hunting as opposed to games, which were regarded as organized athletic contests played by teams or individuals according to prescribed rules (EB, 1997: 112).

Sports encompass a wide range of individual and team athletics. Organized sports usually have sets of rules that give each a unique character. Amateur sports are intended primarily for the enjoyment of the participants, while professional sports are for the entertainment of the spectators. The differences between sports and games, which are essentially nonathletic, are sometimes indistinct. Simon Jenkins defines sport, 'A subset of leisure and work activities that involves both physical activity and competition'. According to Jenkins "a key difference between play and sports is institutionalization of games with formalized sets of rules, national regulations and a governing administrative superstructure of adults. Guttmann (1988) cited from (Jenkins, 2005: 288) is of the view that 'what activities should be classified as sport is often debated'. Further, Sport is also characterized by formally recorded histories and traditions' (ibid, 2005: 288). Sports thus stress upon physical skill and strength encompassing a wide range of individual and team athletics.

Guttmann (1988) differentiates between play, games, contests and sports. Play may be either spontaneous or organized. Organized play involves either noncompetitive games or competitive games (contests). Contests may be intellectual contests or physical contests (sports). Chess could be regarded as intellectual contests. What activities should be classified as sport is often debated. Britain is one of the few countries not to recognize chess as a sport, because according to the Sports Council the game is not sufficiently "physical" (Jenkins, 2005: 288).

Traditional games and sports is of a different category seen from this perspective. Traditional games and sports can form the backbone of a community which is the part of intangible heritage and a symbol of the cultural diversity of our societies. They are also an efficient means to convey values of solidarity, diversity, inclusiveness and culture which form an integral part of national and development strategies. Moreover, they reflect on different cultural expressions, and create a bridge between cultures for a better mutual comprehension. Most of the traditional games and sports, expressions of indigenous cultures and ways of life contributing to the common identity of humanity, have already disappeared and those that are surviving are threatened of imminent disappearance and extinction under the combined effect of globalization and harmonization of the

rich diversity of world sport heritage. It is therefore that, UNESCO's 2003 convention, in its framework on intangible cultural heritage, recognizes 'traditional play and games' as a sub domain (UNESCO: Intangible Cultural Heritage, P.3). Instances of intangible cultural heritage are not limited to a single manifestation and many include elements from multiple domains. While the Convention sets out a framework for identifying forms of intangible cultural heritage, the list of domains it provides is intended to be inclusive rather than exclusive; it is not necessarily meant to be 'complete'. States may use a different system of domains. There is already a wide degree of variation, with some countries dividing up the manifestations of intangible cultural heritage differently, while others use broadly similar domains to those of the Convention with alternative names. They may add further domains or new sub-categories to existing domains. This may involve incorporating 'sub-domains' already in use in countries where intangible cultural heritage is recognized, including 'traditional play and games', 'culinary traditions', 'animal husbandry', 'pilgrimage' or 'places of memory'.

## **CLASSIFICATION OF GAMES AND SPORTS**

There are different classifications of sports and games. According to the *World Sports Encyclopedia* (2003), there are 8,000 indigenous sports and sporting games. (How many sports are there in the world? (Archived July 23, 2010, at the Wayback Machine, See ISBN 9780760316825) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_sports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sports). Detailed classification as per World Sports Encyclopedia (2003) is presented in Annexure -1. While most of the sports fall under the physical categories, a limited number of sports have been categorized under mind sports, electronic sports, etc. A broad general classification of sports worldwide is presented hereunder in alphabetical sequence.

**Air sports** includes; Banzai skydiving, Bungee jumping, Hot air ballooning, etc.

**Athletics (track and field)** includes; Steeplechase, Cross country, Jumping (Triple jump, Long jump, High jump, Pole vault), Throwing (Discus, Hammer throw, Javelin, Shot put), Race walking, etc.

**Combat Sports:** It is a competitive fighting sport with one to one combat played following certain rules. Examples are Mixed-Martial Arts, Boxing, Wrestling, Kick boxing, Tae Kwon Do, Brazilian Jiu-jitsu and Sambo. Folk wrestling as exists in many cultures are the proto types of combat sports.

**Electronic sports** are the Sports played using electronic devices. They includes Combat robot, Contesting, Geo caching, Radio-control vehicles, Video gaming, etc

**Endurance sports** are the sports which require physical strength and agility and require that the sportsperson is able to endure toughness of the sports. They include Chariot racing, Cross-country skiing, Running, Cycling, Rowing, Swimming, Wheelchair racing, Wood chopping, etc.

**Goal sports** are the Sports in which the method of scoring is through goals. They include Basketball family, Football family, Handball family, Hockey family, Lacrosse, Polo, Quidditch, etc.

**Skating sports** includes Aggressive inline skating, Artistic roller skating, Figure skating, Freestyle slalom skating, Ice dancing, Ice skating, Inline speed skating, Rinkball, Rink hockey, Roller derby, Roller skating, Short track speed skating, Skater hockey, Speed skating, Synchronized skating, etc.

**Snow sports** are the sports played on snow. They include Border cross, Freestyle snowboarding, Snowboarding, Ski flying, Skibob, Snowshoeing, Skiboarding, etc.

**Strength sports** are the sports that are mainly based on sheer power. They include Arm wrestling, Olympic weightlifting, Powerlifting, Rock climbing, Strongman, Thumb wrestling, Toe wrestling, Tug-o-war, Wood chopping, Wood splitting, Zourkhaneh, etc.

**Table sports** includes Air hockey, Backgammon, Beer Pong, Connect Four, Cue sports, Draughts (a.k.a. checkers), Dominoes, Headis, Janggi, Mahjong (a.k.a. Taipei), Reversi (a.k.a. Othello), Shogi, Scrabble, Subbuteo, Table football, Table hockey, Table tennis (a.k.a. ping pong), Xiangqi, etc.

**Target sports** are the Sports where the main objective is to hit a certain target. They include Archery, Axe throwing, Bocce, Bocce volo, Boccia, Bolas criollas, Boules, Bowling, Bowls a.k.a. lawn bowls, Calva, Cornhole, Croquet, Cue sports, Darts, Golf, Horseshoes (horseshoe throwing), Jeu provençal (boule lyonnaise), Knife throwing, Kubb, Matball, Mōlkky, Pall mall, Pétanque, Pitch and putt, Shooting, Shuffleboard, Skittles, Skee ball, Trugo, Woodball, etc.

**Team sports** are Sports that involve teams. They include Basketball family, Bat and ball games, Bowling, Basque pelota, Bunnock, Camogie, Football family, Gateball, Gaelic football, Handball, Hardcourt Bike Polo, Hockey family, Horseshoe, Hurling, Kickball, Lacrosse, Mesoamerican ballgame, Newcomb ball, Polo, Paintball, Quidditch, Ringette, Rowing, Sepak takraw, Ultimate (sport), Underwater football, Woodsman, Volleyball, etc.

**Wind sports** are Sports which use the wind (apart from sailing). They include Kite flying, Parachuting, Hot Air Balloon Racing, etc.

**Fictional sports** include 43-Man Squamish, Calvinball, Quidditch (Harry Potter), Guyball, etc.

**Miscellaneous sports** includes Chess boxing, Competitive eating, Egg and spoon race, Extreme ironing, Ferret legging, Footbag (hacky sack), Haggis hurling, Lumberjack sports, Aizkolaritza, Axe throwing (Logrolling, Wood chopping, Wood splitting), Patball, Ringette, Sack race, Soap shoes, Tennikoit, Tetherball, Three-legged race, Wallball, Wife-carrying, Object spinning (Plate spinning), Paddling, etc.

## **GAMES AND SPORTS IN INDIA**

The history of sports in India dates back to the Vedic era. Physical culture in ancient India was fed by a powerful fuel--religious rites. In the days and age of the *Rig-Veda*, *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* men of stature and circumstance were expected to be competent in chariot-racing, archery, horsemanship, military tactics, wrestling, weight-lifting, swimming and hunting. Indian sport reached a peak of excellence when Buddhism held sway here. In *Villas Mani Majra*, Tiruvedacharya describes many fascinating games, namely, archery, equitation, hammer-throwing and chariot-racing. It is more than likely that many of today's Olympic disciplines are sophisticated versions of the games of strength and speed that flourished in ancient India and Greece. Chess, wrestling, polo, archery and hockey (possibly a fall-out from polo) are some of the games believed to have originated in India (sports.indiapress.org).

In Indian context, most of the traditional games and sports are leisure and recreation activities, enjoyable, inexpensive and played with minimum instruments. They do, however, demand physical fitness, strength, speed and stamina, and a certain amount of ability. The emphasis is largely on physical fitness and competence.

India is home to a diverse population playing many different sports across the country. Cricket is the most popular sport. Football is a popular sport in some of the Indian states. The country has won eight Olympic gold medals in field hockey, another popular game in India. Kabaddi, an indigenous sport is popular in rural India. Several games originated in India including Chess, Snooker and other regional games. India has won medals in Badminton, Kabaddi, Hockey and many other sports and disciplines. Cricket is the most played sport followed by Badminton and Football. Cricket is also the most popular sport in India, the other popular sports being Badminton, Football, Tennis, Hockey, and Kabaddi. India also hosts several major events associated with Tennis, Badminton, Hockey etc.

### **Games and Sports in India after independence**

India hosted the Asian Games in New Delhi in 1951 and 1982. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was initially set up as the Department of Sports in 1982 at the time of organization of the IX Asian Games in New Delhi. Its name was changed to the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports during celebration of the International Youth Year in 1985. India has also hosted or co-hosted several international sporting events, including the 1951 and the 1982 Asian Games, the 1987 and 1996 Cricket World Cup, the 2003 Afro-Asian Games, the 2010 Hockey World Cup, and the 2010 Commonwealth Games. Major international sporting events annually held in India include the Chennai Open, Mumbai Marathon, Delhi Half Marathon, and the Indian Masters. The country co-hosted the 1987, 1996, 2011 Cricket World Cup and the first Indian Grand Prix in 2011.

### **Sports administration and funding**

Political responsibility for sport in India is with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, which is headed by a cabinet minister and managed by National Sport Federations (NSF). The only major exception is the BCCI which is the administrative body of Cricket, is not a NSF. Presently there are more than 70 recognized national sports federations (NSF). Sports Authority of India, the field arm of the Ministry, supports and nurtures talent in youth, and provides them with requisite infrastructure, equipment, coaching facilities and competition exposure. Dorabji Tata, with the support of Dr. A.G. Noehren, then director of Youth Men Christian Association (MCA), established the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) in 1927. IOA is responsible for the Indian continent's participation in the Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games (outdoor, indoor and beach), and South Asian Games. Each Olympic and non-Olympic sport has a federation at the national level.

The selection of the national teams is done by the respective national federations and then recommend to IOA for official sponsorship for participation in the games conducted under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee, Olympic Council of Asia, Commonwealth Games Federation, and Special Area Games (SAG). A special feature of the Indian Olympic Association is that the National Federations and the State Olympic Associations are affiliated with and recognized by it. The main task of the State Olympic Associations is to promote the Olympic sport and to ensure co-ordination among the State Sports Associations. Hockey, in which India has an impressive record with eight Olympic gold medals, is said to be the national sport. The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna and



the Arjuna Award are India's highest awards for achievement in sports, while the Dronacharya Award is awarded for excellence in coaching. India has been criticised for neglecting women in sports, as depicted in the film 'Chak De! India, where it has been depicted that women's sports associations are under-sponsored and out of funds.

A study report on Evaluation/ Impact Assessment of Rural Sports Program submitted to Government of India by Delhi based Centre for Market Research & Social Development has comprehensively presented the scenario of rural sports in India. The study presents that **there has been a strong tradition of indigenous and traditional games in practically all parts of the country through ages and indigenous games are being promoted through schemes related to rural sports in India. However, most of such promotional efforts have been by and large concentrated on the mainstreamed games and sports, ignoring many traditional games and sports that are parochial and little publicized.**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN INDIA: POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PRIORITIES**

Over the years, the Government of India has launched several programs to encourage sports in the country. However, we are yet to achieve a place of pride in international sports. We are lagging much behind even among the Asian countries. This indicates that implementation of sports programs in the country leaves for much space for progress. To promote sports in India, Government of India issued a new National Sports Policy in 2001.

The National Sports Policy, 1984 may be seen as the mainframe reference of current **National Sports Policy, 2001**. The Policy has clearly spelt out the need for establishing a network of sports infrastructure and facilities in the rural and urban areas. The preamble of the Policy states that 'activities relating to sports and physical education are essential components of human resource development, helping to promote good health, comradeship and spirit of friendly competition, which, in turn, has a positive impact on the overall development of personality of the youth'. The Policy states that **while the broad-basing of sports will, primarily, remain the responsibility of State Governments, the Union Government will actively supplement their efforts in this direction and for tapping the latent talent, including in the rural and tribal areas, the Union Government and the SAI, in association with Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs), will focus specific attention on the objective of achieving excellence at the national and international levels. Sports activities, in which the country has potential strength and competitive advantage, need to be judiciously promoted. Towards this end, sports and physical education would be integrated more effectively with the school and college education curriculum.**

In the **National Sports Policy, 2001** of India, high priority is accorded to the development of sports in the rural areas to harness the available unknown talents and potential under Rural Sports Program. In this context, the policy has laid focus on mobilizing the Village Panchayats/Gram Sabhas as well as rural youth and sports clubs to facilitate development of the requisite infrastructure and for the identification of talent through an appropriate competition structure in the rural areas as also in the disadvantaged and remote parts of the country which appear to merit special consideration under various schemes. There has been a strong tradition of indigenous and traditional games in practically all parts of the country through ages. Indigenous games are being promoted through schemes related to rural sports & Northeast Sports Festival.

However, before and after the National Sports Policies were formulated and implemented Government of India had/has launched certain programs rather in holistic approach encompassing broader objectives of promotion of games and sports in India.

## **RURAL SPORTS PROGRAM (RSP)**

In a sequence, the very first comprehensive program towards promotion of games and sports in India was launched in 1970-71 by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India in the name of Rural Sports Program. The broader objectives of the program are: (i) to generate sports consciousness and mass participation in sports in rural areas (ii) to strengthen sports at the grass-root level (iii) to provide opportunity to rural youth to get noticed for further nurturing (iv) to encourage sports in the North Eastern Region

The Program was launched with a view to broad-basing games & sports and tap the hidden talent in rural areas. The scheme is being operated through the Sports Authority of India. The present scheme lays emphasis on arranging tournament in rural areas and at the Block, District, State and National levels. It also includes a special component for the North Eastern Region, namely the North-East Sports Festival. The rural population of India, comprising about 70 per cent of the country's total population with a higher level of physical fitness, physiological and morphological status with respect to the others, seems to be a pillar of strength in the Country's sports arena. In this context RSP was seen with much hope and aspirations.

After almost four decades, since its operation government has undertaken several attempts by introducing several schemes to tap the hidden talents. However, **it is observed that sports and games remain the monopoly of the urban population, where better awareness, sports equipments, trainings, infrastructure and other facilities are available.**

## **PANCHAYAT YUVA KRIDA AUR KHEL ABHIYAN (PYKKA)**

Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) is a Government of India flagship program which aims to provide basic sports infrastructure, sports equipments and structure annual competitions starting from blocks, districts, state and the national level was launched in 2008-09. This program was designed after a stocktaking of the RSP and after identifying future challenges. The overview of the program is that it intends to create a network of basic sports infrastructure throughout the country; to enable more people to participate in sports activities; broadening the base for scouting of talent for competitive sports; promoting excellence in sports.

The program was started with the objectives:

- To provide universal access to sports in rural areas
- To promote a sports culture among both boys & girls.
- To harness available and potential sporting talent among rural youth
- A well designed competition structure from the block level onwards.
- To put in place an effective mechanism to identify and nurture sporting talent in rural areas.
- To make focused approach for adequate training and exposure under existing schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports (MYAS), Sports Authority of India (SAI) and various schemes of States/UTs
- To promote both indigenous and modern games

**The major components under PYKKA are**

- One Time Capital Seed Grant for development of Sports Infrastructure.

- Annual Acquisition Grant for a period of five years for acquisition of sports equipments, accessories, sports fixtures, consumables and repairs/maintenance.
- Annual Operational Grant for a period of five years to meet operational expenses of non-competition activities including honorarium to Kridashree and maintenance of infrastructure etc.
- Annual Competition Grant for organizing tournaments at block level, district level, state level and national level.
- Prize Money to village Panchayats securing first three positions at the annual block level tournament and to block panchayats securing first three positions in the annual district level competition.
- Technical Support and Capacity Building Services to the Mission at National and State level

THE PYKKA emphasized on identifying and engaging Sports Volunteers called Kridashrees for each Center as Community Coach, Organizer and Motivator of the players of the concerned Center. Implementing agencies at the various identified Centers are Sports Clubs, Associations and in some cases Schools. Under the program, financial assistance has been provisioned for running Village/Block Block PYKKA Center.

### **Selection of Sports Disciplines**

The program **identified 20 sports disciplines for larger concentration at National level. These disciplines are Athletics, Gymnastics, Swimming, Badminton, Table Tennis, Cycling, Archery, Wushu, Weightlifting, Boxing, Judo, Wrestling, Kabaddi ,Kho-Kho, Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball and Taekwondo.**

It issued clear guidelines about promoting these sports disciplines as

- 10 Sports disciplines at the State level to be selected out of 20 disciplines of National level with preference to both individual sports and team games ideally in the ratio of 60:40, respectively, as best suited to the states and UTs.
- 10 Sports disciplines at District level similar to State level with preference to both individual sports and team games ideally in the ratio of 60:40, respectively.
- 5 Sports disciplines at Block Panchayat level to be selected out of 10 disciplines of District level with preference to both individual sports and team games ideally in the ratio of 60:40, respectively.
- As no competitions are envisaged under PYKKA at village Panchayat level, no sports disciplines are recommended for village Panchayats. However, as the rural youth from the village Panchayats will be required to compete in sports competitions to be organized in the block Panchayat of their area, the village Panchayats may select all five or anyone of the sports disciplines selected by their block Panchayat to prepare their athletes for participation in Block level competitions.

So far, PYKKA has been the most comprehensive program for promotion of games and sports in India. Although, there have been new programs being implemented now, PYKKA has been widely acknowledged as the foundation program.

## **RAJIV GANDHI KHEL ABHIYAN (RGKA)**

Keeping in view the inputs received from various quarters, including reports of independent evaluation agencies on PYKKA, the PYKKA scheme has been revamped, revised and renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) which is being implemented throughout the country w.e.f. 01.04.2014. as for the objectives of the program there has been no major change in the conceptual part except that the PYKKA program has been renamed as RGKA with some changes in the implementation process designed and desired to expedite the development in games and sports.

For promotion and development of sports in the country, following three schemes were being implemented by the Mission Directorate-RGKA in the Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports:-

**I. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan** - To provide infrastructure in rural areas and to encourage sporting culture in the country through competitions

**II. Urban Infrastructure Scheme** - To provide quality sports infrastructure in urban areas so as to provide funds for talent to hone their skills

**III. National Sports Talent Search** – To search young talent

Currently, there is dearth of supporting infrastructure, absence of encouragement to young people to participate in sports, and lack of organized system of talent search. To achieve better fitness and effective implementation, the above schemes of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) have been dovetailed into a single program called Khelo India. (Letter No. 100-4/2016 Khelo India, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Department of Sports, Mission Directorate – Sports Development) The RGKA targeted to cover all the selected 6545 blocks in 634 districts will be covered in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. In its approach to operate in a convergence model, the program attempted to leverage funds for construction of the block level sports complex from different schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA); Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCP - Central); Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts, of the Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) and Planning Commission respectively with RGKA.

It targeted to undertake development of playfields at village level under the MGNREGA. Three Sports Trainers (one Master Sports Trainer and two Sports Trainers, out of serving Physical Education Teachers) will be engaged in each block level sports complex for training of sports persons. They will be given suitable honorarium in addition to their normal salaries received from respective school/college. Annual Sports competitions viz., Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions, North-East Games and Special Area Games (for LWE affected regions) shall be held under RGKA upto the National level. Along with that the grants for holding the above competitions have also been enhanced.

## **KHELO INDIA – NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS (NPDS)**

Khelo India – National Program for Development of Sports is a **Central Sector Scheme**. The scheme has been circulated to all concerned vide Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India

Notification number 37-5/MYAS/RGKA/2015 dated 22nd April, 2016 as amended on 26th May, 2016. The scheme became operational from the financial year 2016-17 throughout the country. However, this program is being implemented by the ministry as a central sector scheme from the current financial year 2017-18.

Khelo India again is a program designed to revamp the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) with renewed strategies. His scheme has been converged with Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) scheme for resource leveraging.

Besides this, this programs provides for creation of sports infrastructure that includes making of Synthetic athletic track, synthetic hockey field, synthetic turf football ground, multipurpose hall and other similar facilities.

Construction of Stadium Complex will be decided by this ministry after taking into account the various facilities available in a state. Construction of stadium complex could include facilities like construction of multi-purpose indoor halls for indoor games, indoor stadium including swimming pool complex, outdoor stadium with spectator gallery facilities, Courts for sports like tennis, squash, basketball, volley ball and others under Khelo India Program.

There are a number of projects that can be allotted funding under the Khelo India program include the above and some others like construction of stadium complex at district headquarters etc. Khelo India Program could also include putting up of Sports academies and training centers including hostels for sports-persons.

- Under erstwhile RGKA, following four types of sports competitions were being conducted
- Rural Sports Competition at block, district, state and national level
- Women sports competitions at district, state and national level
- North East Games at district, state and national level
- Competitions in Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (LWEAA)

Khelo India discontinued the above mentioned competitions with effect from 01.04.2016 and under the scheme 'Khelo India' there shall be only one competition covering the whole of India. The competitions will be conducted in three age categories viz; (i) Sub-Junior (ii) Junior and (iii) Senior. The age categories prescribed in the rules of the games of the concerned sports disciplines will be applicable. **The competitions at block, district and state level will be conducted by the concerned Department of State Government or the nodal agency designated by the State Government such as State Sports Council (SSC), State Sports Authority (SPA) etc.** School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) may also be associated for conduction of competitions as the case may be, after due consultation.

Khelo India revisited the sports disciplines and modified the sports disciplines for competitions. It identified 21 disciplines to lay priority on. The disciplines are Athletics, Gymnastics, Swimming, Badminton, Table Tennis, Cycling, Archery, Wushu, Weightlifting, Boxing, Judo, Wrestling, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Taekwondo and Tennis. **In addition to the sports disciplines prioritized under PYKKA, only one new addition has been there which is Tennis in the list of Khelo India.**

**On the traditional sports, Khelo India has emphasized that** the indigenous games and martial arts can be made part of the State/National level competitions, provided 8 states should have opted for the particular game/martial arts. The indigenous games/martial arts may, on rotation basis, be made part of national level competitions as demonstration sport, if more than 8 states adopt the game/art, that sport may be included as part of the main competitions.

### **SPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (SAI)**

In order to meet the increasing demands and changing scenarios, Government of India has set up **The Sports Authority of India (SAI)** to implement programs that would promote brilliance in the field of sports. Sports Authority of India nurtures and supports different talents, providing them with necessary sports equipment, coaching facilities, competition exposure and supportive infrastructure. Post independence, the National Institute of Sports (NIS) was started for the growth and improvement of sports at the Motibagh Palace grounds, Patiala on May 7, 1961. It was later renamed as Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) in 1973. The Sports Authority of India was formed in January 25, 1984 to promote sports all over the country and was recognized as a registered society. Currently, it has regional centers at Bangalore, Gandhinagar, Bhopal, Kolkata, Delhi, Sonapat, Imphal and Mumbai, along with two sub-centres at Aurangabad and Guwahati, and a High Altitude Training Centre at Shillaroo in Himachal Pradesh.

The Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) was combined with SAI and consequently, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala and its associated centers came under the Sports Authority of India on May 1, 1987. The chief institutes administered by SAI are the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports at Patiala and the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education at Thiruvananthapuram. These academic wings provide Certificate, Diploma, Bachelors and Masters Courses in physical education, sports and sports medicine. Regular The Sports Authority of India also conducts different activities and proposals to encourage sports in India.

The Sports Authority of India is a general body of 42 members headed by the honorable Prime Minister of India. The governing body of 27 members is headed by the Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports and is assisted in assessment of financial schemes by the Finance Committee. The Principal Executive Officer to the Society is the Director General. The Sport Authority of India Aims to scout talent from micro level and nourish it towards excellence with national and international level training and exposure. SAI aims to support its talent with sports and training equipment and provide scientific personnel to monitor and enhance their performance with a scientific evaluation training system. It also provides proper sports infrastructure improvement & maintenance.

### **SAI sports promotion schemes**

Sports Authority of India with a view of promotes sports at Sub-Junior, Junior and Senior levels is implementing the under mentioned schemes all over the country:-

**National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)for Sub-Junior level trainees:** It is being implemented to scout sports talent in the age group of 8-14 years from schools and nurture them into future medal hopes by providing scientific training. Under the Scheme, schools having good sports infrastructure and record of creditable sports performances are adopted by SAI. The Scheme enables the budding sportsperson to study and play in the same school. In addition to the main scheme of NSTC (launched 1985) wherein regular schools are adopted, a few distinct sub-schemes were

launched to further reach out to sports talent in India, even those participating in indigenous sports and games. These sub-schemes of NSTC include: (i) Indigenous Games & Martial Arts (IGMA) (2001); and Akharas (2003). Disciplines covered under NSTC includes

- **Regular schools** - Athletics, Basketball, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Swimming Table Tennis, Volleyball & Wrestling (11 Disciplines)
- **IGMA** - Archery, Gatka, Kabaddi, Kalariapayatu, Mukna, Thang-Ta, Silambam, Khomlainai (08 Disciplines)
- **Akharas** – Wrestling (1 Discipline)

**Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC) - for Sub-Junior level trainees:** This is a collaborative venture of SAI with the Indian Army, The main objective of the Scheme is to make use of the good infrastructure and disciplined environment of the Army for training boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age, to achieve excellence in sports. After attaining the required age of seventeen and a half years, the trainees are also offered placement in the Army. Eighteen (18) disciplines are covered under this including Archery, Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Diving, Equestrian, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kayaking & Canoeing, Shooting, Swimming, Rowing, Volleyball, Wrestling and Weightlifting.

**SAI Training Centre Scheme (STC) - for Junior level trainees:** The Earlier (1987) Sports Project Development Area Scheme (SPDA) Scheme and the Sports Hostel Scheme of the SNIPES Board were merged, in May, 1995 and the scheme was titled **SAI Training Centre, (STC) Scheme**. The scheme was aimed at grooming junior level sports persons in the age group of 14 to 21. Consequent to the scheme being reviewed in 2012, the age group has been changed to **12 to 18 years**. **In order to establish and run SAI Centres, the State Governments provide all the infrastructure facilities, with SAI providing boarding and lodging to the selected trainees, scientific training / equipment support and minor current repairs of the infrastructure.** The STC covers 26 disciplines like Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Karate, Canoeing & Kayaking, Sepaktakraw, Shooting, Softball, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Wushu.

**Extension Centre of STC /SAG:** The extension centres of STC/SAG Centers Scheme was started to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage in 2005, with a view to develop sports standards in schools and colleges which had requisite basic infrastructure and had shown good results in sports. Trainees in the age group of 12-18 years are adopted under the Scheme. Schools and colleges actively involved in sports and having adequate infrastructure are eligible under this scheme. The institution should have a past history of producing national and international sports persons. It covers 18 disciplines such as Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Wrestling and Wushu.

**Special Area Games Scheme (SAG) - for Junior level trainees:** Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme aims at scouting natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country and nurturing them scientifically for achieving excellence in sports. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talent from indigenous games and martial arts and also from regions/ communities, which are either genetically or geographically advantageous for excellence in a particular sports discipline. The main objective of the Scheme is to train meritorious sports persons in the age group of **12-18** years, with age being relaxed in exceptional cases. The disciplines covered are same as that of STC. Under this Scheme, Centres are started in consultation



with the State Governments/ UT Administration with infrastructure like playing fields, indoor halls equipment support/ coaches etc. entirely funded by SAI/ Ministry.

**Centre of Excellence Scheme (COX)** - for Senior level trainees: As a natural corollary to the Schemes for Sub-Junior and Junior, the Scheme of Centres of Excellence was started in 1997. The scheme envisaged induction of sportspersons, who had performed well at Senior National Competitions, for further advanced scientific training at the Regional Centres of SAI for 330 days in a year. These Centres of Excellence operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India and provide concurrent layers of skilled sports persons, giving a wider choice of talent and continuity for selection to National Teams and provide alternative second and third options for the National Teams.

Sports persons who achieve best four positions in all age group in National Championships in individual events and are winners or Runners-up in Team events are selected. The trainees are admitted in the age group of **12 to 25 years**. Those trainees who continue to perform to the desired level at National and International level continue to be covered under the Scheme with age relaxations in deserving cases. Employed trainees are also admitted under the Scheme and are provided the same facilities as those provided to other trainees.

It covers 18 disciplines such as Archery, Athletics, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Kabaddi, Kayaking & Canoeing, Rowing, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling & Wushu.

**Come and Play Scheme:** The Come & Play Scheme was initiated for optimum utilization of SAI sports facilities in Delhi and across the country, and primarily focussed on encouraging local sports persons in areas where SAI sports facilities/Centres are operational. While providing youth from local communities and sports enthusiasts with an opportunity to train under SAI coaches, the scheme provides yet another avenue for those not covered under regular residential/ non-residential schemes. The scheme creates yet another pool of talented sportspersons from where meritorious sportspersons can be scouted and inducted into regular residential sports promotional schemes of STC and SAG.

The scheme is given wide publicity through press release in local media, including newspapers, TV spots and Radio jingles etc. Information/ intimation is provided to various district, block, local authorities and the District Education Officers/District Sports Officers as also Headmasters/Principals of schools/colleges in and around SAI Centres so that maximum number of trainees are made aware of the facilities available, thereby enabling them to access it better. The trainees are provided playing arenas/non-consumable equipments like field, track, tables, mats, etc. Minimum and inescapable consumables like balls, shuttle-cocks, etc. are also provided by SAI. Trainees are, however, required to bring sports equipment like racquets, bats etc.

## THE IMPORTANT GAMES AND SPORTS IN INDIA

### Olympic sports

**Field hockey:** Although commonly it is known as the national game of India, the same recognition has been recently denied by the Government of India, clarifying on a RTI filed that India has not declared any sport as the national game.

**Cricket:** It has a long history in India, having been introduced in the country during the British rule. It is the most popular sport by a wide margin in India and is often considered to be an unofficial religion in India. Cricket is played on local, national, and international levels, and enjoys consistent support from people in most parts of India.

**Football:** Although India has never been represented in any FIFA World Cup, it did qualify in 1950, though it did not take part, as they were not allowed to play barefoot. India was an Asian powerhouse in football in the 1950s and 1960s. But later on, the standard of football started to decline due to lack of professionalism and fitness culture.

**Tennis** is a sport among Indians mainly in urban areas. It gained popularity since the late 1990s when India got impressive results in Grand Slam doubles, when Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi won many men's doubles and mixed doubles Grand Slam titles. Sania Mirza is the most notable Indian woman tennis player, having won a WTA title and breaking into the Top 30 WTA rankings, also winning three Grand Slam doubles events, the first at Wimbledon in 2015.

**Badminton** is played widely in India and it is one of the most popular and fast growing sports in India. Badminton's popularity has grown in these years. Indian shuttler Saina Nehwal has been ranked in the top-10 rankings since 2010. However, the most successful doubles player from India is Jwala Gutta, who is the only Indian to have been ranked in the top-10 of two categories.

**Basketball** is a popular sport in India, played in almost every school, although very few people follow it professionally. India has both men's and women's national basketball teams. The *Young Cagers*, as the national team is nicknamed, made one Olympic appearance in basketball, and appeared 20 times in the Asian Championship. India is currently ranked 58th in the world in basketball.

**Table tennis** is a popular and fast growing indoor recreation sport in India, which has caught on in states including West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The Table Tennis Federation of India is the official governing body of the sport. India is ranked 30th in the world in the game.

**Golf** is a growing sport in India. It is especially popular among the wealthier classes, but has not yet caught on with others due the expenses involved in playing. There are numerous golf courses all over India, and a Professional Golf Tour of India. The main tournament is the Hero Indian Open, co-sanctioned by the Asian Tour and European Tour.

**Boxing** is a highly profiled sport in India, and although it is a regular medal-holder at the Asian Games and Commonwealth Games, though India has not yet produced a world champion in any weight class. India's lone women boxer, M.C. Mary Kom, won the bronze medal at the 2012 London Olympic Games. Considered one of the most ancient and oldest sports in the world, **wrestling** in India has a glorious past. The sport of wrestling began its journey in India several centuries ago, during the Middle Ages. Wrestling is among the most prestigious and oldest events in the Olympic Games. Wrestling in India is also known as *dangal*, and it is the basic form of a wrestling tournament.

In **weightlifting** Karnam Malleswari won a bronze medal at the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, making her the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal. Indian Weightlifting Federation in New Delhi is affiliated with the Indian Olympic Association (Delhi), and is also a member of the Asian Weightlifting Federation (Tehran) and International Weightlifting Federation (IWF, Budapest). The International Weightlifting Federation banned the Indian Weightlifting Federation from participating in all international competitions for one year when three Indian women weightlifters were accused of doping offences in various international competitions in a single year.

**Archery:** The game has historical significance, as royals in the ancient days used to practice archery. Modern-day archery in India began in the early 1970s, before its introduction as an Olympic event in 1972, and it was formalised in 1973 when the Archery Association of India (AAI) came into existence. Since its inception, AAI has been promoting an organisation for the sport. India has been producing some world class players who are the medal hopefuls in international events of archery.

**Volleyball** is a popular recreation sport played all over India, both in rural and urban areas. India is ranked fifth in Asia, and 27th in the world. In the youth and junior levels, India came in second in the 2003 World Youth Championships. The Indian senior men's team is ranked 46th in the world. A major problem for the sport is the lack of sponsors.

**Handball** is a popular sport in India, played at the local level, but hasn't yet made an impact at the domestic level. India's handball team began in 1989 and the Handball Federation of India manages handball in India.

**Taekwondo** in India is administered by the Taekwondo Federation of India. It is emerging as a frontline sport in India. It is widely practiced in India with more and more people taking interest in the game.

**Rugby union** is a minor, but fast-growing, sport in India. Some Indian sporting clubs are beginning to embrace the game, and it is the second most popular winter sport after football in India which itself trails in popularity after cricket and field hockey.

**Cycling:** It has a long history in India that dates back to 1938. The Cycling Federation of India governs the sport. Though cycling is unknown as a professional sport in India, it is popular as a common recreational sport and a way to keep fit.

**Mountain biking** is becoming a popular sport in India. For the last six years, Mtb himachal, a hardcore endurance event, has been organised regularly by Himalayan Adventure Sports & Tourism Promotion Association (HASTPA), a non-governmental organisation (NGO). A number of national and international riders participate, including Indian Army, Indian Air Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), etc.

**Equestrian sports:** A wide range of this sports is played in India that includes show jumping, eventing, dressage, endurance riding and tent pegging. Supported by the Equestrian Federation of India, eventing is the most popular of the five, with teams representing the country at most Asian Games, winning a bronze medal in the 2002 and 2006 games.

**Flat water kayaking, sea kayaking, whitewater kayaking:** Indian flat water kayakers are an emerging powerhouse on the Asian circuit. Outside of professional flat water kayaking, there is very limited recreational kayaking. Enthusiasts of whitewater kayaking are concentrated in the north towards

the Himalayas, with some in the south in Bangalore in Karnataka. Most of these enthusiasts are or were whitewater raft guides who took to the sport of whitewater kayaking. "Bangalore Kayakers" or "Southern River Runners" are India's first amateur group of white water kayakers. The lure for most of these participants is adventure. Whitewater kayaking in India allows for exploration of places where, literally, no human has been before.

**Gymnastics** came of age in India when, at the 2010 Commonwealth Games, Ashish Kumar won the first-ever medal in gymnastics for India and also won a bronze medal.

### **Non-olympic sports**

India has been a force in world **billiards** competitions. The **Snooker** Federation of India, the apex body, plays a proactive role in popularising the game. Many efforts have been made by the Billiards and Snooker Federation of India in the recent past to enhance the popularity of the game in the country.

**Chess** has risen in popularity in India over the last few decades, primarily due to its star player Viswanathan Anand. He is a multiple World Champion. The game may have originated from India as a successor to Chaturanga or Shatranj. The All India Chess Federation is the governing body for chess in India.

**Kabaddi** is a popular national sport in India, played mainly among people in villages. It is regarded as a team-contact sport and as a recreational form of combat training. Two teams occupy opposite halves of a small field and take turns sending a raider into the other half to win points by tagging and wrestling members of the opposing team. The raider then attempts to return to his own half while holding his breath and chanting "kabaddi, kabaddi, kabaddi" during the whole raid. India has won gold in all the Asian Games in kabaddi. The four forms of kabaddi recognized by Kabaddi federation in India are Amar, Sanjeevni, Gaminee and Punjabi rules Kabaddi. India won the Kabaddi World Championship in 2007.

**Motorsport** is a popular spectator sport in India, although there are relatively few competitors compared to other sports, due to the high costs of competing.

**Karate** in India is administered by the All India Karate Federation. India has produced many accomplished *karatekas*.

**Floorball**, an indoor team sport, a type of floor hockey, is gaining popularity in India. The Floorball Federation of India was started in 2001 and, since then, it has expanded rapidly. Women's floorball has also expanded. India is a provisional member of the International Floorball Federation. India has participated in many international friendly matches and steps are being taken to make India an ordinary member of floorball.

**Netball**, derived from early versions of basketball, is a popular sport in India, especially among Indian women. India's national team is ranked 25th in the world and has played only a few matches. In the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi, India, netball was included as a medal sport.

**Throwball**, a non-contact competitive ball sport played across a net between two teams of seven players on a rectangular court, is gaining popularity in India. Indian authorities of the game were instrumental in organising an Asian level and, later, a world level association for the sport.

**Baseball** has recently begun to show up in India. Softball is played in school and at the university level.

**Rock climbing** has been around in India for a long time. Presumably, the mountaineers headed for Himalayan ascents had to train somewhere, and would have imparted some of the initial technical climbing culture. The Deccan Plateau and south of the Vindhya Range are considered the prime locations for rock climbing in India.

**Sepak takraw**, though not very well known in India, was a demonstration sport at the Delhi Asian Games in 1982. The Sepak Takraw Federation, with its headquarters in Nagpur, Maharashtra, founded in 1982 is recognised by the Indian Olympic Association and Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports since 2000.

### **CURRENT SCENARIO OF GAMES AND SPORTS**

Games and sports have played a pivotal role in Indian tribal communities. Many contemporary games and sports are rooted in traditional tribal sporting games. Although today the games and sports originated in non-Indian cultures like soccer (football), cricket have dragged much focus and attention, the games and sports of Indian origin such as Kabaddi, archery, mountaineering, scouting, trekking, martial arts, wrestling, hockey, water sports, etc have also been well recognized. However, a large number of traditional games and sports are still practiced in the tribal and rural India with great enthusiasm. Many traditional games and sports, known by different names in different locations, have certain amount of uniqueness and affinity with similar games and sports in other cultures. Over and above, each traditional game and sports have a cultural history, rules and regulations, improvisation and modifications very much like the universalized games and sports. One strikingly common aspect of the traditional Indians as well as tribal games and sports is the minimum use of instruments. These activities of leisure and recreation are simple, inexpensive and enjoyable. They do, however, demand physical fitness, strength, speed and stamina, and a certain amount of ability. Studies and documentation on traditional games and sports are very sporadic. Except a few well known traditional games such as Kabbadi, Kho Kho, Gilli Danda, Dhopkhel etc that are universal in the context of India there is hardly any comprehensive study available on the traditional games and sports, especially in the context of tribals in India. There are a variety of traditional games and sports found in different parts of tribal India like wrestling in North East, Cock fighting in Central and North East India which have been well documented. However, over the years some of the traditional games and sports have been mainstreamed in specific locations and at the same time, many of the traditional games and sports have remained in the darkness because of inadequate exploration and documentation.

Over the years, the Department of Sports, Youth and Culture in Central and State Government level have been making efforts to promote sports and athletics by identifying sports talents and institutionalizing them to nurture and promote their talent. Many policies and programs in this regard are there at Government level. The tribal dominated States of Central India have created many sports talents who have played at different levels, starting from State level to National and International levels. It is generally seen that while athletic talents have been spotted elsewhere, certain sports talents especially in hockey, archery, and javelin-throwing seem to be very much pocketed, especially in tribal areas. Over the years, tribal youth from tribal dominated states of India have participated in the National and International sports events. In most cases it appears as if the

tribal talents are adept to some particular sports events. For example, the massive participation of tribal youth from Sundargarh of Odisha, and from districts of Jharkhand in hockey at National and International sports events create an impression as if hockey is a sports of tribals' choice in these states. Similar is the case of wrestling and weight-lifting by tribals in the North East. In this context, **mapping of sports talents in the tribal dominated states would reveal the extent of participation of tribal sports talents in different sports.** It would also help **mapping out pockets where maximum sports talents have been identified**, as well as, it would help **mapping out potential areas in respect of specific sports categories.**

Traditional games and sports, especially of the tribals, have become very relevant in the current context. The tribal traditional games and sports have been rooted in their cultural, aesthetic and work traditions and thus fit to the UNESCO framework of Intangible Cultural Heritage. In the tribal context, games and sports are in many ways related to their life style, environment, culture, resources and exposure to outer world. Like in any other society, the tribals have classification of games and sports in consideration to age and gender, occasions and seasons, rituals and festivals, ambience and environment, and all of them ultimately fall into two main categories; indoor and outdoor games. The tribal innovations and imaginations in many ways have made their games and sports distinct from the other developed societies. It would be interesting as well as informative **to develop inventories and document the tribal games and sports in a cross cultural context.**

## **THE PRESENT STUDY**

Under the backdrop of the above a study has been commissioned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI), under the aegis of Ministry of Tribal Affairs to assess the situation of what may be comprehended as **Tribal in Sports and Tribal Sports** in three relevant States of India. The scope and objective of the study are

### **Scope and objective**

- To explore, develop inventories and document various indoor and outdoor games and sports of tribal communities in a cross cultural setting in Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhatisgarh
- To document rules of the game and classify the games in consideration to age, sex, formal and informal occasions, skills, seasonality and resources used
- To probe into the social and cultural messages embedded in games and sports and transmitted through performances contributing to solidarity within communities
- To build a database of tribal sports persons participated in State, National and International level sports events over the past years
- Map out geographical areas and pockets of importance from point of view of promotion of tribal sports talents in the study states
- To recommend the potential of any relevant games and sports for promotional campaigns and inclusion in great traditions in respective States and the Nation

### **Research Design and Methodology**

The study has been by and large exploratory and consultative in process and hence follows a descriptive design. A multi-pronged methodology was followed for conducting the study. It included referring secondary sources, gather primary data through field visits, conducting interviews,

consultations with diverse stakeholders, interaction with resource persons belonging to various ethnic communities in the study area.

The study has clearly two parts that demanded different approach to be taken to do justice to both the parts. The first part of the study intended to document the tribal sports talents; those who have brought laurels to the state as well those who are potentials having talents to bring laurels to the State and Nation, in the study states. The second part of the study intended to document the traditional tribal games and sports in order to inventories as well as for the purpose of stocktaking. While the first part of the study looked at gathering official information and by consulting secondary sources; the second part of the study demanded intensive fieldwork following anthropological methodology. The research team followed the following methods to gather required information.

**Selection of study clusters:** With reference to the objectives of the study a purposive and convenient sampling method was followed. On the basis of secondary information on the distribution of ethnic tribal communities in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh, the study clusters were decided. Drawing an outline of the study clusters was the difficult task of all as it intended to cover representative tribal population of the concerned States within the limit and scope of time and resources. Thus, for selection of clusters emphasis was laid upon covering the ethnic tribal areas that are contiguous between two states; for example, Odisha-Jharkhand, and Odisha-Jharkhand. Accordingly, after primary visits and consultation with Sports Department officials, sports journalists, anthropologists **three clusters** could be mapped and were decided for concentrating the study. A major criteria for selection of clusters was TSP area, The districts of respective States covered under the three clusters are:

**Cluster – 1:** This covered the **contiguous tribal areas of Odisha and Jharkhand**. The districts covered are Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj of Odisha; and East Singhbhum, Sareikala-Kharswan, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Latehar, Gumla, Khunti, Simdega, and West Singhbhum of Jharkhand. Total 11 districts were covered under this cluster. The representative major tribal communities of this cluster are Santhal, Munda, Bhumij, Kolha, Ho, Oram and Kisan.

**Cluster – 2:** This covered the **contiguous tribal areas of Odisha and Chhatisgarh**. The districts covered are Sundargarh and Jharsuguda of Odisha; Raigarh, Korias, Surguja and Jashpur of Chhatisgarh. Total 7 districts were covered under this cluster. The representative major tribal communities of this cluster are Santhal, Munda, Kolha, Ho, Oram, Kisan, Gond, Baiga, Kawar, Ngesia, Binjhar, Dhanwar. Although the district Korba falls in the map of the cluster, it was ignored as it is not a TSP district.

**Cluster – 3:** This covered the **contiguous tribal areas of Odisha and Chhatisgarh**. The districts covered are Gajapati, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nawarangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri of Odisha; and Sukuma, Dantewada, Bastar, Narayanpur, Kanker, Dhamatri. Total 12 districts were covered under this cluster. The representative major tribal communities of this cluster are Kandha, Paraja, Gond (Maria and Muria), Koya, Dhurua, Bhatra, Bhuyan, Gadaba and Holbaa. Although part of Rajnandgaon falls under the cluster map and part of it comes under TSP area, it was not adequately covered under the study. However, Rajnandgaon has the importance from sports point of view as the oldest stadium of the State is there.

In all the three clusters total 30 districts were covered that includes 9 districts of Jharkhand, 10 districts of Odisha and 11 districts of Chhatisgarh.

### **Survey Instrument and data collection**

Looking at the geographical coverage of the sample area and the nature of information required the team was guided by a set of checklists to collect information on Tribal in Sports and Tribal Sports. Scheduled questionnaires were thought about but later discarded when it failed to catch up with sports talents who are very erratically distributed. The checklists emphasized on narrative information for which more open ended questions were set. The checklists helped in collection of first hand information, recording experiences and observations, and suggestions and recommendations. Checklist guided discussions with District Sports Officers, government officials, SAI coaches in study districts were done. The Tribal Research Institutes in the study States were consulted for eliciting information. Official information and database were collected to the extent possible.

The checklists generated adequate information on both Qualitative Research for conducting the soft / intangible areas; and **b)** Quantitative Research for collecting information about the profiles of the sportspersons, availability and adequacy of the infrastructure, training facility, finance, coach and other relevant facilities.

### **Fieldwork for primary information**

The checklists were followed to understand the kind of information required for the purpose. In accordance to that, during fieldwork information on traditional tribal games and sports could be collected. The fieldwork followed relevant anthropological approaches and could gather substantial information.

Information was obtained from the following types of respondents. They include Support Officers at State level, District level, Block level, School/ Hostel level; sportspersons at various levels – State, Block and Village; and Opinion leaders at district level, block level and village level.

### **Observations**

The observations were conducted in a natural setting to supplement the information provided by the beneficiaries (participants) / officials & Panchayat representative / opinion leaders including school teachers.

### **Data compilation and report preparation**

Varieties of information were gathered that were sorted out in consideration to the tentative chapter scheme. They were organized and compiled context wise. Statistical analysis of certain information, for example census information, was done. A lot of information were gathered in local languages that were translated. Translating the processes of games and sports, especially the traditional ones, was sort of toughest job as it required the translator to visualize the event and processes before translating. In certain cases the videos taken by mobile camera were referred to describe traditional games and sports. However, how hazy and unclear the mobile camera videos



were, they appeared very instrumental for cross checking the narrations and validating the translation.

#### **Difficulties faced in the study**

**Tracing tribal identity and ethnic group:** Official data sheets are not properly maintained and the ethnic tribal identities of sports persons are hardly mentioned in any official data sheet. The tribal identity had to be traced from surnames with help of local knowledgeable people and sports talents residing in hostels. Although through the process many ethnic group wise tribal talents could be identified, yet in certain cases the use of one surname by different ethnic groups added up to confusions. For example, the Kolha, Ho, Munda, Santhals have many surnames in common. Similar is the case of Kisan, Munda, Oram and Gond. In Chhatisgarh it was the toughest thing to identify the tribal sports talents and further tracing their ethnic groups. However, this attempt has been successful to a larger extent, although it cannot be ascertained to be fully authentic. Hence, there could be many errors in assigning the ethnic group identity to the tribal sportspersons.

**Scope of time, resources and geographical coverage:** The area sampled for the study is geographically large and thorough probing of the areas for data within the scope of time and resources was equally challenging. The areas could be surveyed by mapping out the major points on a touring track. It was difficult to go back to an area if any informant was missed or if any important information could not be gathered. Hence, the presence and absence of informants and experts mattered a lot and it required a tight rope walk throughout.

**LWE Areas:** Most of the areas covered under the clusters are disturbed areas due to activities of Left Wing Extremists (LWE). It was therefore difficult to stay in tribal areas in night, especially in remote villages. This posed great problem in the efforts to document the traditional tribal games and sports apart from other information.

**Language barriers:** This was particularly realized when information collection was being done with tribal informants. Most of the traditional games and sports have been forgotten by the young generation today. Hence, understanding the game or sports from senior community members in tribal language was a major difficulty. Although young interpreters were utilized, yet the young people who have not ever played a particular game faced difficulty in describing it in proper sequences and processes. Language is very instrumental for understanding traditional tribal games.

**Data validation:** Validation of data of official information having typological errors and data entry errors was a tough task. Further avoiding duplication of names or deletion of names was to be very carefully maintained.

One challenge that was confronted with is that there have been much duplication and many deletions in records. While the records held at the level of District Sports Offices are somewhat systematic, the records about day scholars in sports academies and clubs are very erratic and unsystematic. While presenting the information we had to withdraw from stating the locality or district or region in a State to which the sportsperson belongs because in many cases it was found that the sportspersons keep changing places, academies and hostels. However, their names are reflected in both the places, when the sportsperson becomes an achiever.

**Accommodation and facilities in remote areas:** in the remote locations, especially in the LWE infested areas it was a challenge to secure a modest accommodation for staying in the field. The

local NGOs were consulted for the purpose and without their help it would not have been possible to present the study as it is now.

## **CHAPTER -2**

### **STATE PROFILES ON GAMES AND SPORTS**

#### **1. ODISHA**

In Odisha sports is given lot of importance and the government has been proactively taking steps to encourage the youth and involve them in sports and help the sports talents pursue career in sports. The Government of Odisha has been actively providing possible facilities to the youth in order to develop their interest in sports.

Sports have been made mandatory in schools. Sports and physical education has been introduced in school syllabus. Panchayat Yuvs Kreda aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) was implemented by the Sports and Youth Services Department with special focus on Tribal Areas. The department hosted many National level competitions in Odisha to promote sports in Odisha. Sports facilities are also extended to youth with disabilities. Cash awards and incentives are offered to sports talents under different disciplines. Some significant infrastructural developments for promotion of Games and Sports in the State include Hockey Stadium in Bhubaneswar, Weightlifting Academy at Berhampur, Aquatic Sports Academy, etc for the promotion of sports. Sports hostels have been strengthened to make training available to local sports talents. State level sports meet are conducted every year to promote tradition of sports in Odisha.

Although the sports talents in Odisha have been recognized in all disciplines, yet the prominent ones are seen in the disciplines of Hockey, Basketball, Kabaddi, Athletics, Foot ball, Boxing, Weight lifting, Cricket, Table tennis, gymnastics and Base ball, etc.

##### **1.1 INSTITUTIONAL SET UP IN ODISHA**

###### **a. Sports and Youth Services Department**

The department is committed to promotion of Games and Sports in the State. The sports sector in Odisha is well developed yet it is struggling for lack of a sports policy and adequate sports infrastructure. The Department, however, is through its continuous endeavours to induce sportsmanship in the youth and the qualities like team spirit, honest and healthy competition, discipline, leadership quality, etc. Moreover, the department is striving through to create set a mentality among the youth to choose sports as a career. Special training, coaching and practice sessions are provided by the department to nurture the budding sports talents, right from picking them up from school level.

###### **b. Odisha Council of Sports**

Orissa Council of Sports is a constituent body formed to oversee and promote the sports in Odisha especially the facilities and the sports organization. The key objective of the body is to assist the state government in all the games and sports related matters. The Odisha Council of Sports also oversees the institutions in the State that are dedicated to the promotion of games and sports in the State. The grantee autonomous organization functioning since 1957 is headed by the Minister, Sports and Youth Services of Odisha. The Council engages trained Coaches for coaching on different sports disciplines.

**c. District Sports Offices**

For implementation of different schemes of the Department for promotion of Games and Sports as well as youth welfare activities at the grass-root level starting from village to district, District Sports Offices have been established in each district of the state under direct control of Collector & District Magistrate of respective districts. One District Sports Officer has been posted in each district.

**d. State Youth Welfare Board**

The grantee autonomous organization is functioning since 1957 headed by the Minister, Sports and Youth Services of Odisha as Chairman of the Board. Besides normal activities like conferment of State Youth Awards, Biju Patnaik Bravery Award, regular State and National level adventure programs like Rafting, Coastal Trekking, Jungle Trekking, Para Sailing, etc. are undertaken by the Board regularly.

**e. Technical Support Unit (TSU)**

A Technical Support Unit (TSU) in partnership with UNFPA for implementation of policy direction of Odisha State Youth Policy, 2013 has been functioning with 50:50 financial supports by UNFPA and State Government.

**f. Sports Authority of India (SAI) Hostels**

Sports Authority of India has established Sports Hostel (Residential) at Cuttack (football and volleyball), Jagatpur (watersports), Sundargarh (Hockey, Archery), Rourkela (SAI-SAIL Hockey), Sunabeda (SAI-HAL Athletics, Archery, Football) to provide coaching to the students between 16-20 years of age in the said disciplines.

**g. Sports Hostels**

Since the year 1985 the Sports Hostel have been organized in the State. As on date there are 15 sports hostels functioning by the Government in 14 districts of the state covering the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Basketball, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Kabaddi, Swimming, Volleyball, Wrestling and Weightlifting. The overarching objective of the State Sports Hostel is to nurture the talents of the budding sports talents through systematic coaching and practices over a long period. The Sports Hostels are provided with coaches for specific disciplines who not only train and coach the sports talents but also take charge of finding out new sports talents from the localities. For identifying the sports talents, local sports meets are conducted at Panchayat level and cluster level. A talent is spotted from his or her performance in local sports meet. Through a rigorous process of tests including anthropometric tests and other tests including medical test young talented boys and girls in the age group of 10-14 are selected. As on today there are 14 Sports Hostels in the State and there are 3 Centres of Excellence dedicatedly working to promote games and sports. In the sports hostels the trainees are provided stipend, sports kits, medicines, uniforms, bedding and fees for attending different national and international tournaments and coaching camps.

**h. Centre of Excellence**

As a natural corollary to the Sub Junior, Junior Schemes, the scheme of Centre of Excellence envisaged induction of talents in the country who have shown promising performance in the National Competition beyond the above age groups for further training at the Regional Centers of SAI for nearly 200 days in a year. They are provided with the state of art facilities, equipment, and scientific back up along with the specialized training. Center of Excellence is operating as the regular coaching camp for the best available talents in India and to provide two or possibly three concurrent layer of highly skilled sports persons giving Choice of talents and continuity for later selection to National Teams and provide alternative second and third options for the National Teams. Sports persons who are in the best six position holders in the Senior National Level Competition or Junior National Level Sports persons who are at the brim of entering the Senior Level and also found to have the potential of making the mark in the International Competition are admitted into the Center of Excellence. The trainees are preferably in the age group of 16 to 21 years. Those trainees who continue to perform to the desired level of expectation at the National and International level continue to be covered under the scheme irrespective of any age. Employed trainees are also admitted under the scheme and are provided the same facilities as those to the others trainees. Government in Sports Department have implemented the scheme of Centre of Excellence for providing intensive coaching to Sports persons between the age group of 15-18 years who are proficient in the concerned field. In order to be eligible for admission to the Centre of Excellence a candidate must have secured first to sixth position in any recognized National Championship either in Individual or Team events. During their stay in the Centre the inmates enjoy the same facilities availed by their sports Hostels counterparts. The scheme has proved it's worth as many of the inmates of Centers of Excellence have laurels for the State.

**i. Special Area Games (SAG)**

Special Area Games aims at scouting talents for the modern competitive sports and games for inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talents from the indigenous games and martial arts and also from the regions, which either genetically or geographically advantageous for the excellence in a particular sports discipline. The main objectives of the Scheme are to train talented sports persons in the age group of 14 to 18 years. The age is relaxed depending upon the merit of the case. In Odisha Special Area Games Centers are located at Jagatpur of Cuttack and Sundargarh.

**j. Sai Training Centers (STC)**

This scheme is conceived to impart training, coaching and nutritional support to sports persons who have attained advanced level of sports proficiency. The scheme envisages training of State level players in order to enable them to take part in National and International tournaments. SAI Training Centers in Odisha is located at Cuttack

**k. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC):**

The concept of the scheme is to STAY, PLAY & STUDY in the same school. Scientific scouting of talent at optimum age level and nurturing them systematically is most essential for converting the genetically and physiologically gifted children in to future medal hopes in various competitions at national and international level. This scheme is designed to broad base sports at grass root level and to realize the objective of sound mind in a sound body, through adoption of schools which provide an ideal environment for study and sports. In Odisha, two centers are running at B.S. High School, and St. Mary's Girls High School of Sundargarh.

**l. Physical Education Colleges**

Two Government Colleges of Physical Education; one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Kulundi, Sambalpur are functioning under the Administrative control of Sports and Youth Services Department. Apart from this, two private Physical Education Colleges are functioning at Tigiria and Baliapal. Passing out students of these colleges become eligible for appointment to the post of Physical Education Teachers (PETs) in both Government and Non government schools.

### **1.11 SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS AND FEDERATIONS**

#### **i) Orissa Cricket Association**

It is the governing body of cricket activities in the State and is affiliated to Board of control for Cricket in India. The State Team is called Odisha Cricket Team which has so far earned good reputation in Ranji Trophy. That apart, the Association had initiated Odisha Premier League (OPL) in 2011 to make cricket more competitive in the State and also help identify more talents as well as to provide opportunities to emerging talents to prove their worth. For cricket the State has state-of-art infrastructure such as Odisha Cricket association Club House, Barabati Stadium, Sachin Tendulkar Indoor cricket hall. Beyond that there are many reputed university and college grounds where conducive for playing cricket. Over and above the State qualifies at national level and International level for cricket infrastructure.

#### **ii) Football Association of Odisha**

The State Football Team and the activities related to playing of Football is governed by the Football Association of Odisha housed in Barabati Stadium. The Association plays key role in organizing and conducting Santosh Trophy Tournaments of National level reputation and also Odisha First Division League which is the highest state level football league in Odisha. The Football Association of Odisha is positioned in the third tier of Indian Football at national level.

#### **iii) Hockey Association of Odisha**

The Hockey Association of Odisha is sort of the apex body controlling the activities related to hockey game in the state. The Sundargarh district of Odisha and the Rourkela city in the district is considered to be the Hockey capital of Odisha that has produced many international hockey players who have brought laurels to the State. The Hockey Association of Odisha is quite active in Sundargarh and Bhubaneswar where the state-of-art hockey infrastructure is available. The Association remains associated with conducting Premier Hockey League (PHL) that is the only Hockey national League level Field Tournament, since 2007.

#### **iv) The other sports associations in Odisha are**

- Odisha Athletic Association, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha Archery Association, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha Volleyball Association Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha Yachting Association (Sailing), Keonjhar
- Baseball Association of Odisha, Cuttack
- Odisha Basketball Association Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha Netball Association, Jagatpur, Cuttack
- Odisha Softball Association, Sikharpur, Cuttack
- Odisha Wrestling Association, Nuapatna, Cuttack

- Odisha State Sepak Takraw Association, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha State Throw ball Association, Puri
- Odisha State Judo Association, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Gymnastic Association, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha Swimming Association, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack (defunct)
- Odisha Kabaddi Association, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha State Badminton Association, (Under dispute)
- Odisha Kho-Kho Association, Lewis Road, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Yoga Association, CDA, Cuttack
- Odisha Tae-Kwon-do Association (Presently under dispute)
- Odisha Cycling Association, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha Handball Association, Madhusudan Nagar, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Ball Badminton Association, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Amateur Boxing Association, Sundargarh
- Odisha Weight lifting Association, Ganjam
- Odisha Power lifting Association, Dharma Vihar, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Tennis Association, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Association of Rowing & Sculling, Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
- Odisha Rugby Football Association, Acharya Vihar, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha State Table Tennis Association, Mangalabag, Cuttack
- Odisha Wushu Association, Kharvel Nagar, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Rifle Association, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Amateur Body Builders Association, Old Town, Bhubaneswar
- All Odisha Chess Association, Jagatpur, Cuttack
- Odisha State Karate-Do Association, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Amateur Tennikoit Association, C.D.A., Cuttack
- Odisha Roller Skating Association, Tinikonja Bagicha, Police Line Square, Puri
- Odisha Paralympics Association, Unit-8, Near OMC Colony Square, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Cricket Association for Visually Impaired, Old Town, Bhubaneswar
- Odisha Special Olympic Bharat, Odisha, Godakana Mouza, Bhubaneswar

## **1.2 SCHEMES AND PROGRAMS FOR PROMOTING GAMES AND SPORTS**

### **a. Scheme of State Sports Hostel**

The different sports hostels have been assigned to promote specific sports disciplines. The Centers of Excellence provide sophisticated and specialized coaching to extraordinary sports talents, especially those who have earned National recognition. The Centers of Excellence prepare the sports talents for International sports events like Olympic games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and such. The Sports and Youth Services Department, Odisha has approved 39 sports disciplines for the State and the disciplines have been categorized under three heads; A, B, and C. The category wise approved sports disciplines have been presented in the following table.

#### **i) Approved sports disciplines**

The State has been doing significantly better in certain disciplines of sports such as in Athletics, Chess, Cricket, Football and Hockey listed under category A; in Archery, Kabaddi, Power lifting, Volleyball, etc as listed under category B; and Rugby, Sepak Takraw listed under category C.

**Table -1**

<b>Approved sports disciplines of Sports and Youth Services Department, Government of Odisha</b>		
<b>Category A sports</b>	Athletics, Chess, Cricket, Football, Hockey	5 disciplines
<b>Category B sports</b>	Archery, Badminton, Basketball, Body Building, Boxing, Handball, Judo, Kabaddi, Karate-Do, Kho-Kho, Lawn Tennis, Power lifting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Tae-Kwon-Do, Volleyball, Weight Lifting, Wrestling	18 Disciplines
<b>Category C sports</b>	Ball Badminton, Baseball, Cycling, Gymnastics, Netball, Rifle Shooting, Roller Skating, Rowing & Sculling, Rugby, Sepak Takraw, Softball, Tennikoit, Throwball, Wushu, Yaching (Sailing), Yoga	16 Disciplines

**Source:** Department of Sports and Youth Services, Government of Odisha

**The approved disciplines under different Sports Hostels of Odisha indicate that the hostels provide training and coaching to three disciplines under category A i.e., Athletics, Football and Hockey. The approved disciplines under category B are Archery, Basketball, Volleyball, Swimming, Weightlifting, Kabaddi, Wrestling and Boxing. The only discipline under category C that is approved for sports hostel is Gymnastics. The State, thus, has prioritized 12 disciplines of sports out of 39 approved sports disciplines of the State under various categories to be covered through Sports Hostels. It provides to understand that there is inadequate attention given to other 27 approved sports that are not covered under scheme of sports hostels. Further, the number of seats allotted under the 12 disciplines does not seem to be adequate in comparison to the growing challenges in promotion of games and sports in the state. The following table presents the sanctioned strength in respect of the approved disciplines in different sports hostels of the State. Details about Sport hostel in Odisha is placed in ANNEXURE – 3**

**Table – 2 Discipline wise sanctioned strength in sports hostels**

<b>Sports Discipline</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% to total strength</b>
Athletics	101	29	130	12.87
Football	274	44	318	31.48
Hockey	147	98	245	24.25
Archery	31	0	31	3.07
Basketball	40	20	60	5.94



Volleyball	72	20	92	9.1
Swimming	25	10	35	3.46
Weightlifting	24	20	44	4.35
Kabaddi	15	0	15	1.48
Wrestling	15	0	15	1.48
Boxing	5	0	5	0.49
Gymnastics	20	0	20	1.98
	769	241	1010	

The discipline wise sanctioned strength of sports talents in sports hostel indicates that three games i.e Football, Hockey and Athletics have been accorded priority by the State. Sanctioned strength for Football and Hockey makes about 55% of the total strength. In the same consideration the percentage table as above indicates the weightage being given to different sports disciplines in the State. Further, as is evidenced by the above table, the sanctioned strength for girls is only 23.86% of the total sanctioned strength. Moreover, the sports hostels only have sanctioned strength for girls only in the disciplines like Athletics, Football, Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball, swimming and Weightlifting. In the disciplines of Archery, Kabaddi, Wrestling, Boxing and Gymnastics there is no sanction for girls.

ii) **Centre Of Excellence**

In pursuance of this scheme, the Centre of Excellence at the following places are now functional in the State:

**Table- 3**

<b>Centre Of Excellence Odisha</b>				
<b>Sl</b>	<b>Name of the Centre</b>	<b>Discipline Covered</b>	<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>Present Strength</b>
1	Centre of Excellence, Bhubaneswar, Khurda	Athletics, (Boys & Girls) Weight Lifting (Girls)	16	6
2	Centre of Excellence, Berhampur, Ganjam	Weight Lifting (Boys)	3	NIL
3	Centre of Excellence, Rourkela, Sundergarh	Hockey (Boys & Girls)	36	36

**b. Reservation in jobs for sports persons**

The policy for reservation of jobs for deserving sports persons in the state is in operation since November, 1985. The department of Sports and Youth Services, therefore, has been consistently trying for development of games and sports in the larger interest of generating opportunities for deserving sportspersons to avail gainful employment in the government as well as public sector organizations. The sports persons having requisite educational qualifications thus have access to 1% reservation in jobs under government and public sector. However, reservation of jobs under sports category is exclusive and no other reservation status (castes, tribes, minority and such) is considered while recruiting people under sports category.

#### **c. Grant in Aid to Sports Associations**

The Department of Sports and Youth Services have provisions of annual Grant in Aid to Sports Associations and Federations operating at state and District level so as to encourage them to take up activities pertinent to the promotion of games and sports. The set of rules formulated in 1973 has been modified suitably to regulate the Grant in Aid to concerned bodies.

#### **d. The scheme of weightage**

Introduced since July 1997, the scheme provides weightage to sportspersons for admission into educational institutions and other purposes with respect to their participation in sports quota. Separate selection list is prepared under three categories, such as SC/ST, Boys (General) and Girls (General). Preference is given to candidates securing positions in individual events as compared to team events. Further considerations include participation and performance in National level, Inter-State open Sports Championship, Tournaments, Women Sports Festivals, etc.

#### **e. Pension for Sportspersons**

The government has pension provisions for sportspersons and the performers in Martial Art. Male sportspersons after attaining the age of 50 and female sportspersons after attaining the age of 40 become eligible for availing the pension provision. In case of any accident or injury that makes a sportsperson incapable or handicapped or remain sick for long then a 10 years relaxation scheme is considered. There are considerations of annual income of the sportsperson and the background of their nominee that are duly probed before the pensioners list is prepared. For the martial art performers who have participated at least 5 times in State level or District level competitions are held eligible for the pension program. Similarly for other sports disciplines the person should have represented the state at the national Senior or Junior level at least twice.

#### **f. Financial Assistance to Outstanding Sportspersons**

Provision of financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons to participate in International level competitions has been officiated since the year 2003 by the State Government. According to the scheme the outstanding sportspersons of the State are rendered financial assistance TO EXPOSE THEIR TALENTS IN International tournaments and competitions. To avail the provision the sportsperson should have performed extraordinarily in State or National level under approved disciplines of Indian Olympic Association, or Sports Authority of India (SAI) or the State Government.

## **g. Pay and Play Scheme**

Since 2012 this scheme has been launched to ensure the utilization of available sports infrastructure in the state. It encourages use of the infrastructure by the sportspersons and communities in locations.

### **1.3 SPORTS AWARDS**

**a. Biju Patnaik Award:** Biju Patnaik award is a prestigious sports award of the State, awarded to the sportspersons for outstanding performance, coaches for extraordinary contributions, and sports journalists for contributions in promotion of games and sports. The award is given in four categories i.e life time achievement, sportsperson of the year, outstanding coach, and outstanding sports journalist. For the **Biju Patnaik Life Time Achievement Award** a prize money amounting Rs. 1,50,000/- along with a silver statute scroll of honour Blazer and Tie is given. Amongst the ones who have been provided this prestigious award are Ms. Sahebani Oram for athletics, Dilip Tirkey, Ignace Tirkey, Ms. Jyoti Sunita kullu, Prabodh Tirkey, Birendra Lakra for hockey. The **Biju Patnaik Award for Sportsman of the Year** carries a cash award of Rs. 1,00,000/- along with a silver statute scroll of honour Blazer and Tie. The **Biju Patnaik Outstanding Coach Award** carries a cash award of Rs. 50,000/- along with a silver statute scroll of honour Blazer and Tie. **Biju Patnaik Outstanding Sports Journalist Award** carries a cash award of Rs. 30,000/- along with a silver statute scroll of honour Blazer and Tie.

**b. Cash Award for Sports Persons:** In order to encourage outstanding sportspersons to consistently perform in future the Cash Award has been instituted. The award is decided on the basis of achievements of sports persons every year for their achievements in the National and International events held in the previous year. Concerned Sports Associations send the list of the performers and the cash awards are given away ceremonially.

**c. Financial Assistance to Sportspersons to pursue coaching:** The assistance is meant for the sportspersons to take part in specialized coaching at Sports Authority of India and such other institutional coaching facilities in order to help them improve their talent and thus chances of success.

**Adventure and Watersports in Odisha:** Odisha has created facilities for many adventure and watersports and activities. The sports are hiking, wind surfing, camping, trekking, boating, etc. Trekking in Odisha is done up to a height of about 1600m on routes of Nilgiri Trek, Mahendragiri Trek and Gandhamardan Trek on the Eastern Ghats during the winter season. Canoeing and Boating are conducted at Dhabaleswar and Barkul; surfing in the beaches of Gopalpur-on-Sea, Chandipur Beach as main watersports. Odisha government is also keen about sport climbing and has started construction of International standard wall worth Rs 3.76 crore in Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar.

### **1.4 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) interventions**

Tata Steels organises rural sports meets and sponsors various tournaments like the Tata Utkalika Cup, Kalinga Cup and Biju Patnaik Gold Cup. For the upliftment of rural sports, especially football which is a most loved sport by the local tribes of Kalinganagar and the periphery, Tata Steel organizes Pragati Inter-village Football League. Regular football talent hunt camps conducted by Tata Football Academy are a major initiative by Tata Steel for promotion of sporting activity in the

Keonjhar district. Promising footballers are sent to Tata Steel Sports Feeder Centre at Jajpur for preliminary training, and subsequently to Tata Football Academy for more intensive coaching. Football training is also provided to children living in slums. Tata Steel Rural Development Society runs football coaching programmes and children are selected through inter-school under-10 football tournaments.

## **1.5 SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN ODISHA**

### **Stadiums**

Sports stadiums are the most important infrastructure for promotion of games and sports. In Odisha there are state-of-art stadiums where many National and International sports events have been conducted. The important world class stadiums in the State include Barabati Stadium at Cuttack, Kalinga Stadium at Bhubaneswar, Railway Cricket Stadium at Bhubaneswar, and Rourkela Hockey Stadium at Rourkela.

## **1.6 STATE POLICY**

### **a. Odisha State Youth Policy, 2013**

The State assigns high importance to promote sports activities among youth for ensuring their physical and mental development. However, sports and physical fitness remains an underdeveloped domain largely due to lack of basic infrastructure at the grassroots level, academic-centric education system, and apathetic attitude of parents and wider society towards participation in sports.

Sports and fitness offer benefits to youth. They not only promote healthy lifestyles but also promote discipline, team spirit, honesty, respect for others, healthy competition and leadership qualities among youth. Sports offer career options for some whereas for others it provides healthy recreation and opportunities for constructive social interaction. It can also act as a powerful medium to deter vulnerable youth from harmful or anti-social activities. This warrants provision of adequate infrastructure and systems for promoting mass participation in sports, school sports, competitive sports and commercial sports, which the government is committed to achieve in a time-bound manner.

There are many traditional games in Odisha like Gudu, Kabadi, Belibadi, Rasi tana, Nadia finga, Bohu Chori, Chata, Dala mankudi, Dabula Pua, Doli, Bagudi, Kho Kho, Swimming and Puchi. Odia martial art such as *Banati*, *Paika Akhada* and Archery were equally popular. In addition to these games being an integral part of local culture, they are also a low cost affair. These games are losing popularity among rural youth which needs to be revived.

### **b. Policy directions**

For creating an enabling comprehensive sports ecosystem and fostering a stronger sports culture, a '**Sports Authority of Odisha**' will be formed. The sports authority will coordinate all endeavours to promote young talents and provide special training for excellence in sports, protect and promote traditional games and provide support to optimize implementation of various initiatives and schemes.

**Sports and physical education shall be made an integral part of school curriculum** and sports period will be made compulsory. A special program will be initiated to promote physical fitness among youth by introducing a robust physical fitness training and evaluation system in the school and college education system. A special drive will be undertaken to fill up the vacancies of physical education teachers and part-time physical instructors. The competition system of school sports will be strengthened.

Existing government schools of physical education will be strengthened. Additionally, short-certification courses will be introduced to promote coach development.

A scheme will be implemented to construct mini stadiums in all the 314 blocks.

The implementation of **Panchayat Yuve Krida Aur Khel Abhijan (PYKKA)** supported by Government of India will be further expedited by taking up higher targets, with additional support under the state plan, and a **particular focus on tribal sub-plan areas**. The PYKKA programme is intended to cover youth in all *gram panchayats* in State by 2017 instead of 2020 as envisaged under PYKKA. The **Kridashrees** or honorary sports volunteers **will be given sports kits** to enhance their sense of belongingness to the programme. The government is committed to host as many national level competitions in Odisha as possible to promote a strong **sports culture** in the state.

A special drive will be taken up to make all sports facilities in the state accessible to **persons with disabilities**. Necessary measures will be taken up to promote sports among youth with disabilities by providing for specially trained coaches, special equipments and such other support. Efforts will be made to make sports competitions inclusive, besides organizing competitions for persons with disabilities. Cash awards and incentives will be offered to sportspersons with disabilities at par with other sportspersons.

The government will promote playing fields in urban areas as well, by strengthening the movement under the **State Playing Fields Association**.

Effective steps will be taken to promote high quality sports infrastructure in the state by setting up state-of-art sports academies in select disciplines. To start with, a **hockey stadium** will be established in Bhubaneswar; **weight lifting academy** at Berhampur; **aquatic sports academy** at Sambalpur; and **archery academy** at Sundargarh. Public-Private-Partnership mode will be encouraged in setting up sports academies across the State.

The **sports hostel scheme** will be strengthened by doubling the current intake capacity and improving the training and coaching facilities.

A cell will be set up in the Sports and Youth Services Department to monitor the implementation of **sports reservation in State Government and state public sector jobs**. Similarly, a special drive will be undertaken to raise Odisha Police Sports teams in select disciplines.

A 'Sports Academy for Women' will be established in Bhubaneswar to encourage, facilitate and support more young women to participate in sports.

A District and State level sports meet will be organized every year for traditional games. This will be connected with tourism department to provide visibility to the local culture and traditional games. Further, adventurous sports will also be promoted in the State.

## **2. JHARKHAND**

Cricket, Hockey and football are popular games with the people of Jharkhand. Jharkhand has given some brilliant players like Jaipal Singh, a former Indian hockey captain and Olympian and Manohar Topno, Vimal Lakra, currently playing for the Indian Hockey team. Jaipal Singh was the captain of the hockey team that won the first gold medal for India in Olympic games 1928 at Amsterdam.

Mahendra Singh Dhoni who is the captain of Indian cricket team and the best wicket keeper batsman for India till date and led the Indian Cricket Team to ICC Cricket World Cup Glory on 2 April 2011 ending a 28-year wait to repeat the feat achieved by former Indian captain Kapil Dev in 1983 at Lords, England. Another rising cricketer from Jharkhand is Varun Aaron, India's fastest bowler and Saurabh Tiwary, left hand hard hitting batsman of India who represented Mumbai Indians from the 2008 Indian Premier League and currently playing for Royal Challengers Bangalore. He was one of the key batsmen in the Indian team that won the 2008 U/19 Cricket World Cup in Malaysia. Ashunta Lakra, sister of Vimal Lakra was the Indian Hockey Captain. And one of the emerging sport personality is Deepika Kumari, a young athlete who competes in the event of Archery. She won gold medal in the 2010 Commonwealth games in the women's individual recurve event.

Jharkhand has the honour of producing sports persons in various fields of sports, be it athletics, weight lifting, hockey or cricket. The following sports persons have brought laurels to Jharkhand state by sheer dint of their hard work, persistence and perseverance. They serve as torch bearers and inspiration for the younger generation today and cement the fact that one can take sports as a career too. The Jharkhand state government has lent a helping hand in instilling confidence among sports persons by announcing 2% reservation for sports persons in state government jobs. Sports has been made compulsory curriculum for school going children. The rural sports programme in Jharkhand has helped to find new talents in the field of athletics, weight lifting, wrestling, hockey, kabaddi and kho-kho etc. The teams constituted at the state level are given the opportunity to represent at the National Rural Games competition.

### **2.1 INSTITUTIONAL SET UP IN JHARKHAND**

#### **a. The Department of Art, Culture, Sports & Youth Affairs**

It is the government organ serving as the nodal agency for the formulation of policies and programs and for the co-ordination of activities of various Central Government Agencies, State Governments UTs and the Private Sector for the development and promotion of Art, Culture, Sports, NCC and NSS in the state of Jharkhand. This Department is headed by a Cabinet Minister of the State of Jharkhand. The Administrative head of the Department is the Secretary. The Department makes policies and gives executive directions for the implementation of various policies and programs. Under the Department of Art Culture, Sports & Youth Affairs there are many Stadiums, Cultural Centres and Akharas across the state which facilitates players and cultural activities.

#### **b. Sports Authority of Jharkhand (SAJHA)**

The Sports Authority of Jharkhand (SAJHA) is headquartered at Ranchi, formed under Societies Registration Act is sort of the apex policy and governing body of the State as regards to the promotion of games and sports. The main objective of SAJHA is to promote and develop sports activities, and to formulate plans and schemes and implement them for the promotion of games and sports and improvement in the standard thereof in the State of Jharkhand in accordance with the sports policies of government of Jharkhand and Government of India. The objects also state that

SAJHA will strive to promote health consciousness and physical culture among masses and provide, promote and facilitate awareness of realizing the same through games and sports, yoga and other such systems. Moreover, SAJHA would have the most important function in coordination, cooperation and liaison with SAI, IOA, National Sports Federations and their State counterparts in all matters pertaining to promotion of games and sports, welfare of sportspersons and other allied subjects.

**c. District Sports Offices**

For implementation of different schemes of the Department for promotion of Games and Sports as well as youth welfare activities at the grass-root level starting from village to district, District Sports Offices have been established in each district of the state under direct control of Collector & District Magistrate of respective districts. One District Sports Officer has been posted in each district.

**d. Sports Authority of Jharkhand**

For development of sports, Sports Authority of Jharkhand has been established. This Authority is supposed to make comprehensive programme for development of sports like organizing different competitions, procurement of sports equipments, sports publications of National/ International standards and developing a good library of sports. Establishment cost of sports authority of Jharkhand is also funded under this scheme.

**e. Government Sports Institutes / Organizations**

Throughout the country a number of sports organizations are being run by different State Governments for proper and fast development of sports in their respective States. These organizations have helped these States to improve their sports qualities remarkably at National level. Keeping in view this success story, Govt. of Jharkhand has proposed to establish some new useful sports organizations like Sports Academy and Centre of Sports Excellency National Sports Institute, apart from its already functioning Jharkhand Sport Authority.

**f. Sports Hostel at Sports Training Centre (STC)**

At present there are 23 residential sports training centers. It is planned to open at least one residential sports training center in each district. these Residential Sports Training Centers are attached with schools. For developing the modern sports training centres "Sports Hostels" are being constructed. AT present 5 sports hostels are under construction.

**g. Special Area Games (SAG)**

Special Area Games aims at scouting talents for the modern competitive sports and games for inaccessible tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country. The Scheme also envisages tapping of talents from the indigenous games and martial arts and also from the regions, which either genetically or geographically advantageous for the excellence in a particular sports discipline. The main objectives of the Scheme are to train talented sports persons in the age group of 14 to 18 years. The age is relaxed depending upon the merit of the case. Only Special Area Games Centers in Jharkhand is located at Ranchi.



#### **h. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC):**

The concept of the scheme is to STAY, PLAY & STUDY in the same school. Scientific scouting of talent at optimum age level and nurturing them systematically is most essential for converting the genetically and physiologically gifted children in to future medal hopes in various competitions at national and international level. This scheme is designed to broad base sports at grass root level and to realize the objective of sound mind in a sound body, through adoption of schools which provide an ideal environment for study and sports. In Jharkhand two centers are running by SAI at Government Girls High School, Ranchi and St. Ignatious High School, Gumla.

#### **i. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)**

Boys Sports Companies are being raised as a part of the combined project of the Army and Sports Authority of India for overall upliftment of sports standard in the country as Boys Companies serve as nurseries from which many outstanding sports persons in the past were spotted and trained at advance level of training in sports. The concept of the scheme is to make use of the excellent infrastructure, efficient administration and disciplined environment for sports training available in various Regional Centers of the Army. In Jharkhand one center is running by SAI at Ramgarh.

#### **j. Sports educational institutions**

Jharkhand has number of sports educational institutions. The important ones are:

- Jharkhand State Sports Promotion Society, Ranchi
- Ursuline Women's Health and Physical Education College, Lohardaga
- Sports Authority of Jharkhand, Ranchi
- Ranchi Sports Academy, Ranchi
- MY 147 Cue Sports Academy, Ranchi
- Gossner College, Ranchi
- Sarojini Technical Institute, Ranchi

### **2.11 SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS AND FEDERATIONS IN JHARKHAND**

- Jharkhand Deaf Cricket Association, Ranchi since 2007-08
- Jharkhand State Cricket Association, Jamshedpur since 2003-04
- Jharkhand Women's Cricket Association, Jamshedpur since 2006-07
- Jharkhand Tennis Ball Cricket Association, Ranchi since 2001-02
- Jharkhand State Ball Badminton Association, Jamshedpur since 2004-05
- Sijua Educational and Sports Club, Dhanbad since 2007-08
- Jharkhand Khel Pradhikaran (Sajha), Ranchi since 2005-06
- Jharkhand Athletics Promotion Society, Ranchi since 2006-07
- Jharkhand Olympic Association

### **2.2 SCHEMES AND PROGRAMS FOR PROMOTING GAMES AND SPORTS**

#### **a. PYKKA (Panchayat Yuva Khel Kud Abhiyan) {75:25}**

This scheme intends to promote sports in the rural areas. Several sports competitions at different levels from the Village Panchayat to the State level will be organized under the scheme. The scheme

also envisages developing sports / playing grounds & sports facilities at different levels. Sports equipments will be provided to the needy and deserving sports persons and sports organizations. Under the scheme the *Kridashri* (coaches) will be provided to the PYKKA Centers. Moreover, the State targets to establish PYKKA Sports Centers at different levels.

#### **b. Sports Welfare Fund / Stipend/ Honour**

Jharkhand is doing well consistently on the National and International levels. Towards that the Government is extending maximum support to sportspersons through various welfare schemes like Sports Welfare Fund, Honouring Sports persons and Sports Scholarship.

#### **c. Sports Persons Training/ Consultancy/ Talent hunt/ Equipments**

Jharkhand has achieved a remarkable position in National sports map. With the belief that if sports persons are further provided with proper training and equipments, they will be able to achieve any given goal even at international level the Department is trying to provide maximum training and equipment facilities under the able guidance of famous trainers and coaches to our sports person. Besides, the Talent Hunt for sports has been initiated for the different sports training centers.

#### **d. Organizing International / National / State / District / Block & Other Competitions**

To encourage the sports persons and also to provide them with the opportunities to improve their skills in the respective sports fields on the international / national / state / district / block level & certain other sports competitions. Such competitions include school games, Nehru Hockey Tournament, Women Festival etc. This scheme has brought many a high ranking sports persons from rural areas to the fore.

#### **e. Sports Scholarship and Incentives**

As per sports scholarship guidelines (letter No. 2045 of 2001) there are provisions of scholarship for all and especially for boys and girls belonging Scheduled Tribe who perform well in athletics, archery and Kabaddi. Competitions on the said disciplines are conducted among students at the level of class 7 to 10 from School level to State level. The performers who stand out at first and second positions and thereby qualify for National and International level competitions are provided incentive of Rs. 10,000/-. The ST performers at State and National level are provided an incentive of Rs. 2500/- (School level) and Rs. 3000/- (College level) per year. Similarly, financial assistance is provided to extraordinary sports talents to participate in specialized coaching sessions along with provision for Daily Allowance of Rs. 200/- per day.

#### **f. Grants in Aid**

To promote sports even in the rural areas properly, the Government has been trying to reach out to the remotest area where rural sports persons are trying to sports skills. Under this scheme, competitions are organized at different levels, participation of sports persons in State and National level tournaments / competitions is encouraged and grants-in-aid to Sports Organizations is provided and sports equipments etc to several other sports groups is aided.

#### **g. Player Welfare Fund**

A special fund by the name Player Welfare Fund has been organised in Jharkhand to provide grants and concessions for the needy yet deserving sportsmen.

### **2.3 SPORTS AWARDS**

Various sports awards are given away by the Jharkhand government on the occasion of State **Sports Day** to felicitate and boost the morale of national and international level players from the state, who have brought laurels to the state and the country. The event is organised by the Arts, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department of Jharkhand. The awards are named after various sports heroes in Jharkhand, known for their remarkable achievements and contribution to various sports - Birsa Munda, Jaipal Singh, Albert Ekka, Abdul Hamid and Anmol Aind. In each category, a male and a female are awarded.

**Birsa Munda award** is given to national and international level players who have made the country proud, while **Jaipal Singh Award** is given to the trainers and coaches for excellence in their training. **Albert Ekka Award** is given for lifetime achievement in various sports, while university and college students who perform well in various sports activities are awarded with **Abdul Hamid honour**. **Anmol Aind award** is given to felicitate school children for their exemplary performance in various sports activities.

#### **Adventure sports in Jharkhand**

Utilizing the topographical advantage over other places, the state is now an active centre for all sorts of adventure sports. These include Rock climbing, Trekking, Paragliding, Parasailing, Hot air balloon, Canoeing, Kayaking, Water skiing, Rafting, Aeromodelling, and Hot Air Balloon to name a few. The state is also planning to offer a string of adventurous water sports as well including paragliding, rafting, scuba diving, sailing, snorkeling, kayaking, canoeing and parasailing. As stated by Mrinal Chatterjee, Secretary of India Mountaineering Foundation (IMF), East Zone Committee, Sport Climbing is growing at a rapid pace in the country and it would be included as an introductory game in 2020 Olympics. Jharkhand has tremendous potentiality for taking up Sport Climbing on a competitive spirit. Jharkhand has one climbing wall in the State and the completion of climbing wall in Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar would provide new insights for constructing more climbing walls.

### **2.4 State-Corporate partnership**

#### **2.41 CCL Jharkhand State Sports Promotion Society (JSSPS)**

Government of Jharkhand represented by Department of Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs signed an agreement with Central Coalfields Limited, a Government of India Enterprise in June 2015 for partnering initiatives to the objective of achieving the common goal of promoting sports in the State of Jharkhand. The agreement states that both the parties together would provide greater and concentrated focus on development and nurturing talented sports personnel; and establishment of 15 Sports Academies (in identified sports) and a Sports University at Integral Sports Complex at Hotwar.

#### **2.42 Tata Steel Sports Academy**

Tata Steel has been playing a pivotal role in shaping future of sports in Jharkhand by nurturing budding talents and giving them the much deserved platform to showcase their sporting ability.

In the Financial Year 2013 Tata Steel conducted a total of 60 sports events (Football, Archery, Athletics, Cross Country Race, Cycling, and Volleyball) were organised engaging nearly 23,000 youth across the Company's operational areas.

Tata Steel encourages tribal sports such as Kati, Chhur, Bahuchor and Sekor. In 2012-13, the Company revived another sport called Ramdel. Over 1500 players participated in five tournaments organised at the grassroots level to promote tribal sports.

Tata Steel's sports interventions are aimed at universalising access to sports across all sections of society so that real talents get a second chance to change their lives. The facilities created by Tata Steel have three academies at its apex to help accelerate excellence in sports - Tata Football Academy, Tata Archery Academy and the Tata Athletics Academy.

#### **Tata Football Academy**

Established in Jamshedpur in 1987, the objective of Tata Football Academy has always been to nurture and train budding footballers in the most scientific way to improve the standard of Indian Football by producing outstanding players for the Indian National Team. The Academy has excellent placement record for its cadets with the premier football clubs of India. It has seven feeder centers in different locations training more than 200 community children in a year.

The Academy not only provides intensive training but also all-round developmental opportunities with facilities for formal education and vocational training. The fully residential programme includes special features such as boarding and lodging, monthly stipend, playing kits, summer and winter clothing, ceremonial kits, comprehensive medical care, education, a group insurance scheme and other benefits. The All India Football Federation has recognised the Academy in February 2014 with a "Certificate of Excellence" for its "Continuous Contribution To Indian Football". Some of the Championships won by TFA in recent years:

- Under -19 I-League Football Tournament in 2013-2014
- Darjeeling Gold Cup in 2011-12
- Nayagarh Football Tournament 2011-12
- 7th All India Biju Pattnaik Football Tournament in 2010-2011

#### **Tata Archery Academy**

Established in Jamshedpur in 1996, it has produced some of the most eminent Indian archers who have gone on to win national and international honours.

The Academy offers a Four Year Residential Training Programme that emphasizes on technical and tactical training to help learners gain a better understanding of the sport and its success strategies. Practical lessons are supplemented with theory classes, to provide them with knowledge of Physiology and Psychology. Promising cadets are regularly sent overseas for specialised trainings. Some of the major achievements of Tata Archery Academy are:

- In 2013-2014, Ms. Purnima Mahato, Tata Steel Employee and Senior Coach at Tata Archery Academy, was bestowed with the prestigious Dronacharya Award for her excellence in coaching and raising the standards of archery in India.

- In 2012-13, youth trained by Tata Steel's Sports Department added 17 international and 78 national medals to its existing record tally of medals.
- In 2011-12, Deepika Kumari and Jayanta Talukdar, cadets of the Tata Archery Academy were selected to represent India at the London 2012 Olympics. Academy coach Purnima Mahato was nominated as the coach of the Indian Archery Team.

## **Tata Athletics Academy**

Housed in the JRD Tata Sport Complex in Jamshedpur, the primary objective of Tata Athletics Academy is to give young athletes the best in terms of training with modern techniques, tactics, psychological as well as physical conditioning and related inputs to make them medal winners in the International arena. The Academy's fully residential programme includes free boarding and lodging, a monthly stipend, playing kit, summer and winter clothing, ceremonial kits etc. Free education and medical care makes this academy a completely self-contained facility for students. Some of the major achievements of Tata Athletics Academy are:

- In 2012-2013, Sprinter Dutee Chand won three gold medals in the (Under-19) 58th National School Games Athletics Championship at Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.
- Among some of the recent accolades received by the Tata Athletics Academy is the performance of the cadets in the East Zone Athletics Championship, winning 9 Gold, 5 Silver and 5 Bronze Medals.
- Tata Steel Adventure Foundation
- Tata Steel Adventure Foundation exposes members from all age groups to different forms of the sport like mountain trekking, parasailing and river rafting.

### **2.43 Tata Steel Adventure Foundation**

Set up in 1984, it welcomes people from all walks of life to the thrills and wonders of adventure sports. The Foundation offers special programmes for children, youth, corporate employees and senior citizens. The Foundation's core strength lies in its highly capable and motivated personnel (led by renowned mountaineer Ms. Bachendri Pal) who ensure a safe and supportive atmosphere for enthusiasts to willingly participate. They are presented with actual problems, real consequences and real constraints.

As a part of its commitment to good outdoor practices and environmental protection, TSAF conducts sessions on environmental awareness and education in all its programmes. The Foundation is also proactively engaged in social issues and it makes sure that its services reach every member of society, rural and urban. Some of the major achievements of TSAF:

- Premlata Agrawal, at the age of 48 years, became the first woman mountaineer - and one of the oldest internationally - to conquer all Seven Summits in 2013.
- TSAF also mentored Arunima Sinha, a differently-abled woman. She went on to become the first female amputee to conquer Mt. Everest after her successful expedition to 21,110 feet Mt. Chamser Kangri in September 2012.
- The training and mentoring provided by Tata Steel Adventure Foundation to Binita Soren and Meghlal Mahato allowed these tribal youth from villages of Jharkhand to successfully conquer Mt. Everest in May 2012.
- The Foundation regularly conducts Outdoor Leadership Camps to Himalayas and other trekking sites. In Financial Year 2013, more than 350 youth participated in 8 such camps.

### **2.44 SAIL Football Academy, Bokaro**

The Steel Authority of India established the Soccer Academy in Bokaro on August 15, 1998 for the development of football in the eastern region of the country. Since the establishment, the Football Academy in Bokaro has given dozens of international players to the nation.

## **2.5 SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN JHARKHAND**

Jharkhand State has number of world class stadiums. The important ones are

### **JSCA International Stadium Complex, Ranchi**

Established in 2010, with a capacity of about 40,000, it is one of the best stadiums in the entire country. In addition to the main match ground, there is a practice arena and practice ground, members arena, media stand, tennis and basketball courts, swimming pool and spa for the members, 35 suites for guests, corporate hospitality boxes, cricket academy and many other facilities distinguish this stadium from others of its kind. A number of ODI, IPL 6, IPL 7 and Champion League Matches have been hosted here.

### **Birsa Munda Athletics Stadium, Ranchi**

This multi-specialty sports complex, set up in the year 2009, fire and dust proof roofs, double lifts, warm up tracks, synthetic tracks, flood lights, space age design and state lounges, this stadium is one of the most sought after venues for numerous sports activities.

### **Keenan Stadium, Jamshedpur**

This multi-purpose stadium, ESTABLISHED IN 1937, located in Bistupur is owned by Tata Steel, and is named after a former general manager of the Tata Steel, Lawrence Keenan. It is mostly used for cricket matches and is said to be the home ground of the Jharkhand Cricket Team. Its strong pitch is known for its green outfield. Apart from Ranji Trophy matches, this stadium has been the venue for a number of test matches, ODI matches, youth test matches, first class matches, women's test matches and many more.

### **Mohan Kumar Mangalam Stadium, Bokaro Steel City**

This stadium is located in the heart of Bokaro Steel City in Jharkhand and is managed by the Bokaro Steel Plant. It has a capacity of holding about 30,000 visitors at a time and is a popular venue for various sports events in the city. It has a corporate gallery for VIPs and an athletics track. It is the headquarters of **SAIL Football Academy** and has a training centre too. It hosts various national level as well as state level football league matches.

### **JRD Tata Sports Complex, Jamshedpur**

Established in the year 1937 it is a one of the largest multipurpose stadiums in Jamshedpur used for various athletics competitions and football matches. It has a capacity of about 40,000 spectators. This complex is well equipped with a multi – use stadium with facilities for athletes to train and a huge football pitch, with mono-synthetic running track, swimming pool, fitness centre and many other facilities. The Tata Archery Academy and the Tata Chess Centre are also present within this modern complex. It also serves as a venue for annual day celebrations for many schools here. In addition to football and athletics, a number of other sports events held here include archery, swimming, basketball, table tennis, tennis, volleyball, relay, marching, shooting and various other track and field events. This sports complex thus tries to provide superior facilities to the upcoming sports personalities in Jharkhand, and encourages them to excel in their fields.

### **Other Stadiums in Jharkhand**

- Indoor Stadium, Dhanbad
- JRD Tata Sports Complex, Jamshedpur
- Jaipal Singh Munda Mega Sports Complex, Hotwar
- Birsa Munda Football Stadium, Morhabadi
- Albert Ekka Stadium, Simdega
- Lalit Narayan Stadium, Lohardaga
- Indoor Badminton Stadium, Dhanbad
- Indira Gandhi Stadium, Dhanbad
- Veer Budhu Bhagat Aquatic Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Harivansh Tana Bhagat Indoor Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Astro turf Hockey Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Thakur Vishwanath Shahdeo Indoor Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Ganpat Rai Indoor Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Albert Ekka Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Sidho Kanho Velodrome Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Tennis Stadium, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi
- Tikait Umrao Shooting Range, Mega Sports Complex, Ranchi

#### **Stadium and Sports Infrastructure at district / block level**

Jharkhand has immense sports talent. Due to lack of sports infrastructure in every district young sportspersons are not able to catch sight of the selectors. The scheme targets at extending sports infrastructures up to village level so that the talents can be identified on time. In first phase one indoor and outdoor stadium with necessary infrastructure is planned to be constructed at district / block level and sports potential areas. Apart from construction of stadiums play fields (at least three sports play fields in a block) are being constructed.

#### **2.6 STATE POLICY**

The State prepared its sports policy in the name of Jharkhand Sports Policy, 2007 showing a commitment to promotion of games and sports as a Human Resource Development objective. The sports policy has set its vision to excel in games and sports at National and International level and looks forward to create an enabling environment for Art, Culture, Games and Sports by investing in games and sports, sportspersons and sports organizations for excelling in respective fields. The key objectives of the Sports Policy have laid pronounced priorities on **Sports For All**. The policy moves in the direction of creating opportunities for sports persons to excel in National and International sports events for which it intends to set a **Sports Culture** in the State. The policy lays emphasis on integrating games and sports in school curriculum at secondary level; build glory, self confidence, solidarity and physical development of sports talents; helping build career in games and sports; linking the games and sports with meaningful income opportunities. Towards that the State is set to put in place well organized and well coordinated action to identify sports talents and nurturing their talents. The State Policy has also laid due priority on enabling the Persons with Disabilities for participation in games and sports. The policy targets to expand the sports horizon of the state with mass participation with involvement of educational institutions (schools and colleges), Panchayatiraj Institutions (at rural and urban set up), Government run sports institutions, industries and youth clubs (including Nehru Yuva Kendra) at all level in order to make games and sports a common interest. With a priority for rural areas the policy envisages priority on promotion of sports in rural



areas with emphasis on tribal dominated areas involving community level institutions. In this approach it targets at promoting the indigenous and traditional sports of Jharkhand irrespective of whether such traditional games and sports have any formal recognition or not.

The Jharkhand Sports Policy has clearly stated that it would prioritize such games on which the state has proven records of performance at National and International levels. For promotion of various sports disciplines the State has envisioned pathways for developing linkages with sports associations and federations like Jharkhand Olympic Association (JOA). The other provisions as contained in the policy are linking sports with formal education, incentives to sportspersons, reservation policy, social recognition, grace mark for sports talents in examinations, expediting infrastructural development, organizing sports complexes from Gram Panchayat level to State level, scientific assistance to sportspersons, games and sports library, coaching and training to coaches, sports scientists, umpires, etc, fund raising mechanisms and public private partnership, and public relations.

### **3. CHHATISGARH**

The state of Chhattisgarh has a robust culture of sports. The sports of Chhattisgarh comprise of football, hockey, cricket, basketball, kabaddi, volleyball, badminton and almost all other sports activities practiced all over India. Traditional sports activities too are practiced all over Chhattisgarh.

People in Chhattisgarh like cricket the most. Starting from street cricket to tournaments, everywhere the game steals the scene in Chhattisgarh. Hockey is preferred next to cricket in the State. It is equally played and appreciated in all parts of the State. Other sports that are played with a lot of acceptance and appreciation are Kho-Kho, Volleyball, basketball and Football. Tennis ball cricket game is another favored game and this game has garnered popularity for it is an injury-free game.

Chhattisgarh Government is taking all initiative to boost sports in the region. Various schemes have been launched in this regards. The recent developments in infrastructure and policies stand testimony to the government's proactive interest in promotion of games and sports. The state government is also felicitating sports talents to keep their morale high. Chhattisgarh Olympic Association, Chhattisgarh Hockey Association, Chhattisgarh Pradesh Basket Ball Association are some of the sporting bodies that play a vital role in upscaling sports talents of the state. There are a lot of initiatives that are implemented by the government in order to make the youth and the students aware of the sports activities happening in and around the state. Giving priority on participation of girl children in games and sports, the state is striving through to increase participation of girls with the belief that when girls begin to participate in numbers in sports during their schooling, they can make sure that they grow up to be a sports personality.

#### **3.1 INSTITUTIONAL SET UP IN CHHATISGARH**

##### **a. Sports and Youth Welfare Department**

The department is the policy governing organ of the state that committed to promotion of Games and Sports in the State. The sports sector in the state is not well developed as the state is a new state carved out from the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh. The Department, however, is through its continuous endeavours to induce sportsmanship in the youth and the qualities like team spirit, honest and healthy competition, discipline, leadership quality, etc. Moreover, the department is striving through to create a sports culture in the state in an inclusive approach with focus on better coverage to Tribal areas and systematic scouting to identify tribal sports talents.

##### **b. District Sports Offices**

For implementation of different schemes of the Department for promotion of Games and Sports as well as youth welfare activities at the grass-root level starting from village to district, District Sports Offices have been established in each district of the state under direct control of Collector & District Magistrate of respective districts. One District Sports Officer has been posted in each district.

##### **c. Sports Authority of India (SAI) Hostels**

Sports Authority of India has established SAI Training Centres (STC) at Rajnandgaon offering training in disciplines of Basketball, Hockey and Kabaddi. Another STC at Raipur covers disciplines like Archery, Badminton, Football, Judo, Volleyball, Kayaking and Canoeing and Weightlifting.

### **SAI Training Centre (STC), Rajnandgaon**

The STC is housed in Digvijay Stadium, Rajnandgaon over 5 acres of land and infrastructural facilities provided by Chhatisgarh Government.

**Table -4**

<b>SAI Training Centre, Rajnandgaon</b>				
Trainee Strength				
Disciplines	Resident Boys	Resident Girls	Non Resident Boys	Non Resident Girls
Basketball	23	17	0	2
Hockey	25	12	0	0
Kabaddi	0	17	0	0
Total	48	46	0	2

### **SAI Training Centre (STC), Raipur**

The STC is housed in Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Outdoor Stadium, Budha Talab, Raipur with infrastructural facilities provided by Chhatisgarh Government.

**Table -5**

<b>SAI Training Centre, Rajnandgaon</b>				
Trainee Strength				
Disciplines	Resident Boys	Resident Girls	Non Resident Boys	Non Resident Girls
Archery	5	5	0	0
Badminton	0	0	2	0
Football	22	0	0	0
Judo	10	4	0	0
Volleyball	3	20	3	5
Kayaking & Canoeing	21	9	0	1
Weightlifting	3	0	1	0
Total	64	38	6	6

#### **d. Physical Education Colleges**

Chhatisgarh state has many colleges and institutions for physical education. However, Bilaspur is considered to be the hub of Physical Education institutions in the State. The important universities and colleges imparting physical education includes CM Dubey Post Graduate College, Bilaspur; Dr. C.V. Raman College of Physical Education, Bilaspur; Government D.B. Girl's PG College, Bilaspur; Guru Ghasidas Viswavidyalaya, Bilaspur; Manas College of Education, Bhilai; Netaji Subhas College, Raipur; Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur; Pt. Ravishankar Shukla Memorial College, Raipur; Seth RCS College of Art and Commerce, Durg.

### **3.11 SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS AND FEDERATIONS**

#### **a. Chhattisgarh Olympic Association, Raipur**

Affiliated to the Indian Olympic Association, Chhattisgarh Olympic Association is the authorized body to arrange and organize different tournaments in the state. The Association plays a vital role in coordinating between the sports organizations and the government. The focus of the Association is to work under the guidance of the Indian Olympic Association in developing a sports-friendly Chhattisgarh. The association also creates roadmap for other sports organizations in order to achieve their objectives and develop a sports culture that would make the state sports loving.

The mission of the Chhattisgarh Olympic Association is to take its existing status in sports to the next level. The association looks forward to give opportunities to the youth and the teenagers of the state to take part as well as excel in sports activities. Chhattisgarh Olympic Association also identifies people who are really talented and tries to give them a better platform so that they can excel in what they do.

**b. Chhattisgarh Football Association, Bhilai, Durg**

Chhattisgarh Football Association works for promotion and popularization of football in nook and corner of the State. It decides the State football team that participates in the Santosh Trophy, an annual Indian football tournament which is contested by the states as well as the government institutions. The football team of Chhattisgarh has not won the Santosh trophy yet but has done their maximum possible to be one of the top teams in India. There are a number of training centers that offer football coaching which makes sure that the game is played and cherished throughout.

**c. Chhattisgarh State Cricket Sangh, Raipur**

Chhattisgarh State Cricket Sangh is the authoritative body of the cricket game activities in the state and the Chhattisgarh Cricket Team as well. Affiliated to the Board of Control for Cricket in India it performs an inter-district tournament for all the age groups. In this, 19 teams from 18 districts participate annually. As an associate member, Chhattisgarh State Cricket Sangh gets a grant of Rs. 75 lakh from the BCCI.

**d. Other sports associations**

- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Archery Association, Raipur
- Chhattisgarh Football Association, Raipur
- Chhattisgarh Athletic Association, Rajnandgaon
- Chhattisgarh Badminton Association, Raipur
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Basketball Association, Bhilai
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Billiards and Snooker Association, Durg
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Lawn Bowling Association, Raipur
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Amateur Boxing Association, Bhilai
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Fencing Association, Bilaspur
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Gymnastics Association, Bhilai
- Chhattisgarh Cycling Association, Durg
- Chhattisgarh Handball Association, Bhilai
- Chhattisgarh Hockey Association, Raipur
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Judo Sangh, Raipur
- Chhattisgarh Pradesh Judo Sangh, Rajnandgaon

**3.2 SCHEMES AND PROGRAMS FOR PROMOTING GAMES AND SPORTS**

**a. Implementation of PYKKA/RGKA**

Implementation of Government of India programs like Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) & Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) are the major schemes of the government. With reference to a written reply in the Rajya Sabha the Minister of Sports Shri Sarbananda Sonowal stated that, it is the policy of the Government to promote Sports in tribal areas utilizing the

provisions under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme which has been renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) scheme. RGKA envisages to construct a sports complex (comprising outdoor playfield and indoor sports hall) in each block of the country, including in the tribal areas, both for outdoor and indoor sports disciplines, on land measuring about six - seven acres at a cost of Rs. 80 lakh each (Total Rs. 1.60 crore). There is also a provision of Rs. 15 lakh for sports equipment to be provided by this Ministry. The grants for Annual Sports competitions viz., Rural Sports Competitions, Women Sports Competitions and North-East Games have been enhanced under RGKA. Further, Games for LWE-affected region have been added in the said scheme. Under PYKKA Scheme, grants have been provided to Chhattisgarh for construction of playfields in 1964 village panchayats and 28 block panchayats.

#### **b. Special Area Games (SAG) scheme**

The Special Area Games (SAG) scheme of Sports Authority of India (SAI) aims at scouting and nurturing natural talent for modern competitive sports and games from inaccessible tribal and rural areas of the state. Under this Scheme, the trainees are imparted training in 25 disciplines in the age group of 12-18 years.

Although the schemes of the state government are not very clear as regards to promotion of games and sports, yet the following are working as per the provisions of the state.

#### **c. Reservation in jobs for sports persons**

The department of Sports and Youth Welfare has job reservations for deserving sportspersons in the government as well as public sector organizations. However, reservation of jobs under sports category is exclusive and no other reservation status (castes, tribes, minority and such) is considered while recruiting people under sports category.

#### **d. Grant in Aid to Sports Associations**

The Department of Sports and Youth Welfare has provisions of annual Grant in Aid to Sports Associations and Federations operating at state and District level so as to encourage them to take up activities pertinent to the promotion of games and sports.

#### **e. Financial Assistance to Outstanding Sportspersons**

Provision of financial assistance to outstanding sportspersons to participate in International level competitions has been officiated since the year 2003 by the State Government. According to the scheme the outstanding sportspersons of the State are rendered financial assistance to expose their talents in International tournaments and competitions. To avail the provision the sportsperson should have performed extraordinarily in State or National level under approved disciplines of Indian Olympic Association, or Sports Authority of India (SAI) or the State Government.

#### **f. Khelo India, Khelbo Chhattisgarh: Sports for All**

It started as an initiative of Unicef in Dantewada district, that has remained as an example for scheming the development of games and sports in the state. The scheme targets to promote games and sports in difficult areas of the state starting from school level in a participatory and inclusive approach.

It was 16 August 2009, the International Youth Day, a special moment for the children in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh who are residing in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp in Konta block. Unicef has been providing support for curricular and co-curricular development in the area. On the scheduled day, despite the rain, all 300 children took out a flag march and walked across the Dornapal Camp area to create awareness on the sports activities. District Collector Ms. Reena Kangaley kicked off the football signaling the beginning of the football match event. Around 300 children from nearby area and 3000 spectators came to watch as the children perform and display their talent to celebrate youth day through sports and play activities. At the sports stall the community volunteers explained the rules of various sports and equipment to be used for it. Around 800 visitors visited the stall and most of them took interest in understanding the rules and regulation of sports like Khokho, Volley ball, Football and Track & Field like use of clapper, referee cards, line up for the game, sitting position for Daud, use of stop watch, colour cones & plates. District Collector recognised the efforts of Unicef in participatory development of sports activities for children in the conflict area and assured to provide all the required support from the district administration. She appealed the stakeholders to organize more events for children which would provide them a chance to participate and exhibit their talents.

Around 1000 children have been provided basic training in sports and have played and practiced for the past two weeks in Dornapal where in coaches have spent considerable time to teach them yoga, athletics, volleyball, football, kho-kho and physical exercises. A group of children have taken on the role of reporters and met the state players and interviewed them about their sport and how they train and practice to achieve excellence in sport.

As part of the sports for development programme UNICEF has supported the creation of safe spaces where all children can participate with a special emphasis on girls and children. Events are organized at the school, cluster, block and district level to encourage mass participation and enhanced performance. Sports kits have been provided to schools so that regular sport and play activities can take place for all children and also the community members. (<http://unicef.in/Story/419/Khelo-India-Khelbo-Chhattisgarh-Sports-for-All>)

### 3.3 SPORTS AWARDS

**Ghunda Dhur Award:** On the occasion of Rajya Sabha in one of the game mode selected for best performance in the year by a senior player. The award money amounts to Rs. 10,00,000/-.

**Maharaja Praveerchand Bhanjdev Award:** On the occasion of any other sporting event, if the archery player is not available for the best performance in archery game. The award goes to a senior player in Archery. The award money amounts to Rs. 10,00,000/-.

**Shaheed Rajiv Pandey Award:** On the occasion of National Sports Day-29th August, on the basis of participation at the international level or at the national level. It is offered to a senior player or a team of individual sports teams or party in selected 05 games. The award money amounts to Rs.2-25 lakhs for each game. The disciplines for which award is given are Paralympic (swimming), Handball, Softball, Fencing.

**Shaheed Kaushal Yadav Award:** On the occasion of the National Sports Day-29th August, on the basis of international participation or medal on national level. It is offered to a junior player or a

team of individual sports teams or party in selected 05 games. The award money amounts to Rs. 10,00,000/- for each game. The disciplines for which award is given are Paralympic (swimming), Powerlifting, Kayanqi Canoeing, Basketball, Hockey.

**Shaheed Pankaj Vikram Award:** Such players who have not received any other award but are participating in the national championship for five consecutive years. It is offered to a senior class player having played in every game. The award money amounts to Rs. 25,000/- per game. The disciplines for which award is given are Volleyball, Table Tennis, Carrom player, Wushu Player, Baseball player, Swimmers and Judo player.

**Veer Hanuman Singh Award:** Sports Coach / International Sports Breakthrough awarded to one instructor and one decisive. The award money amounts to 1 lakh each.

**Sports Vibhuti Award:** Individuals above 55 years of age who have performed excellent service of the game but have not received any other award are eligible for the award. The award carries a cash offer of Rs. 25,000/- each.

**Shaheed Vinod Choubey Award:** Volleyball, Kabaddi, Hockey, Basketball

### Adventure sports

There are a lot of adventure sports when it comes to this state. There are a lot of tourists in the state and these kind of activities help them pass their time in an effective manner. Not just for the tourists, but also the localities have an improvised way of spending their free time. Adventure sports include trekking, cycling, rock climbing, mountaineering, parasailing and white water rafting. If you are one of the millions that love adventure and adventurous sports, then Chhattisgarh is a haven for you. Bungee Jumping is a famous sport in Chhattisgarh, which has been the most enjoyed and most sought for one. It is an adventurous and exciting sport that offers a lot of thrill to the player. TASMACH, Trekking Adventurous Sports Mountaineering Association of Chhattisgarh is a nonprofit organization that sensitizes the youth about adventure sports and motivates them. This association provides all of the above mentioned sports in a safe and secure manner.

### 3.4 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) interventions

Going a step ahead, in the sports policy, the government has assigned 33 sports disciplines to industries and corporate for promotion. The industries and corporate are located in both rural and urban areas and hence by assigning specific sports disciplines for promotion by them the state government can amply leverage human resources as well as financial resources.

**Table -6**

List of 33 Sports allocated to organizations in Chhattisgarh		
Sl. No	Sports Disciplines Allotted	Organization
1	Archery	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC)
2	Athletics	Shri Bajrang Power & Ispat Limited
3	Badminton	Century Cement Limited, Raipur
4	Basketball	Bhilai Engineering Corporation Limited (BEC)
5	Boxing	Monnet Energy & Ispat Limited
6	Cycling	Jaiswal Nicco Limited
7	Equestrian	Jindal Steel & Power Limited

8	Fencing	Lafarge Cement Limited
9	Football	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Seepat
10	Gymnastics	Prakash Industries Limited
11	Handball	Vandana Global Limited
12	Hockey	Vedanta Industries Limited
13	Judo	Associated Cement Companies Limited (ACC) Bhilai
14	Kabaddi	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
15	Karate	Essar Steel Limited
16	Kayaking & Canoeing	Ultratech Cement Limited Raipur
17	Kho – Kho	Adhunik Power Limited
18	Lawn Ball	D.B Power Limited
19	Motor Sports	Topworth Steel & Power Limited
20	Netball	SKS Steel & Power Limited
21	Rowing	Ambuja Cement Limited Raipur
22	Rugby	Visa Steel & Power Limited
23	Shooting	Jindal Steel & Power Limited
24	Squash	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited
25	Swimming	Bhilai Steel Plant
26	Table Tennis	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Korba
27	Taekwondo	KSK Energy Limited
28	Tennis	Sarda Energy & Minerals Limited
29	Triathlon	Lanco Power Limited
30	Volleyball	Godavari Ispat & Power Limited
31	Weight Lifting	Prakash Industries Limited
32	Wrestling	KSK Energy Limited
33	Wushu	Lanco Power Limited

**a. ESSAR Academy**

Essar Steel is constructing a sports stadium, hostel and sports academy for the people of Dantewada area in Chhattisgarh.

Ensuring participation and achievements is central to Essar’s philosophy of operating businesses, which also gels with its objective of contributing to nation building. Owing to the remoteness of the location and minimal opportunities for sports competitions, local youth rarely take up sports as a career. With a vision of producing champion teams and individuals in the region, Essar worked on a proposal for setting up a sports academy.

The academy will cater to Dantewada, Sukma, Bijapur and other neighboring areas. A transit hostel is also being constructed with the intent of promoting cultural and social exchange.

**Table -7**

<b>ESSAR ACADEMY</b>				
Trainee Strength				
Discipline	Resident Boys	Resident Girls	Non Resident Boys	Non Resident Girls
Archery	5	5	0	0
Badminton	0	0	2	0
Football	22	0	0	0
Judo	10	4	0	0





#### **b. The SAIL Athletics Academy**

The SAIL Athletics Academy facilitates in moulding and honing champions of tomorrow. About 75 sports tournaments have been organized in this city since the formation of Chhattisgarh.

#### **c. Partnership with UNICEF**

One of the most resourceful and rich state in terms of youth development Chhattisgarh is contributing a lot in the field of sports in India. Initiatives such as Sports for Development by UNICEF in partnership with the government have been started for inculcating the art of sports in the youth and children. Not just a period for sports in the schools, but there has been an array of extracurricular activities happening for the children in schools.

### **3.5 SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN CHHATISGARH**

#### **Raipur International Cricket Stadium, Raipur**

Raipur international cricket stadium, also known as the Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh International Cricket Stadium, is one of the finest cricket grounds in the country. The stadium is located 21 kms from the Raipur main city. It has a seating capacity that can accommodate spectators upto 65,000. This stadium is the second largest in India, and the fourth largest in the world in terms of seating capacity. This stadium has hosted matches of the Indian Premier League (IPL).

#### **International Hockey Stadium, Rajnandgaon**

An international Astroturf hockey stadium at Rajnandgaon has added to the glory of Chhattisgarh since January 2014. The stadium is spread over an area of 9.5 acres. The stadium itself is inspiring for bringing in the sports activities of the state to a national as well as international level. In addition, Digvijay Stadium Campus at the same place is one of the top stadiums in India that was built by King Digvijay Singh of Rajnandgaon. This is the stadium where the Ranji Trophy cricket is played.

The district of Rajnandgaon has a prosperous culture of sports activities. The place has produced many national and international sports personalities. The city has the biggest stadium of Chhattisgarh: the Digvijaya Stadium. The city is famous for the sport of hockey. In fact, it is known as the 'Nursery of Hockey'. The city boasts of the Mahant Sarveshwar Das Memorial all India hockey tournaments, which was inaugurated in 1941. Both cricket and hockey matches are held here. The Ranji Trophy tournaments too are held here.

#### **Jayanti Stadium**

Jayanti Stadium is located in Bhilai district and is a multi-purpose stadium. The common sports played in the venue are hockey and football. Bahatarai International Level Indoor and Outdoor Sports Academy and Stadium in Bilaspur are the other prides of the city that hosts a lot of games for the people. Indoor Stadium and Outdoor Stadium in Raipur, Sports Center in Bilaspur, Jayanti Stadium in Raipur and Digvijay Stadium are some of the delights that adorn the jewel in the stadium crown of Chhattisgarh.

Other important stadiums

- Pant Stadium in Bhilai
- NTPC Football Stadium in Korba

- The Ravishankar Shukla Stadium in Durg

Infrastructure wise Government has already taken some measures, there is an Athletic track, football ground, and separate hockey stadium. For indoor games, there is a hall with a capacity of 5000. Besides, the centre has coaches and trainers for different games. The centre will be open for public within six months.

### **3.6 STATE POLICY**

There is huge potential of sports in tribal areas of Chhatisgarh. Although sports is a state subject, the Union Govt. and the Sports Authority of India (SAI) have been making persistent efforts to augment sports facilities in these areas and make the same accessible to poor children.

#### **Draft Sports Policy, 2016**

The Chhatisgarh Planning Commission has prepared a draft sports policy prepared in a consultative process. The key features of the draft policy, apart from stating its statement on vision, mission, objectives and goals, has comprehensively profiled the key areas of the policy. The key areas of the policy includes strategic approach; sports infrastructure; identification of talented sportspersons and excellence in sports; encouragement to sports and players; gender equity in sports; encouragement to sports for Divyang and Third Gender; sports university; role of sports associations, sports promotion council and Government; and sports and private sector. The draft policy of the state appears very progressive as it has encompassed all elements of sports and has added up additional dimensions in comparison to other states. Precisely, the sports policy covers 40 components of sports as may be found in the sports policy of any other state. The state is all set to condition the Aanganwadi and schools as nurseries of sports in Chhattisgarh through talent hunt campaigns. Counselling, identification of right game for a child/ student/ sports talents has been prioritized and is being conducted.

Revival of traditional and local games has been over emphasized in the sports action plan of the state. There are plans to constitute Game village and a Game museum for old, new and traditional games starting from local play like Gilli-Danda to many home games which is played in villages. Somehow all those games are facing extinction. Government is trying to revive some of our old village games.

#### **Yuva Niti, 2007**

In the state youth policy, the Chhatisgarh government is prioritizing youth and sports in its coverage for sports and youth welfare in the state. The State Youth Policy reflects the aspirations and needs of youth, sports being inclusive, and sets a vision for a holistic approach to channelize their talents and skills. The key areas of the Yuva Niti, 2007 include the government's commitment to harness the talent of youth and sport persons to the fullest. The Youth Policy targets to provide the young minds a platform where they can prove themselves. State level "Talent Hunt" program to identify talent in sports as well as in other areas is a core objective of State Youth Policy. The youth policy emphasize on mapping of both sports talents and infrastructure through PPP approach.

#### **Efforts to nurture tribal sports talent**

Chhattisgarh is making constant efforts to identify and promote tribal sports talent by organising awareness camps for archery and athletics in Bastar, Surguja and other tribal areas. As stated by Baldev Singh Bhatiya, president of Chhattisgarh Olympic Association "Identifying tribal sports talent is one of our major priority areas." Further, 'we have to identify talents and provide them proper training. Holding awareness camp in these areas is the only medium to promote sporting culture among youth who want to make a career in sports.' he said.

"At present, we have 16 playgrounds in Bastar, Abmikapur, Manendragarh, Pendra road and tribal belts. We are focusing to upgrade the facility with all amenities and nurture talents who can bring laurels to the state of Chhattisgarh in future," he added.

Prashant Raghuvanshi, coordinator of Chhattisgarh Olympic Association, said, "We organized sports awareness camp recently in five districts specially focusing on tribal districts like Bastar and Ambikapur. We were surprised to receive overwhelming response as hundreds of school students participated in this awareness camp. It showed that students from tribal areas want to venture in sports if they get support from the government."

Chhattisgarh is known for its traditional game archery. Kamaar tribes of Bastar are very famous for their archery skills. On efforts to promote archery, Kailash Murarka, secretary, Chhattisgarh Archery Association said, 'Yes, we have been promoting archery and creating awareness through the camps in remote areas of Chhattisgarh. Recently, we have more than 600 students in archery and around 350 boys and girls from tribal belt. Archery is a native game for tribes as they hunt for self protection. We have to nurture talents so that they can make a bright future in archery.'

State Athlete Association president RK Pillai said, "We have around 500 athletes from across Chhattisgarh and more than 300 players come from the tribal belt. We expect more athletes from tribal belt like Jagdalpur, Ambikapur and Janjgir Champa. We have separate playgrounds for girls and other facilities even in the tribal districts. Our vision is to create more awareness for gymnastics, running and other sports among the tribals who have a natural flair for these games."

"Baigas and Gonds are archers by birth. Now, their children are taking up archery as sport and making the state proud." Practice sessions begin at dawn at a school ground and last for about five hours. Over a 100 youngsters take part while Raj supervises the sessions once a week.

The results are there for all to see as the list of medal lists from the village gets longer. Sarvgaya Gond won the silver in national school games in Ranchi this year, Dhani Ram had won the silver in 2015, Aman Prakash won the gold in junior nationals in Jamshedpur.

Yashpal Dhruve (Gond), silver medallist at the national sub-junior games this year, who along with Sarvagya Makram (Oram) and Abhilash Raj from Shivtarai, received Chhattisgarh government's Pravir Chandra Bhanjdeo Award, reiterated this demand.

Anjulus Ekka, (Oram) sports officer, Bilaspur, said a proposal has been sent to the government to develop an upgraded centre in Shivtarai.

Chhattisgarh Archery Association secretary Kailash Murarka feels government help is necessary to turn the exceptional talent into Olympic glory.

### **Future Planning**

Chhattisgarh Olympic Association will start various Sports Camps to develop local Talent in the state of Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh Olympic Association and Directorate of Sports & Youth Welfare will provide rudimentary infrastructure to all sports Association for the preparation of National Games.

Chhattisgarh Olympic Association in association with Industries will provide fund to Sports Associations in order to groom talent at grassroots level.

## CHAPTER- 3

### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) PROFILE OF THE STUDY STATES

#### ODISHA

Odisha is one of the 29 states of India, located in the eastern coast. It is surrounded by the states of West Bengal to the north-east, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and north-west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south. It is also the 3rd most populous state of India in terms of tribal population. These 30 districts have been placed under three different revenue divisions to streamline their governance. The divisions are North, South and Central, with their headquarters at Sambalpur, Berhampur and Cuttack respectively. Each division consists of 10 districts, and has as its administrative head a Revenue Divisional Commissioner. According to the 2011 census of India, the total population of Odisha is 41,947,358, of which 21,201,678 (50.54%) are male and 20,745,680 (49.46%) are female, or 978 females per 1000 males. This represents a 13.97% increase over the population in 2001. The population density is 269 per km<sup>2</sup>.

In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 22.8% of total population. The highest proportion of ST has been recorded in Mayurbhanj district. There are 62 recognised Scheduled Tribe communities in Odisha. They are found inhabiting mainly the high land territories. Though clubbed together, these tribal communities can be easily distinguished on the basis of different ethnic traits, culture, customs as well as dominant languages. Kondhas constitute of the majority of the tribal population. The Souras come second, as far as the proportion of their population is concerned. There are 13 communities regarded as primitive tribes that have been redesignated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).

The major tribes of the state are Kondhs, Koyas, Gadabas, Oraon, Juangs, and Santals. According to the language, the tribes are divided into four groups, Indo-Aryan group, Dravidian group, Tibeto-Burmese group and Austric group. Tribes belonging to Tibeto-Burmese group no more stay in Orissa, thus all the tribes belong to the other three groups. Tribal people of Orissa are known to be immensely hardworking and lead a very subdued life. Various tribes engage in different occupation, but most are either into agriculture, fishing or hunting. Better settled tribes also work in mills and handicraft industries. Few tribes like Bondo and Gadaba have their own looms and make clothes for their own use.

#### Scheduled Areas<sup>1</sup> in Orissa

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<sup>1</sup>The Scheduled area in the State of Orissa was originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950, (Constitution Order, 26) dated 7.12.1950 and has been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Orissa. (<http://tribal.nic.in/Content/ScheduledAreasinOrissaSSAreas.aspx>)

1. Mayurbhanj district
2. Sundargarh district
3. Koraput district
4. Kuchinda tahsil in Sambalpur district
5. Keonjhar and Telkoi tahsils of keonjhar sub-division, and champua and Barbil tahsils of Champua sub-division in Keonjhar district
6. Khondmals tahsil of Khondmals sub-division, and Balliguda and G. Udayagiri tahsils of Balliguda sub-division in Boudh-khondmals district
7. R. Udayagiri tahsil, and Guma and Rayagada Blocks of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi sub-division, and Surada tahsil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gocha Gram Panchayats of Ghumsur sub-division, in Ganjam district
8. Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi Tahsil, and Lanjigarh Block, falling in Lanjigarh and Kalahandi tahsils, in Bhawanipatna sub-division in Kalahandi district
9. Nilgiri Community Development Block of Nilgiri tahsil in Nilgiri Sub-division in Balasore district.

As per the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, the following were listed as scheduled tribes in Odisha.

**Table – 8 Scheduled Tribes in Odisha**

SI No.	Tribe	SI No.	Tribe	SI No.	Tribe
1.	Chenohu	22.	Kawar	43.	Gadaba
2.	Baiga	23.	Bonda Paroja	44.	Saunti
3.	Bihar	24.	Holva	45.	Koya
4.	Bagata	25.	Pentia	46.	Bhumia
5.	Tharua	26.	Banjra	47.	Binjhal
6.	Mankidi	27.	Binjhia	48.	Kharia
7.	Desua Bhumij	28.	Khond Gond	49.	Bathudi
8.	Chara	29.	Bhumja	50.	Bhumija
9.	Mankidia	30.	Jatepu	51.	Oraon
10.	Madia	31.	Matya	52.	Kisan
11.	Kol	32.	Dharua	53.	Bhuinya
12.	Koli/ Malhar	33.	Kandadore	54.	Bhotiada
13.	Rajuar	34.	Mahali	55.	Munda
14.	Kulia	35.	Kotia	56.	Paroja
15.	Didayi	36.	Dal	57.	Sabar or Lodha
16.	Candia	37.	Kolh, Kol, Lohara	58.	Kolha
17.	Parenga	38.	Omanatya	59.	Saora
18.	Kharuar	39.	Mundari	60.	Santal
19.	Karua	40.	Juang	61.	Gond
20.	Lodha	41.	Mirdhar	62.	Khond
21.	Kora	42.	Ho		

### **Tribal Communities in Odisha**

In Orissa there are 62 categories of scheduled tribes. The major tribes and their representation in the concerned district are as follows.

#### **Bhumia**

The Bhumia Tribe is found in undivided Koraput, Sambalpur, Phulbani, Ganjam and in Sundargarh district. They are divided in to clans like Naga, Bagha and Surya. In the village, the leaders are called

Naika and for every region of 10- 20 villages there is a Bhat-Naika who settles the village feuds by calling the conference of the elders of the villages where matter is discussed and decided in open sitting.

### **Oraon**

The Oraons constitute one of the major tribes of Orissa. They concentrate mainly in Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts. They have their own language and in border areas they speak Sadri and Oriya. The secular head of the Oraon village is called Mahato. Their family is patrilineal and partipotestal.

### **Saora**

Saora Tribe is a branch of Kolanjan family. They are found in undivided districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and in Balasore. Sabaras are exogamous. Their family is patriarchal by nature.

### **Bonda**

In the district of Malkangiri on the high hills to the northwest of the river Machkund live the most interesting tribe called Bonda. They speak a very difficult Austro-Asiatic languages belonging to Mundari group. The headman of the village is called Naik and the priests Sisa.

### **Juang**

Juang are mostly found in Keonjhar and in Dhenkanal district. Juang are one of the major primitive tribes. On the basis of their linguistic affinities the Juang are grouped as Mundari and they speak a dialect known as Juanga. This community is ruled by a Pradhan. They take rice, boiled pulses, meat and fish. They take monkey flesh, red ants, flying ants, roots and tubers.

### **Santals**

The Santals are mainly concentrated in Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Keonjhar district of Orissa. In some parts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh and in Dhenkanal district, these tribes appear.

### **Kondhs**

The Kondhs are one of the well-known tribes of Orissa. They are mainly concentrated in Kondhamal district. They practice Mariah system. They are seen in some parts of Koraput, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Sambalpur also. Kondhs are Dravidian tribe and their language is called Kui. They are also blacksmith, milkmen and potters among them. They eat rice, ford, mango kernel, fruits, edible roots, curry, oil of Mahula, fish, meat of deer, parrot, fowl, doves, peacock etc. In post independence period their life style has undergone changes and tending towards the modernized ways of their neighbors.

### **Binjhals**

The Binjhals, otherwise known as Binjhvars are found in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. They are found in undivided Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and in Mayurbhanj. They are hard working people.

### **Koya**

The population of Koya is found in undivided Koraput, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj and in Balasore. They speak Gondi dialect of the Dravidian group with mixed Oriya. Each village has a headman. Next to him there is a priest who is called Parma.

### **Bhuiyan**

The term Bhuiyan is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Bhumi' meaning land. They are found in Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani and Bolangir district.

### **Savaras or Saoras**

Savaras constitute a major tribe in the state of Orissa. They appeared in Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Koraput, Ganjam, Bolangir and in Cuttack district. They speak Oriya, their priest is called Buyya.

### **Holva**

The word Holva is derived from the hal (plough). This tribe is found in Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundergarh and in Puri district. They speak Oriya with a mixed dialect. Their main occupation is agriculture.

### **Mahali**

Mahali tribe in Orissa is found in Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Balangir, Keonjhar and in Balasore district. They speak Santali but are now speaking Oriya.

### **Bhottara**

Bhottara or Bhottadas constitute an agricultural tribe. They are found in Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Sambalpur and in undivided Phulbani district. They speak Oriya.

### **Bhumij or Munda**

Bhumij Tribe is also called Munda. They are mostly found in Mayurbhanj and in Balasore district. They have their own language but have now adopted Oriya. The title 'Bhumij' means the children of the soil.

### **Dal**

Dal tribe found in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Koraput, Sambalpur, Puri, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and in Balasore districts. They speak Oriya and they follow Hindus in worships.



**Didayi**

Didayi are a small primitive hill tribe of Koraput district. They speak language of Gadaba and Bonda of Mundari ground.

**Sounty**

The sounties in Orissa reported to have a separate identity only in 16<sup>th</sup> century. They are found in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Puri and in some part of the Balasore district.

**Dharua Gond**

This is one of the oldest tribes of Orissa and they are found in Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Dhenkenal, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and in Balasore district.

**Paraja**

The word Paraja in Sanskrit is a subject. They speak Oriya. This tribe is found in Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj Dhenkenal and in Puri district.

**Matya**

The matyas of Orissa autocthons and they use sacred thread. They are found in Sundergarh, Koraput, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Balasore, Puri, Cuttack, Sambalpur and in Mayurbhanj districts. They speak Oriya with mixed Lonia.

**Gadaba**

This type of tribes lives in Mountainous tracts. They are found in Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Ganjam, Sambalpur, and in Mayurbhanj. Their language is Gutab.

**Gond**

The Gonds are a martial and Chivarous tribe. They speak Gondi. They are found in Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Dhenkenal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack and in Balasore district.

**Parenga**

Parengas have some similarities with Gadabas. They are found in Koraput, Keonjhar, and in Mayurbhanj district.

**Ho**

The Hos form a major group among the Orissa tribes. They are found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkenal, Cuttack, Balasore, Sundargarh, Bolangir, Puri, Kalahandi, Koraput and in Sambalpur districts.

**Kora**

The Kora tribe appeared in Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Koraput, Keonjar, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Bolangir, Puri, Kalahandi, Sundergarh and in Ganjam district. They speak in Oriya.

**Table- 9 Distribution of Tribal Communities in Study Districts (Census, 2011)**

<b>Major Communities in Study districts and their % to total population of respective community in the State</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>ST Community</b>	<b>% to total population of the community in State</b>
Odisha	Kisan	3.46
	Gond	9.26
	Munda	5.83
	Kharia	2.32
	Bhuiya	3.19
	Oram	3.73
	Kolha	6.52
	Santhal	9.33
	Ho	0.84
	Bathudi	2.27
	Saora	5.58
	Kondh	16.97
	Lodha	0.1
	Paraja	3.91
	Bhottada	4.7
	Omanatya	0.3
	Koya	1.53
Gadaba	0.88	
<b>Total ST 62</b>		

As per the Census, 2011 the distribution of tribal communities in the study coverage area has been placed in the following table. The table shows that in all the districts taken for study the percentage of tribal population living in rural areas ordinarily range between 90-95%.

**Table- 10 The distribution of tribal communities in the study coverage area**

<b>Census District No.</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Census Tribe No.</b>	<b>Tribal Community</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Total Male</b>	<b>Total female</b>	<b>Rural population</b>	<b>% of Rural to Total</b>
02	Jharsuguda	500	All Schedule Tribes	176,758	88,273	88,485	140,117	79.27
		506	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	15,822	7,865	7,957	12,512	79.08
		522	Gond, and sub-group	45,984	22,925	23,059	40,007	87.00
		529	Kharia,	15,891	7,834	8,057	12,284	77.30
		532	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	53,113	26,615	26,498	44,905	84.55
		550	Munda	20,063	9,993	10,070	13,254	66.06
03	Sambalpur	500	All Schedule Tribes	355,261	177,565	177,696	318,413	89.63
		522	Gond, and sub-group	54,324	26,966	27,358	52,294	96.26
		529	Kharia	27,428	13,574	13,854	24,674	89.96
		532	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	90,832	45,221	45,611	86,306	95.02
		550	Munda,	64,862	32,577	32,285	57,041	87.94
		553	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran	31,388	15,738	15,650	24,089	76.75
05	Sundargarh	500	All Schedule Tribes	1,062,349	526,856	535,493	908,475	85.52
		506	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	90,138	44,217	45,921	83,670	92.82

		529	Kharia	141,271	69,550	71,721	126,326	89.42
		532	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	147,301	73,056	74,245	133,023	90.31
		550	Munda	232,739	115,963	116,776	195,848	84.15
		553	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran	289,334	143,000	146,334	244,404	84.47
06	Kendujhar	500	All Schedule Tribes	818,878	405,927	412,951	759,937	92.80
		504	Bathudi	78,964	38,911	40,053	77,593	98.26
		506	Bhuyan	104,049	51,190	52,859	96,437	92.68
		522	Gond, and sub-group	80,693	39,700	40,993	78,768	97.61
		535	Kolha	251,944	125,618	126,326	231,451	91.87
		561	Sounti	72,752	36,157	36,595	68,141	93.66
07	Mayurbhanj	500	All Schedule Tribes	1,479,576	730,487	749,089	1,439,002	97.26
		504	Bathudi, Bathuri	118,939	58,016	60,923	114,664	96.41
		506	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	63,170	31,595	31,575	60,853	96.33
		508	Bhumij	173,060	85,907	87,153	165,705	95.75
		523	Ho	44,655	21,918	22,737	44,523	99.70
		529	Kharia	23,159	11,363	11,796	22,875	98.77
		535	Kolha	261,578	128,583	132,995	258,770	98.93
		550	Munda	28,942	14,284	14,658	28,064	96.97
		558	Santal	638,104	316,300	321,804	621,692	97.43
13	Jajpur	500	All Schedule Tribes	151,432	76,048	75,384	139,209	91.93
		535	Kolha	15,886	7,956	7,930	13,526	85.14
		550	Munda	49,874	25,042	24,832	44,916	90.06
		558	Santal	10,660	5,500	5,160	9,049	84.89
		559	Saora,	6,093	3,126	2,967	5,971	98.00
		560	Shabar, Lodha	44,899	22,478	22,421	43,059	95.90
20	Gajapati	500	All Schedule Tribes	313,714	151,902	161,812	308,867	98.45
		531	Kandha	44,306	21,149	23,157	43,985	99.28
		559	Saora	148,927	72,600	76,327	147,603	99.11
		560	Shabar, Lodha	112,648	54,478	58,170	109,843	97.51
21	Kandhamal	500	All Schedule Tribes	392,820	190,506	202,314	380,602	96.89
		522	Gond, and sub-group	11,657	5,580	6,077	11,164	95.77
		527	Kandha Gauda	4,507	2,228	2,279	4,374	97.05
		531	Kandha	366,784	177,803	188,981	355,575	96.94
		559	Saora	3,807	1,892	1,915	3,776	99.19
26	Kalahandi	500	All Schedule Tribes	449,456	221,171	228,285	440,775	98.07
		505	Bhottada	45,258	22,273	22,985	44,912	99.24
		522	Gond	94,465	46,584	47,881	93,945	99.45
		531	Kandha	212,915	104,894	108,021	207,805	97.60
		555	Paroja	21,250	10,205	11,045	21,129	99.43
		560	Shabar, Lodha	48,107	23,577	24,530	46,795	97.27
27	Rayagada	500	All Schedule Tribes	541,905	259,040	282,865	522,208	96.37
		525	Jatapu	13,913	6,733	7,180	13,748	98.81
		531	Kandha	385,437	183,004	202,433	373,812	96.98
		555	Paroja	17,099	8,309	8,790	16,743	97.92

		559	Saora	79,181	38,708	40,473	77,330	97.66
		560	Shabar, Lodha	28,047	13,595	14,452	25,536	91.05
28	Nabaranga pur	500	All Schedule Tribes	681,173	335,028	346,145	668,056	98.07
		505	Bhottada	325,425	160,520	164,905	319,345	98.13
		522	Gond, and sub-group	167,052	82,724	84,328	165,083	98.82
		531	Kandha	55,257	26,632	28,625	54,768	99.12
		552	Omanatyo, Amanatya	10,745	5,293	5,452	9,930	92.42
		555	Paroja	74,253	35,958	38,295	72,383	97.48
29	Koraput	500	All Schedule Tribes	697,583	337,373	360,210	662,719	95.00
		505	Bhottada	78,649	38,727	39,922	74,016	94.11
		507	Bhumia	52,576	25,328	27,248	51,276	97.53
		519	Gadaba	68,677	33,177	35,500	65,292	95.07
		531	Kandha	195,154	94,363	100,791	192,830	98.81
		555	Paroja	221,828	106,154	115,674	205,784	92.77
30	Malkangiri	500	All Schedule Tribes	354,614	171,717	182,897	346,465	97.70
		507	Bhumia	71,152	34,894	36,258	70,260	98.75
		519	Gadaba	11,816	5,697	6,119	11,427	96.71
		531	Kandha	21,824	10,573	11,251	21,654	99.22
		541	Koya	145,652	70,224	75,428	144,786	99.41
		555	Paroja	38,726	18,683	20,043	36,175	93.41

The following table presents the top five numerically larger tribal communities in each of the study districts. However, in general, it is seen that the Kisan, Oram, Ho, Santhal, Munda, Kolha, Bhuyan, Sabar, Kandha, Gond communities are the major communities in the study area. However, there are other communities like Lohra, Kharia, Kisan, Gond, Chik Baraik, Mahali and Chero also add up in significant numbers to the tribal population in the said districts.

**Table – 11 Top five numerically larger tribal communities**

State	District Name	Numerically Major ST 1	Numerically Major ST 2	Numerically Major ST 3	Numerically Major ST 4	Numerically Major ST 5
Odisha	Jharsuguda	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	Gond and its sub groups	Munda and sub groups	Kharia and sub groups	Bhuiya, Bhuyan
	Sambalpur	Kisan, Nagesia	Munda and sub groups	Gond and its sub groups	Kharia and sub groups	Oraon and sub groups
	Sundargarh	Oraon and sub groups	Munda and sub groups	Kisan, Nagesia	Kharia and sub groups	Bhuiya, Bhuyan
	Kendujhar	Kolha	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	Gond and its sub groups	Bathudi, Bathuri	Sounti
	Mayurbhanj	Santal	Kolha	Bhumij and sub groups	Bathudi, Bathuri	Bhuinya
	Jajpur	Munda and sub groups	Shabar, Lodha	Kolha	Santal	Saora (Synonyms and sub groups)
	Gajapati	Saora (Synonyms and sub groups)	Shabar, Lodha	Kondh and sub groups)		
	Kandhamal	Kondh and sub groups)	Gond and its sub groups	Kandha Gauda	Saora (Synonyms and sub groups)	

	Kalahandi	Kondh and sub groups)	Gond and its sub groups	Shabar, Lodha	Bhottada (Synonyms and sub-groups)	Paroja and sub groups
	Rayagada	Kondh and sub groups)	Saora (Synonyms and sub groups)	Shabar, Lodha	Paroja and sub groups	Jatapu
	Nabaranga pur	Bhottada (Synonyms and sub-groups)	Gond and its sub groups	Paroja and sub groups	Kondh and sub groups)	Omanatya, Omnatyo
	Koraput	Paroja and sub groups	Kondh and sub groups	Bhottada (Synonyms and sub-groups)	Bhumia	Gadaba and sub-groups
	Malkangiri	Koya and sub groups	Bhumia	Paroja and sub groups	Kondh and sub groups	Gadaba and sub-groups

## JHARKHAND

It is a state in eastern India carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000. The state shares its border with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south, and West Bengal to the east. Administratively, the state has been divided into 5 divisions such as Palamu, North Chhotnagpur, South Chhotnagpur, Kolhan and Santhal Pragana. The current study concentrated on South Chhotnagpur, Santhal Pragana, and part of Kolhan divisions.

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State constitutes about 27% of the total population of the State. The Scheduled Tribes are primarily rural. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Gumla district has the highest proportion of STs. The STs constitute more than half of the total population in Lohardaga and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts whereas Ranchi and Pakaur districts have are just short of 50% in tribal population. Jharkhand has 32 tribal groups: They are: Munda, Santhal, Oraon, Kharia, Gond, Kol, Kanwar, Savar, Asur, Baiga, Banjara, Bathudi, Bedia, Binjhia, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Chick-Baraik, Gorait, Ho, Karmali, Kharwar, Khond, Kisan, Kora, Korwa, Lohra, Mahli, Mal-Paharia, Parhaiya, Sauria-Paharia, Bhumij.

In Jharkhand there are 12 districts that fall under the Tribal Sub-Plan area along with parts of three districts.

### **Scheduled Areas<sup>2</sup> in Jharkhand**

1. Ranchi District
2. Lohardaga District
3. Gumla District
4. Simdega District
5. Latehar District
6. East-Singhbhum District

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<sup>2</sup>The Scheduled Areas in the composite State of Bihar were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 26.01.1950 and thereafter they had been respecified by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha) Order, 1977 (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Order cited first so far as that related to the State of Bihar. Consequent upon formation of new State of Jharkhand vide the Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000, the Scheduled Areas which were specified in relation to the composite State of Bihar stood transferred to the newly formed State of Jharkhand. The Scheduled Areas of Jharkhand have been specified by the Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) dated 20.2.2003 after rescinding the order dated 31.12.77 so far as that related to the State of Bihar. The Schedule Area of Jharkhand specified in the the Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) have been rescinded vide the Scheduled Areas (State of Jharkhand) Order, 2007 (C.O. 229) dated 11.04.07. (<http://tribal.nic.in/Content/ScheduledAreasinJharkhandSSAreas.aspx>)

7. West -Singhbhum District
8. Sarikela-Kharsawan District
9. Sahebganj District
10. Dumka District
11. Pakur District
12. Jamtara District
13. Palamu District-Rabda and Bakoria Panchayats of Satbarwa Block
- 14 Garhwa District- Bhandaria Block
15. Godda District-Sunderpahari and Boarijor Blocks

### **Tribal communities in Jharkhand**

#### **Asur**

Asur is one of the 30 major tribes of people who are originals of Jharkhand. They are regarded as primitive tribes and known for their iron-smelting skills. Their languages are "Asuri" and "Bhalay". They also speak nagpuri and hindi. In present day they lived in Ranchi, Lohardaga, Gumla, Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Simdega. Their main gotras are Beng, Indwar, Barwan, Badhna etc. Their festivals are Sohrai, Sarhul and Navakhani. Religious works have done by Bainga and Pahan. Singbonga, Marang Bonga etc. are their main gods. It ranks 21st among all 30 tribal groups of the state. The people belonging to Asur at Jharkhand stay within houses made of clay. They live in villages that are grouped into different tolas for the convenience of the people. They thrive mostly on the flesh of animals and birds and rice.

#### **Baiga**

Baiga, a Kolerian ethnic community is a minor scheduled tribe in the state of Jharkhand. At present Baigas are numerous in Ranchi, Palamu, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. They live in deep forest and inaccessible agricultural areas. Originally Baigas hail from Madhya Pradesh. They speak hindi. They live in joint family units. Marriage between same gotra is avoided. They follow tribal religion. Their famous festival is "Bira". Baigas previously did not till the land because they thought "it would hurt Mother Earth". In recent times they have discarded shifting cultivation.

Many of the people who belong to the Baiga tribe make medicines by profession, though their chief traditional occupation has been shifting cultivation. Most of them are found to reside in the forested regions and hilly areas of Jharkhand.

#### **Birjia**

The **Birjia** is a small tribal population and forms a patriarchal society. Birjia family is usually a nuclear family with father as the head of the family. Moreover, the Birjia society is known as a monogamous society, yet the prevalence of bigamy cannot be overruled. They subsist on agriculture, forests, hunting, fishing and wage earning.

#### **Bhumij**

Bhumij are primarily residents of West Bengal, Odisha and Jharkhand but originally they are from old Singhbhum district. They speak Mundari and also colloquial Bengali. Bhumij mean one who is born from the soil. Bhumij mainly have the surname 'Singh'.

#### **Birhor**

Birhor is one of the oldest tribes in Jharkhand. The name Birhor is derived from words bar meaning jungle and har meaning man and thus the Birhors are forest dwellers in true sense. They are a nomadic community, though the Government tries to settle them. They are a nomadic community, though the Government tries to settle them. In Jharkhand, Birhor are mainly found in the Palamu, Garhwa, Dhanbad, Giridih, Gumla, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, districts. It's interesting to note that the Birhor consider themselves as one of the descendants of the Sun. It is also believed that the Birhors are related to the Kharwar tribes. They also speak Sadri and Hindi. Regarded as landless community, Birhors are mainly gatherers. They are also found engaged in rope-making.

### **Chero**

Chero is one of the scheduled tribes of Jharkhand. They are usually found in the districts of Ranchi, Latehar and Palamu, although they are far more in number in Bihar. The Chero, also known as Cherwas, were better known as a martial group that annexed many new territories through war.

### **Gond**

The Gond are the tribal community mostly found in the Gondi forests of the central India. They are widely spread over in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh and also in some parts of Maharashtra, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The name by which the Gondi call themselves is Koi which means unclear.

### **Ho**

The Hos are the fourth major tribal community of Jharkhand, mostly found in Singhbhum. They speak Ho and Hindi. A corrupt version of Bengali is also spoken by these Ho people in Jharkhand. They are also known as Kolha in bordering districts of Odisha and Jharkhand.

They are originally communities in Nagpur. In Jharkhand they believe they descended from Mundas. At present they are populated in Singhbhum. Base of regiment is Gram-Panchayat. There are also many gotras - Barla, Balubhavu, Suin Jojo, Hesa etc.

In Jharkhand, Ho tribe have set their settlements nears the rivers, river terraces or by the side of the springs. They are by and large dependent on agriculture. They are divided into a number of exogamous totemic clans which control their marriage system.

Furthermore, the Ho at Jharkhand is known to possess a panchayat based administration where the Manki, the head of the panchayat, takes decisions on behalf of the entire society. It is noteworthy that each and every family among the Ho tribe participates in Panchayat and a unanimous decision is adopted at the Panchayat with the assent of each of the members of the Ho society.

### **Banjara**

This is another group that stands threatened by rapidly dwindling numbers. Their villages are located near hills and forests. They are skilled weavers and make mats, baskets, trays, brooms etc. from grass growing wild in the forest. They move residence often and in a group. They also go around villages to sing prayers on the birth of a child. They constitute the 'smallest' tribal population in Jharkhand. They speak local language. Their festivals like Tusu, Sarhul and Sohrai are celebrated throughout the state. Banjara dances and music like Natua, Chaw, Ghatwari and Matha now become



sources of recreation for the locals and the tourists. They are particular for their embroidery works, especially working with ivory beads, shells and colourful threads. The Banjaras of Jharkhand lead a settled life. Though they remain unperturbed by the modernization around, recent years has seen far reaching changes in the relationship between the Banjaras and the larger society.

### **Korba**

Korba are one of the scheduled tribes living in hills and forest of Chhota Nagpur; the bordering area of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. They are and economically poor compared to other tribal communities in the state. They are covered by several tribal development schemes.

### **Munda**

Munda tribe, one of the major tribal group of the state, are also well spread in the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Chhatisgarh and Bihar. They are mostly concentrated in Khunti, Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega and Singhbhum districts. They speak Mundari language which belongs to Austro- Asiatic family. The Mundari language is considered to be included in the group of interrelated languages like Ho, Santali and Mundari. History suggests that they migrated here from north-western parts. Their main God is "Singbonga". There are many surnames in Munda society - Aaied, Kongadi, Gadi, Kerketta, Terom, Toppo, Dhanbar, Nag, Kachchhap etc. The Mundas are divided into totemic clans. They are patrilocals. The complexion of these tribes is blackish with short curly hair. Women are very fond of ornaments. Common surnames used by these people include Topno, Aind, Hembrom, Barla, Herenge, Surin, Horo, Sanga and Samad.

Agriculture is their traditional and primary occupation which they supplement by forest produce. They are well educated and many of them are employed in private and government organisations. They are mainly nature worshippers. Mundari folk songs and music are rich. A quarter of the populations of Munda in Jharkhand have adopted Christianity.

### **Santhals**

The Santhals are the largest tribal group in the state. Their concentration is mainly in Dumka, Godda, Deoghar, Jamtara, Pakur and East and West Singhbhum districts. They have unique traditions, sophisticated customs and lifestyles, and the most evocative of folk music, song and dance. Their mother tongue is Santhali, a language of Austro-Asiatic family. The Santhali language is elaborate, structured, richly endowed, with its own, recognized 'script', 'Alchiki', perhaps unmatched by any other tribal community, anywhere. Most of them also know Hindi or Bengali.

### **Oraons**

The Oraons are the second largest tribal community of Jharkhand with over 10 lakh population. Majority of them reside in Ranchi and Hazaribagh areas. They speak 'Kurukh' belonging to a sub-group of Dravidian language family. They also speak Hindi and Sadri. The Oraons have several exogamous totemic clans and they use their clan names as surnames. They prefer to live in forest areas, land and forests being their main economic resources. They are mainly settled cultivators but depend on forest produces during the lean months. Educated Oraons are engaged in government and private jobs in large number. They have their own folk songs and folk tales. Both men and women participate in dance during festivals.

## **Gondi**

On an all India basis the Gonds are the most popular tribal community (with a major part concentrated in Madhya Pradesh). Gond belongs to Palamu, Singhbhum and Ranchi districts. The Gond of Jharkhand, linguistically, belongs to the Dravidian race; but, racially, the Gond at Jharkhand hail from Proto- Australoid stock. They are usually forest fringe dwellers. According to the common belief, the Gond tribe belongs to a martial group, who trace their descent from the Kshatriyas. They are said to have migrated in the Central province in the 14th century, legends opine that the Gonds hailed from the South through Bustar and Chanda. Moreover, in Jharkhand, the Gonds dwell in the areas adjoining the forests: therefore, the Gond tribe is found to be scattered throughout the length and breadth of Jharkhand.

Like the other tribes of Jharkhand, the Gond tribe also projects a patriarchal form of the society, where the father is the head of the family and the laws of inheritance largely support the men folk of the society. It is interesting to note that the Gonds follow division of labor: work is equally divided among the men and women of the society. Man and women work in complete collaboration with each other; yet, cooking and other household chores seems to be duty of the women and is not divided with the male members of the society. Women are the custodians of culture, norms and values in Gond society. Talking about the economy they depend on agriculture and wage earning. Each family of the Gond society owns a piece of agricultural land, which is used by them to grow maize, marua, bajra and many other vegetables. Besides, each of the families possesses buffaloes and agricultural implements. Furthermore, the Gonds have a subsistence type of economy that does not possess the concept of saving.

## **The Mahalis**

Composed of sub-seats, the Bansphor Mahali are expert basket-makers, Patar Mahali are associated with basket-making and cultivation, the Sulunkhi Mahali survive on cultivation and labour, the Tanti Mahali are traditional 'palanquin' bearers, and the Munda Mahalis are cultivators. Mahalis usually maintain excellent relationships with lineage, clan and tribe. They mainly live in Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega and Lohardaga. Their language is Sadani. Their five subcasts are Bansfodh, Patar, Sulunki, Tanti and Mahali Munda. Generally they follow hindu religion. They are members of handicraft society.

## **The Chick-Baraiks**

The **Chick Baraik** of Jharkhand is found in Ranchi, Lohardaga and Gumla districts. They belong to the Proto-Australoid group and speak Mundari, Hindi and Sadani languages. Occupationally they are better known as spinners and weavers. The women like to adorn themselves with jewellery. Family units are strong and division of labour is done according to age and sex. Their main god is Singbonga and goddess is Sarwochch. They present an amalgamation of the Hindu and the tribal beliefs. On one hand, Sing Bonga is said to be the titular deity of the Chick Baraiks, when on the other hand, they also worship Devi Mai, the Supreme Goddess of the Hindus.

The **Chick Baraik** tribe presents a picture of communal harmony. In Jharkhand, the Chick Baraiks do not dwell in a separate village but live with the other tribes and castes within the same village. The Chick Baraik society has well organized traditional Panchayat system which reigns supreme in their communal affairs.

## **Kondhs & Koras**

These are minor tribal groups, but with distinctive cultural features. They are of Dravidian descent. Present residential place of Khonds are in Palam, Gadhwā and Dhanbad. Basically they belong to Odisha. They are numerous in santhal Pargana, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad districts etc.

#### Mal Pahadia

They migrated from Narmada valley. Presently, they are numerous in Sahebganj, Godda, Devghar and other places of Santhal Pargana. They believe, they are descendants of sakra races. Their own language is "Malti" but they also speak Bangla. Their main occupation is agriculture. There are many sub-groups within - Manjhi, Birhi, Pajhore etc. Their main Gods are Dharti, Gorasi Gosai, etc.

#### Sauriya Pahadiya

They migrated from Karnatak and settled in mountains of Rajmahal and Santhal Pargana. Because of their residence on hills they are called Pahadia. Their own language is "Malto". Their religious culture is similar with hindu religion. They are vegetarian. They have chosen farming as their main occupation.

#### Shabar

They belong to Mundari group and their language is called sadani. They originally belong to Shahabad (Bihar) district. They are devotees of Kali and Mansa and they belived in hindu religion. There are numerous in Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum.

**Table- 12 Distribution of Tribal Communities in Study Districts (Census, 2011)**

<b>Major Communities in Study districts and their % to total population of respective community in the State</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>ST Community</b>	<b>% to total population of the community in State</b>
Jharkhand	Santhal	31.86
	Bhumij	2.01
	Ho	10.74
	Munda	14.22
	Oraon	19.86
	Lohara	2.5
	Chik Baraik	0.63
	Mahli	1.77
	Bedia	1.16
	Kisan/ Nagesia	0.42
	<b>Total ST 32</b>	

As per the Census, 2011 the distribution of tribal communities in the study coverage area has been placed in the following table. The table shows that in all the districts taken for study the percentage of tribal population living in rural areas ordinarily range between 90-95%.

**Table- 13 Distribution of tribal communities in the study coverage area**

<b>Census District</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Census Tribe No.</b>	<b>Tribal Community</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Total Male</b>	<b>Total female</b>	<b>Rural population</b>	<b>% of Rural to Total</b>
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No.								
12	East Singhbhum	500	All ST	653,923	325,989	327,934	515,214	78.79
		513	Ho	56,912	28,244	28,668	23,403	41.12
		524	Munda, Patar	54,047	26,950	27,097	38,223	70.72
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	12,282	6,060	6,222	1,797	14.63
		527	Santal	344,264	172,004	172,260	294,506	85.55
		530	Bhumij	124,748	61,949	62,799	114,249	91.58
23	West Singhbhum	500	All ST	1,011,296	500,949	510,347	953,106	94.25
		513	Ho	773,930	382,552	391,378	740,092	95.63
		524	Munda, Patar	140,127	70,240	69,887	130,375	93.04
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	32,364	15,836	16,528	23,340	72.12
		527	Santal	15,147	7,614	7,533	13,342	88.08
		530	Bhumij	10,684	5,302	5,382	10,428	97.60
24	Saraikella-Kharsawan	500	All ST	374,642	187,149	187,493	345,187	92.14
		513	Ho	89,145	44,128	45,017	79,506	89.19
		524	Munda, Patar	44,985	22,709	22,276	43,391	96.46
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	10,528	5,428	5,100	9,704	92.17
		527	Santal	129,867	64,129	65,738	121,634	93.66
		530	Bhumij	67,970	34,621	33,349	64,093	94.30
20	Khunti	500	All ST	389,626	193,710	195,916	371,469	95.34
		510	Chik Baraik	2,538	1,276	1,262	2,421	95.39
		521	Lohra	15,000	7,503	7,497	13,829	92.19
		522	Mahli	1,803	862	941	1,640	90.96
		524	Munda, Patar	325,958	161,991	163,967	310,760	95.34
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	33,202	16,449	16,753	32,201	96.99
22	Simdega	500	All ST	424,407	211,546	212,861	404,487	95.31
		510	Chik Baraik	19,640	9,842	9,798	18,251	92.93
		511	Gond	24,475	12,183	12,292	23,872	97.54
		515	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	107,893	53,541	54,352	100,904	93.52
		524	Munda, Patar	142,640	71,267	71,373	140,526	98.52
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	85,452	42,378	43,074	78,052	91.34
21	Gumla	510	Chik Baraik	18,192	9,042	9,150	17,513	96.27
		515	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	64,111	31,644	32,467	63,355	98.82
		521	Lohra	40,755	20,578	20,177	39,988	98.12
		524	Munda, Patar	82,695	41,178	41,517	81,951	99.10
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	442,659	220,485	222,174	423,154	95.59
19	Ranchi	500	All ST	1,042,016	520,582	521,434	789,838	75.80

		505	Bedia	38,609	19,102	19,507	38,078	98.62
		521	Lohra	71,798	36,368	35,430	53,622	74.68
		522	Mahli	31,764	16,125	15,639	24,967	78.60
		524	Munda, Patar	300,210	150,220	149,990	248,223	82.68
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	530,287	263,458	266,829	380,824	71.81
11	Lohardaga	500	All ST	262,734	130,814	131,920	248,472	94.57
		518	Nagesia	6,315	3,232	3,083	6,278	99.41
		521	Lohra	13,842	6,940	6,902	13,336	96.34
		522	Mahli	10,385	5,191	5,194	9,994	96.23
		524	Munda, Patar	9,824	4,894	4,930	9,205	93.70
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	208,967	103,691	105,276	196,581	94.07
14	Latehar	500	All ST	331,096	166,427	164,669	324,023	97.86
		509	Chero	23,215	11,744	11,471	22,788	98.16
		516	Kharwar	72,287	36,423	35,864	71,395	98.77
		518	Kisan, Nagesia	13,191	6,645	6,546	13,148	99.67
		521	Lohra	18,028	9,196	8,832	17,588	97.56
		525	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	159,408	79,635	79,773	155,495	97.55

The following table presents the top five numerically larger tribal communities in each of the study districts. However, in general, it is seen that the Santhal, Ho, Munda, Oraon and Bhumij communities are the major communities in the study area. However, the other communities like Lohra, Kharia, Kisan, Gond, Chik Baraik, Mahali and Chero also add up in significant numbers to the tribal population in the said districts.

**Table- 14 the top five numerically larger tribal communities in each of the study districts**

State	District Name	Numerically Major ST 1	Numerically Major ST 2	Numerically Major ST 3	Numerically Major ST 4	Numerically Major ST 5
Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Santal	Bhumij and sub groups	Ho	Munda and sub groups	Oraon and sub groups
	West Singhbhum	Ho	Munda and sub groups	Oraon and sub groups	Santal	Bhumij
	Saraikella-Kharsawan	Santal	Ho	Bhumij and sub groups	Munda and sub groups	Oraon and sub groups
	Khunti	Munda and sub groups	Oraon and sub groups	Lohra	Chik Baraik	Mahli
	Simdega	Munda and sub groups	Kharia and sub groups	Oraon and sub groups	Gond and sub groups	Chik Baraik
	Gumla	Oraon and sub groups	Munda and sub groups	Kharia and sub groups	Lohra	Chik Baraik
	Ranchi	Oraon and sub groups	Munda and sub groups	Lohra	Bedia	Mahli
	Lohardaga	Oraon and sub groups	Lohra	Mahli	Munda and sub groups	Kisan, Nagesia
	Latehar	Oraon and sub groups	Kharwar	Chero	Lohra	Kisan, Nagesia



## CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh is one of the 29 states of India, located in the centre-east of the country. Chhattisgarh borders the states of Madhya Pradesh in the northwest, Maharashtra in the southwest, Telangana in the south, Andhra Pradesh (East Godavari district) in the south,<sup>61</sup> Odisha in the southeast, Jharkhand in the northeast and Uttar Pradesh in the north. Currently the state comprises 27 districts.

In Chhattisgarh the Tribal Sub-Plan area is constituted of 7 full districts and part of six districts and hence in all the TSP area covers 13 districts. The major part of TSP area in Chhattisgarh is contiguous with the TSP area of adjoining States – Odisha and Jharkhand. For administrative purposes the state has been divided into 5 divisions such as Bastar, Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur and Surguja. The current study concentrated on the two divisions i.e. Bastar and Surguja.

As per details from Census 2011, Chhattisgarh has population of 2.56 Crores, an increase from figure of 2.08 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Chhattisgarh as per 2011 census is 25,545,198 of which male and female are 12,832,895 and 12,712,303 respectively.

Some of the major tribes of Chhattisgarh include Gond Tribe, Baiga Tribe, Abhuj Maria Tribe, Bison Horn Maria Tribe, Muria Tribe, Halba Tribe and Dhurvaa Tribe. Of the total population of Chhattisgarh, tribals constitute at least 32.5 percent, which is a significantly high percentage. The tribes of Chhattisgarh differ from each other in their customs, traditions, costume and eating habits. Each tribal group of Chhattisgarh has its own unique culture. They have their distinctive traditional living styles. Majority of the tribes of Chhattisgarh depend upon forestry, hunting, fisheries and some local cottage industries for their livelihood.

### **Scheduled Areas<sup>3</sup> in Chhattisgarh**

1. Surguja district
2. Korias district
3. Bastar district
4. Dantewara district
5. Kanker district

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<sup>3</sup>The Scheduled Areas in the State of Madhya Pradesh were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States), Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 26.01.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950. (Constitution Order 26) dated 7.12.1950 and had been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Madhya Pradesh. Consequent upon for the formation of new State of Chhattisgarh by the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 some Scheduled Areas stood transferred to the newly formed State of Chhattisgarh. Accordingly, the Scheduled Areas have been respecified by the Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) dated 20.2.2003 after rescinding the Order dated 31.12.77 so far as that related to the State of Madhya Pradesh  
(<http://tribal.nic.in/Content/ScheduledAreasinChhattisgarh.aspx>)

6. Marwahi, Gorella-1, Gorella-2 Tribal Development Blocks and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle in Bilaspur district
7. Korba district
8. Jashpur district
9. Dharmjaigarh, Gharghoda, Tamnar, Lailunga and Kharsia Tribal Development Blocks in Raigarh district
10. Dondi Tribal Development Block in Durg district
11. Chauki, Manpur and Mohla Tribal Development Blocks in Rajnandgaon district
12. Gariaband, Mainpur and Chhura Tribal Development Blocks in Raipur district
13. Nagri (Sihawa) Tribal Development Block in Dhamtari district

**Table- 15 Tribal communities in Chhatisgarh**

<b>Distribution of tribal communities in different districts of Chhatisgarh</b>	
<b>District</b>	<b>Tribes</b>
Bastar	Gond, Abujhmaria, Bison horn maria, Muria, Holba, Bhatra, Paroja, Dhurva
Dantewada	Muriya, Dondami Muriya, Gond, Dorla, Holba
Koriya	Kol, Gond, Bhunjia
Korba	Korwa, Gond, Raj Gond, Kawar, Bhaiyara, Binjhar, Dhanwar
Bilaspur and Raipur	Parghi, Savara, Manjhi, Bhayana,
Dhamatri, Kanker	Kamar, Koya
Surguja, Jashpur, Raigad	Munda, Gond
Sukuma	Gond, Koya, Dhurva, Holba
Dantewada	Gond, Koya, Dhurva, Holba

#### **Gonds**

Chhattisgarh is a nature lover's paradise. The state provides a glimpse of central India's cultural potpourri and of the prevailing lifestyle. The tribes of Chhattisgarh are mostly a primitive race who faithfully follows all traditional customs and their archetypal age-old ritual. The oldest and most populous tribes of Chhattisgarh are the Gonds and their sub-groups.

The Gonds Tribals, who are also recognized as the Koytorias are widely dispersed throughout the state. However, predominantly they live in the dense forests enclosed in southern Chhattisgarh's Bastar District. The three principal sub castes of the aboriginal Gonds are the Dorla, Maria and Muria races. Their economy is predominantly agrarian and for supplementary livelihoods they depend on forestry, local cottage industries, hunting and fisheries. Some of the Gond people are also employed in primary sector jobs as well as other allied industries. The unique and one of a kind Ghotul marriage tradition of the Gonds is renowned all across the world. They mainly practice the traditional Hindu customs.

#### **Abhuj Maria**

The Abhuj Maria race of tribal people is one of the principal sub castes of the Gond tribals. They live in isolation and inhabit the secluded enclaves of Narayanpur tehsil of Bastar District. The area inhabited by the Abhuj Maria tribals is dense forest that sprawls across miles. They are a primitive race whose mannerisms are rather ferocious. They are hardly effected by the ravages of time and their recluse lifestyle not only keeps them out of touch with modern civilization, it also helps to preserve their archetypal tradition and customs. In fact the Abhuj Maria are one of the few tribes that have managed to keep their quintessential culture alive and unaffected by the vestiges of time. The tribal people are scantily clad and simply cover themselves with a loin cloth. However they are very



fond of traditional ethnic jewelry and adorn themselves with several iron rings strung around their neck. The women love wearing earring and sometimes pierce as many as 14 holes in their ears and hang two rings or studs from them.

### **Bison Horn Maria**

Bison Horn Maria is one of the famous tribal groups of India. Mostly found in Chhattisgarh's Bastar region, they are a major sub-caste of a tribal community called Gond. Apart from the Jagdalpur Tehsil towards the south of the river Indravati in the state of Chhattisgarh, they mainly reside in the district of Garhchiroli in Maharashtra as well as some parts of Madhya Pradesh. Their introvert nature makes them live in isolation in the interiors of dense forest areas of these states. This tribal community of Chhattisgarh derived their name from their unique custom of wearing a distinctive headdress, which resembles the horns of a wild bison. They generally wear that headdress during marriage dances or other ceremonies. This main distinct language spoken by this tribe of Chhattisgarh is Dandami Maria.

The Bison Horn Maria men have got a distinct hairstyle of long pony tail. Besides that, they carry a tobacco box and a special kind of comb. This comb remains attached to their loincloth. Women of Bison Horn tribal group generally dress in white skirts. They even use varied jewelry for adornment. The bison horn shaped headdress worn by them are nowadays made of cattle horns because of the scarcity of bison horns. Those headdresses are placed on a frame of bamboo and decorated with feathers of peacock or chicken and hanging cowry shell strings. Such a headdress is passed on from one generation to another.

### **Muria**

The Murias are one of one of the many tribes that inhabit Chhattisgarh. They are a prominent sub caste of the Gonds who dominate the populace of Chhattisgarh. The Muria tribesmen primarily reside in the dense forest zones of Narayanpur Tehsil and Kondagon Tehsil of Bastar District, the home of majority of the tribals. Unlike the Abhuj Maria and Bison Maria tribes who live in isolation in the secluded corners of the jungles, the Murias are more advanced and broadminded and live in the open amidst the vast rolling plains and valleys. The Muria economy is predominantly agrarian. They cultivate rice in plenty. Some Muria tribals also depend up on collecting forest products. The forest products are not only used to make useful products, the edible parts are also consumed by the poverty ridden tribals. In case of illness and maladies they seek the remedial powers of the Mahua plant. The tribals are a highly superstitious lot who believe in worshipping the cult gods and goddesses.

### **Halbaa**

The Halba tribe is a popularly known tribe who are widely dispersed all over Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. One of India's predominant tribes, the Halba tribals inhabit the districts of Durg, Bastar and Raipur in Chhattisgarh. The mannerisms and lifestyle of the Halbas who inhabit Bastar closely resemble that of their counterpart who resides in Andhra Pradesh's Warangal District. The Halba tribe owes its nomenclature to the term 'Hal' that locally means ploughing or farming. This clearly implies the Halbas were primarily farmers although nowadays they are involved in a myriad of professions of their choice. Of all the tribes that occupy Chhattisgarh, the Halbas are possibly the most affluent and progressive lot. They also enjoy the

privileged status of a high local caste and hence are deeply revered in the tribal society. The unique individuality of the Halbas is evinced by their apparels, dialects and traditional customs.

### **Dhurvaa**

Dhurvaa are possibly the most significant indigenous tribe that occupy the domicile of Chhattisgarh's Bastar District. In terms of social hierarchy, the Dhurvaas rank second only after the elite Bhatra tribals. The Dhurvaas are also recognized by the popular Parjaas that locally mean the Public. However the tribesmen prefer the nomenclature Dhurvaa that in their native dialect means a local village chieftain. The Dhurvaas are a proud, courageous and highly caste conscious race who only mix with people of an equal social standing. Their society is progressive and broadminded and polygamy is a common and accepted practice. The women, who are responsible for all domestic matters are held in high esteem and thus they are very haughty. The men are generally indolent and except for the routine cultivation and hunting, they don't take much interest in domestic affairs. The Dhurvas depend upon agriculture for their economic subsistence. The tribal people are also talented craftsmen whose expertise is manifested by the exquisite handicrafts that they make out of cane and other forest products. They are highly religious and pious and worship several local cult gods and goddesses.

**Table- 16 Distribution of Tribal Communities in Study Districts (Census, 2011)**

<b>Major Communities in Study districts and their % to total population of respective community in the State</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>ST Community</b>	<b>% to total population of the community in State</b>
Chhattisgarh	Gond	54.95
	Kawar	11.34
	Oraon	9.57
	Baiga	1.15
	Bhumia	1.46
	Korwa	1.65
	Nagesia	1.46
	Binjhar	1.53
	Dhanwar	0.65
	Kamar	0.34
	Bhunja	0.14
	Halba/ Halbi	4.8
	Pardhi	0.17
	Bhatra	2.73
	Gadaba	0.11
	<b>Total ST 42</b>	

As per the Census, 2011 the distribution of tribal communities in the study coverage area has been placed in the following table. The table shows that excepting a few tribes most of the tribes in all the districts taken for study the percentage of tribal population living in rural areas ordinarily remain above 90%.

**Table – 17The distribution of tribal communities in the study coverage**

Census District No.	District Name	Census Tribe No.	Tribal Community	Total population	Total Male	Total female	Rural population	% of Rural to Total
01	Koriya	503	Baiga	19,769	9,787	9,982	19,132	96.78
		505	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	12,682	6,404	6,278	11,798	93.03
		516	(Gond and sub group)	183,799	92,094	91,705	170,697	92.87
		520	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	33,364	16,889	16,475	31,162	93.40
		533	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	24,469	12,342	12,127	17,743	72.51
02	Surguja	500	All Schedule Tribes	1,300,628	652,799	647,829	1,248,135	95.96
		505	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	63,777	32,261	31,516	62,442	97.91
		516	(Gond and sub group)	439,926	220,490	219,436	427,848	97.25
		520	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	202,425	101,910	100,515	196,066	96.86
		527	Korwa, Kodaku	78,625	39,576	39,049	77,391	98.43
		533	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	285,885	142,756	143,129	260,373	91.08
03	Jashpur	516	(Gond and sub group)	67,725	33,672	34,053	64,996	95.97
		520	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	59,444	29,598	29,846	57,569	96.85
		527	Korwa, Kodaku	39,689	19,815	19,874	37,771	95.17
		532	Nagesia, Nagasia	34,387	17,151	17,236	32,938	95.79
		533	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	274,224	135,471	138,753	254,962	92.98
04	Raigarh	516	(Gond and sub group)	81,419	40,127	41,292	75,547	92.79
		520	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	181,196	89,406	91,790	176,344	97.32
		521	Khairwar, Kondar	116	62	54	64	55.17

		528	Majhi	23,838	11,948	11,890	23,676	99.32
		533	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	82,932	41,365	41,567	72,681	87.64
		541	Sawar, Sawara	46,411	23,070	23,341	42,978	92.60
05	Korba	511	Binjhar	25,413	12,695	12,718	21,923	86.27
		514	Dhanwar	23,821	11,985	11,836	22,236	93.35
		516	(Gond and sub group)	180,485	90,322	90,163	166,059	92.01
		520	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	168,595	83,645	84,950	149,231	88.51
		533	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	30,255	15,256	14,999	19,792	65.42
11	Raipur	500	All Schedule Tribes	476,446	235,271	241,175	407,912	85.62
		509	Bhunja	9,281	4,575	4,706	9,241	99.57
		511	Binjhar	13,991	6,836	7,155	13,639	97.48
		516	(Gond and sub group)	348,029	171,796	176,233	298,713	85.83
		518	Kamar	16,220	8,004	8,216	16,088	99.19
		520	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	44,895	22,165	22,730	41,946	93.43
13	Dhamtari	516	(Gond and sub group)	169,705	83,388	86,317	156,062	91.96
		517	Halba, Halbi	15,580	7,651	7,929	13,496	86.62
		518	Kamar	6,361	3,127	3,234	6,329	99.50
		520	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	13,655	6,722	6,933	12,723	93.17
		536	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, and sub-groups	567	282	285	536	94.53
14	Uttar Bastar Kanker	516	(Gond and sub group)	361,182	177,432	183,750	346,192	95.85
		517	Halba, Halbi	45,826	22,455	23,371	42,796	93.39
		533	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	3,601	1,901	1,700	3,303	91.72
15	Bastar	506	Bhattra	210,233	103,451	106,782	201,126	95.67
		515	Gadaba, Gadba	2,277	1,084	1,193	2,049	89.99
		516	(Gond and sub group)	675,573	330,467	345,106	640,579	94.82
		517	Halba, Halbi	31,937	15,906	16,031	27,074	84.77
		536	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, and sub-groups	3,262	1,646	1,616	3,112	95.40

16	Narayanpur	500	All Schedule Tribes	108,161	53,518	54,643	97,372	90.03
		516	(Gond and sub group)	96,158	47,582	48,576	89,781	93.37
		517	Halba, Halbi	11,239	5,507	5,732	7,123	63.38
17	Dakshin Bastar	506	Bhattra	2,446	1,217	1,229	944	38.59
		516	(Gond and sub group)	375,866	182,678	193,188	351,779	93.59
		517	Halba, Halbi	28,212	13,836	14,376	20,811	73.77
		533	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	1,125	641	484	313	27.82

The following table presents the top five numerically larger tribal communities in each of the study districts. However, in general, it is seen that the Gond and sub group, Oraon, Kawar and Halba communities are the major communities in the study area. However, the other communities like Baiga, Bhumia, Korwa, Sawar, Dhurva, Binjhwar, Dhanwar, Pardhi and sub groups, Gadaba, etc also add up in significant numbers to the tribal population in the said districts.

**Table- 18 Top five numerically larger tribal communities in each of the study districts**

State	District Name	Numerically Major ST 1	Numerically Major ST 2	Numerically Major ST 3	Numerically Major ST 4	Numerically Major ST 5
Chhatisgarh	Koriya	Gond and its sub groups	Kawar (synonyms and sub groups)	Oraon and sub groups	Baiga	Bhumia and sub group
	Surguja	Gond and its sub groups	Oraon and sub groups	Kawar (synonyms and sub groups)	Korwa, Kodaku	Bhumia and sub group
	Jashpur	Oraon and sub groups	Gond and its sub groups	Kawar (synonyms and sub groups)	Korwa, Kodaku	Nagesia
	Raigarh	Kawar (synonyms and sub groups)	Oraon and sub groups	Gond and its sub groups	Sawar	Majhi
	Korba	Gond and its sub groups	Kawar (synonyms and sub groups)	Oraon and sub groups	Binjhwar	Dhanwar
	Raipur	Gond and its sub groups	Kawar (synonyms and sub groups)	Kamar	Binjhwar	Bhunja

	Dhamtari	Gond and its sub groups	Halba, Halbi	Kawar (synonyms and sub groups)	Kamar	Pardhi and affinal groups
	Uttar Bastar Kanker	Gond and its sub groups	Halba, Halbi	Oraon and sub groups		
	Bastar	Gond and its sub groups	Bhattra	Halba, Halbi	Pardhi and affinal groups	Gadaba
	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Gond and its sub groups	Halba, Halbi	Oraon and sub groups	Bhattra	

## CHAPTER -4

### TRIBAL SPORTS STARS AND POTENTIAL SPORTSPERSONS IN THREE STATES

All the three states studied in this attempt have number of tribal sportspersons who have brought laurels to the respective states and have also brought fame for the Nation. While some sportspersons have stood victorious in many of the individual and team level games and sports, there are many who have not been able to earn a victory although the glory of participation in such events have made them popular in the games and sports subject of India. The sports stars have been at various levels of their achievements, while some have been continuing with the games and sports many have retired. The sports stars who have made their presence in the National and International level competitions irrespective of whether they got medals or not; the ones who have been able to make new records at National level competitions and earned medals; and the ones who have earned prestigious recognitions and awards at National level and State level have been enlisted in the following section. Total 82 tribal sports talents (Odisha – 42, Jharkhand -30 and Chhatisgarh – 10) have been featured. The following sections present profiles of the tribal sportspersons who have brought laurels to their respective states. The data presented here has been taken sourced from primary and secondary sources.

#### TRIBAL SPORTS LAURELS OF ODISHA

##### HOCKEY

###### Dilip Tirkey

Born in Odisha's *Sundergarh* district, Padmashree Dilip Tirkey is the only from Scheduled Tribe community from India to have represented India in Olympics thrice (1996 at Atlanta, 2000 at Sydney, 2004 at Athens). He has also led the Indian Men's Hockey Team as the captain. Dilip Tirkey is highly noted for his signature moves on the field & for being a source of inspiration to many. Dilip has attained the tag of being one of the best defenders of his time. He is currently leading a new lease of life as a Rajya Sabha MP & the mentor of Odisha based Hockey India League team, 'Kalinga Lancers.' He is a proud winner of the coveted Padma Shree, Arjuna Award and the Ekalavya Award.



###### Ignace Tirkey

Belonging to *Sundergarh*, this mid-fielder plays as a Fullback. Having captained the Indian team for some time, Ignace has proven his abilities and skills on the field. He has also participated in the 2004 Athens Olympics. That apart, he played a vital role in helping India win its first gold in Asian Hockey Cup tournaments. He is a proud recipient of the Padma Shree, Arjuna Award & the Ekalavya Award.



###### Lazarus Barla

Lazarus Barla hails from *Savnamara*, near *Sundargarh* district, is a field hockey defender who has represented India in the Summer Olympics held at Sydney in 2000. He made his International debut in 1997 in the Junior World Cup tournament. Since



then he has played in almost 159 International matches. Besides, he has participated in the World Cup held at Kuala Lumpur and Utrecht apart from being the captain of the Indian team in the Junior Asia Cup. Interestingly, he has played all the major International and national tournaments during his short career.

### **Birendra Lakra**

An Asian & Commonwealth medal winner, Birendra was born in the Lachhada village of Sundergarh district. Birendra was the face of Indian Men's Hockey at the Youth Olympics at Sydney in 2009. He also played London Olympics in 2012. This all-rounder has played more than 100 International matches for India. And very recently, Birendra has been signed with the "Ranchi Rays" franchise of the 2015 session of Hockey India League. He has brought much fame & several accolades to Odisha & the entire nation for his amazing field performances!

### **William Xalxo**

This Odisha born talented hockey player was a part of the Indian Men's Hockey Team comprising the 2004, Athens Olympics. He has been instrumental in supporting and backing up the team during all crucial times at big games and tournaments. With a good tactical understanding on the field and a motivating team spirit, William has often attained the tag of being a skillful player by his team-mates and coach alike!



### **Namita Tappo**

Her selection to the Junior National team for World Cup along with 3 other Odia players, Anupa Barla, Lilima Minz & Deep Grace Ekka made Namita a glorious sportsperson. Until now, she has played 92 International matches for India including some major tournaments like Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and World League. Moreover she was a part of the Indian team which won bronze medal in 2014 Asian Games and Silver Medal in Commonwealth Games. In 2014, Namita was awarded the upcoming player of the year award (Women-Under 21) by Hockey India for her outstanding performance.



### **Lilima Minz**

She happens to be one of the most promising players that Odisha has ever produced. From taking a control of mid-field to strategising attacks with other forward players, Lilima masters it all. She was even a part of the Indian Women's Hockey Team that made history by winning the bronze medal for the first time in women's junior Hockey World Cup in July 2013. So far, Minz has represented India in 72 International matches including some major tournaments like Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Hockey League and Hawks Bay Cup.



### **Sunita Lakra**

Sunita Lakra belonging to Rourkela, Odisha is considered to be the backbone of Indian women's Hockey team defense. She has earned reputation of playing 71 International matches. Some of her big achievements were when she represented India's at the 2014 Asian Games in Incheon where team India bagged the bronze





medal. A year after this, she helped her team in attaining the top position in the women's Hockey League Round 2. However, Sunita's breakthrough moment was in August 2015 when the Indian women's hockey squad qualified for Rio Olympics after a hiatus of 36 years.

### **Deep Grace Ekka**

She is a star performer of the Indian women's hockey team, and has represented the country in 101 International matches. Hailing from Sundergarh district of Odisha, Ekka has played a pivotal role in making her team win silver at the Women's Asian Champions Trophy, 2013 and bronze at the women's Hockey Asia Cup in the same year. In fact, she was also a member of the squad for the 17th Asian Games at Incheon where Indian secured the bronze medal by beating Japan.



### **Jyoti Sunita Kullu**

Born on 10th September 1978 in Sundargarh in [Orissa](#), Jyoti Sunita Kullu, is a female hockey player of India. She made her first appearance for India in 1996 in Delhi at the Indira Gandhi Gold Cup. In 2002 she became the top scorer of the Champions Challenge tournament in Johannesburg, South Africa, with five goals in six matches. In the same year Kullu won the Gold medal with India at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, England. Jyoti Sunita Kullu is a team member of the Indian women's hockey and has received the [Arjuna Award](#) for 2006. She received Biju Patnaik Outstanding Sportspersons Award in 2006.



She has completed her 12th standard. She Married in April 2006 to Albert Tete, hockey player. She is working with Rail Coach Factory in [Kapurthala](#).

## **ARCHERY**

*There are many archery talents from tribal communities of Odisha, many of whom are catching up the pace to earn medals in international events. Amongst the achieving archers as well as the potential archers, again the SAI Sundargarh and SAI-HAL Sunabeda have been on a forward march. Some of the archery talents who have been in lime light are*

### **Rajesh Durua**

*Rajesh Durua came to limelight when he, being part of the Sundargarh archery team, won gold medal in the team event in the 37th National Sub-Junior Archery Championship held at Kalinga Stadium recently. He belongs to Durua community that is mainly distributed in the Koraput region. Rajesh could be easily spotted right on the first day of 37th National Sub-Junior Archery Championship held at Kalinga Stadium recently, when he secured bronze medal in his favour in the boys' 20m individual event.*

### **Surendra Murmu**

This boy from Sundargarh belonging to Santhal community was part of the team event on the concluding day of 37th National Sub-Junior Archery Championship held at Kalinga Stadium recently. The team bagged gold medal.

### **Jitrai Ho**

*He belongs to the Ho community and hails from Rourkela. He has been under coaching at SAI Sundargarh. He came to lime light when he as part of the boys team contributed to the winning of gold medal in the 37th National Sub-Junior Archery Championship held at Kalinga Stadium recently.*

### **Suryakanta Karjimajhi**

*Suryakanta is an archer having been coached at SAI Sundargarh. He came to lime light with winning of gold medal in a team event at 37th National Sub-Junior Archery Championship held at Kalinga Stadium recently.*

**Champa Hanhaga, Sakuntala Sabar, Salge Soren** – the three tribal girls in the team of four won a bronze in archery in the Indian round of 37th National Sub-Junior Archery Championship held at Kalinga Stadium recently. All these girls got coaching in archery at SAI Sundargarh.

## **BLIND CRICKET**

### **Sukhram Majhi**

Bhubaneswar played host to a thrilling match of T20 Blind World Cup for the first time recently. Amidst a lot of cheer and applause, the Indian team scripted an emphatic nine-wicket victory over New Zealand. Besides fans of the game, close to 1000 differently-abled children from special schools from all across Odisha were also present at the venue. That is where the Odisha boy from Koraput Sukhram Majhi belonging to Paraja tribe sparkled with a tight knock of 56 runs in 25 balls that included 11 boundaries and won the Man of the Match award.



## **RUGBY**

In the Women's Rugby National team of India consisting of 12 players six girls are from Odisha. Amongst them there are four tribal girls **Sanjukta Munda, Meerarani Hembram, Hupi Majhi and Manjulata Pradhan** who outshone for their high caliber in scoring. According to the tournament statistics, *Hupi Majhi* was one of the top three try scorers of the tournament and *Meerarani Hembram* was the third highest in the conversions. All the girls are students at Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS). The girls were selected for 'India Women Rugby Team and represented India in Asia Rugby Women's Sevens Tournament held at Colombo, Srilanka from 15th to 16th Oct 2016.

Meerarani Hembram (+3 3rd yr Arts), Sanjukta Munda (+3 3rd yr Arts), Hupi Majhi (+3 1st yr Arts), Manjulata Pradhan (+2 2nd yr Arts) and Bhagyalaxmi Barik selected for "India Women Rugby Team" to the will proceed to fight for the country along with the Indian Women Rugby Team on 13th Oct 2016.

### **Hupi Majhi**

When eight-year-old Hupi Majhi was sent to a boarding school in Bhubaneswar Growing up in the small village of Dhatika, just north of



the district headquarters Kendujhar, Hupi was raised according to a strict custom — as a girl, she must be kept indoors as much as possible. However, her talent and spirit was well nurtured at the Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences. As she stated, initially she was scared of talking to people and hence used to bunk classes. Further, she had reasonable inhibitions in communication as she couldn't speak Oriya, because she grew up speaking Santhal.

### **Bikash Chandra Murmu**

He has the glory as the Captain of the India under-14 team that lifted the International School Rugby Tournament in London. His team, Jungle Crows, won the tournament, the de facto World Cup at that level, beating a more experienced South African team, Langa Lions, 19-5.

He and his team-mates—**Chittaranjan Murmu, Babulal Malka, Rajkishore Murmu, Bukei Hansda, Niranjan Biswal, Hadi Dhangra Majhi, Sahadev Majhi, Gorang Jamuda, Narasingh Kerei**, Barial Behera and **Ganesh Hembram**—are all tribal boys and hail from some of the most backward districts of Orissa.

The team has students from Classes 6 to 9, hailing from different tribes across Orissa. Captain Raj Kishore Murmu, Vice-captain Bikash Chandra Murmu and Chittaranjan Murmu and Bukai Hansda are from the Santhal tribe.

The other players are Babula Melaka from the Saora tribe mainly concentrated in Rayagada and Gajapati districts; Hadidhangada Majhi from the Bonda tribe; Niranjan Biswal from the Bhumija tribe concentrated in Mayurbhanj district; Barial Beshra from the Ho tribe; Sahadev Majhi from the Ho-Munda tribe; Narasingha Kerai from the Saunti tribe; and Gauranga Jamuda from the Munda tribe.

The boys are studying at Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, a residential institution for tribal students in Bhubaneswar. In an interview to media Dr. Achyut Samanta, founder of KISS stated 'what makes their achievement even more remarkable is that the boys started playing rugby barely four months ago'. The Orissa boys were trained by Jungle Crows' English Rugby Association coach Paul Walsh and Kolkata-based coach Sellen Tudu, apart from Sanjaya Patra of KISS.

## **KHO-KHO**

### **Mandakini Majhi**

Mandakini Majhi is a +3 1st year commerce student of Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS) has been selected for South Asian Federation (SAF) Games 2016. She was selected in Indian women Kho-Kho team for the 12th SAF Games. She is the first girl from Odisha to represent India in SAF Games. She has come from a very poor Kondh family from Ludhipada village of Bolangir district of Odisha. Father Rajiv Majhi and mother Rama Majhi are very poor. They depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Before this Mandakini has achieved many successes to her credit including 2nd place in 19th East Zone National Kho-Kho Championship 2014 held at Bihar; Participated in 59th National School Games 2013-14 held at Delhi; Represented Odisha in 46th Senior National Kho-Kho Championship 2012-13 held at Baramati, Maharashtra; has been place in 3rd position in Junior National Kho-Kho Championship 2014 held at Rajasthan. Before this historic achievement Mandakini



has gained many successes to her credit including 2nd place in 19th East Zone National Kho-Kho Championship 2014 held at Bihar; Participated in 59th National School Games 2013-14 held at Delhi. She has also participated in 33rd Junior National Kho-Kho Championship 2013 held at Himachal Pradesh and placed in 3rd position in National Cadet Corps National Games From 17th Oct to 28th Oct 2013.

## **ROWING**

### **Pramila Prava Minz**

She is an Indian [rower](#) from [Odisha](#). She won a bronze medal in [Women coxless pair](#) event with [Pratima Puhan](#) of Odisha in the [2010 Asian Games](#). She wrote the rowing history for India by becoming the first woman of the country along with her team mate Pratima Puhan by winning a bronze medal clocking seven minutes and 47.50 in 2010 Asian Games at [Guangzhou](#), China on November 19, 2010.

## **SHOOTING**

The Odisha Rifle Association at the Utkal Karate School in Bhubaneswar selected six shooters-Ashish Nayak, **Bhabani Prasad Haiburu**, Debasish Rout and Sonali Sibasish Swain for the 10-metre air rifle event and Sandeep Mohanty and **Saibani Oram** for the 10-metre air pistol event for the 5th Gun for Glory Shooting Championship held in Pune. Bhabani Prasad Haiburu and Saibani Oram belong to tribal communities and are now renowned for their participation in National events on shooting.

### **Sahebani Oram**

The promising multi talented Sahebani Oram who has received appreciations, accolades and laurels in shooting, athletics and rugby won the Gold medal in Senior Women 0.177 Air Pistol Event of the 5<sup>th</sup> Odisha state shooting championship held at BBSR. In her National career in shooting she has won gold medal in Senior Women's 10m Air Pistol Category, scoring 362 out of a possible 400 in the 4<sup>th</sup> Gun For Glory Shooting Championship, organized at Pune from January 15 to 21, 2005. She is better featured in her career in athletics category.

## **FOOTBALL**

Four Odisha girls have been nominated in the 18-member under-14 girls national team selected to play in the AFC South-central regional competition held in Kathmandu.

The four players are **Janaki Murmu**, **Iva Panna**, Banya Kabiraj and **Shanti Murmu**. While **Shanti** and Banya belong to Bhubaneswar sports hostel (COE), **Janaki** is a student of KISS, Bhubaneswar and **Eva** belongs to Sundargarh. The tribal girls trio are the future of women's football in Odisha. While Shanti and Janaki belong to Santhal community, Eva belongs to Kharia community. Eva has earlier experience of playing in the AFC competition as part of the under-16 team. It may be noted that after winning the cup for four consecutive years, India had lost out to Nepal last year and was adjudged runners-up.

### **Bekey Oram**

Bekey Oram of Odisha has been selected by All India Football Federation for the India U-16 football team to participate in the India-Egypt friendship cup 2017 scheduled to be held at Cairo in Egypt.

## ATHLETICS

### Purnima Hembram

Purnima Hembram belonging to the Munda community in Odisha is now one of the most dependable medal winning athletes of Odisha. In her appearance in state level competition she won two gold medals in under -18 girls' heptathlon and javelin events of the state athletics championship at Adaspur, Cuttack in 2008. At the zonal level she won one silver medal in girls-18 shot-put event of the 26<sup>th</sup> East Zone Junior Athletic Championship, held at Kolkata on sep-20 and 21 2014; and she won gold medal (girls-18 100m hurdles) in the 21<sup>st</sup> East Zone Athletic Championship held at Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar from August 16-18, 2009.



Her National level performances includes winning of gold medal in 100m hurdles in the 57<sup>th</sup> National Senior Athletics Championship, held at Guntur (A.P) from July 15-18, 2017; Silver medal in Heptathlon in 21<sup>st</sup> Federation Cup National Senior Athletics Championship held at NS-NIS in Patiala from June 1 to 4, 2017; Gold in 100 m hurdles in the first and third leg of Indian Grand Prix, held at New Delhi and won bronze in long jump; Gold medal for Indian railway in women's 100 m event in the 56<sup>th</sup> National Open Athletic Championship Lucknow on September 28, 2016; Gold medal in 400m hurdles on her maiden attempt in 56<sup>th</sup> National Inter-State Senior Athletics Championship, Hyderabad, June 29,2016; Gold medal in heptathlon and 400m relay of the 55<sup>th</sup> Inter-State Senior Athletics Championship; Gold in heptathlon in 19<sup>th</sup> Federation Cup Senior National Athletics Championship Mangaluru from May 1-4, 2015; won silver medal for ONGC in 53<sup>rd</sup> National open Athletics championship Ranchi from September 7 to 10, 2013 and won silver in 51<sup>st</sup> Open National Athletics Championship in Kolkata n September-12, 2011.

In her international sports career she has brought laurels to the State on many occasions. Her performances includes Bronze medal in Women's Heptathlon with 5511 points in the 21<sup>st</sup> Asian Athletics Championship at Wuhan in china on June 4, 2015; bagged gold medal in Women Heptathlon event, logging 4,979 points in the 15<sup>th</sup> Asian Junior Athletics Championship at Colombo (Srilanka) on June 12 ,2012.

She was conferred with the Biju Pattnaik sports person of the year, 2015 and conferred with the 22<sup>nd</sup> Ekalabya Award-2014.

Purnima is a multi-talented athlete of repute and is still performing well. She is one of the promising athletes for the upcoming Asian Athletics meet scheduled to be held in Odisha in the middle of 2017.

### Sahebani Oram

Born on 28<sup>th</sup> May 1976 in Oram family at Khamar of Sundargarh district in Odisha Sahebani has brought laurels to the State by dint of her ever increasing sports performances in the Athletics and shooting category. She came to limelight after winning Silver medal in the 10<sup>th</sup> Federation Cup National Senior Athletic Championship, March 2004, New



Delhi. Subsequently, she has been consistently adding up laurels to her credit and to the credit of the State. At the National level, she holds the women 400m hurdles meet record of 57.60 seconds which she achieved in the Federation Cup National Senior Athletics Championship, held in June 2002. She won Gold in women 400 hurdles in the 7<sup>th</sup> Federation Cup National Senior Athletics Championship, held at Bangalore in July 2001; Gold medal in 100m hurdles at the Senior Inter-State Federation Cup Athletics Championship at Chennai in 2001-2002; won Gold medal in 1600m event in National Games and Silver in 100m hurdles at Bangalore in 1997.

Her International career started with her qualification for the 400m hurdles final in the 14<sup>th</sup> Asian Athletic Championship at Colombo in August 2002. She helped India win the 400m Womens' relay gold in the Junior Asian Athletics Championship at Delhi in 1996.

Along with these talents, she played rugby and made it to the Indian probable's team just three months after taking to the sports in 2010.

She was conferred with Biju Pattnaik Outstanding Sports Persons of the year Award 2001.

### **Jauna Murmu**

Jauna Murmu (born 16 August 1990) is an Indian [sprint runner](#) and [hurdler](#) from Odisha who specializes in [400m](#). She belongs to [Mayurbhanj District](#) of [Odisha](#). She has received coaching from Arun Kumar Das and Subash Chandra Dasmohapatra. As on date she has participated in multiple International and National competitions. As her record goes, she finished 4th in [400m hurdles](#) in [2010 Asian Games](#) held in [Guangzhou](#), China, in 2010; won gold medal in women's [400 m hurdles](#) event, clocking 57.39 seconds and claimed one bronze in [400 m sprint](#) with a timing of 53.17 seconds in the [3rd Asian All Star Athletics Meet](#), at New Delhi in July, 2010; she bagged two gold medals in the 400m hurdles and the 4 x 400m relay in the South Asian Games, 2016. In the National events, out of many, she won silver medal in women's 400m event of the [National Inter-State Senior Athletics Championship](#), clocking 52.78 seconds at Patiala, Punjab on August 6, 2010.



### **Pramila Krisani**

Born on 9 January 1996 in a remote village of Lamtaput, the girl belonging to Paraja tribal community in Koraput has elevated herself to be an icon of women weightlifting sportspersons. She emerged victorious in women's 53kg categories in the 30th Women Senior National Weightlifting Championship in Jaipur. In the women's 53kg category, she secured first place with a total lift of 177kg (77+100). Her achievements so far include winning a gold medal for Khurda with the total lift of 163 K.G in women's 53 KG category of the State Weightlifting Championship held at Berahampur on February 23, 2014. At the National level she won three gold medals in 53kg category of the 30<sup>th</sup> Senior Women National Weightlifting Championship by lifting 77 kg in a snatch, 100 kg in clean and Jerk for a total of 177 kg at Jaipur on March 12, 2015. She won one Silver medal in the Asian Junior Weightlifting Championship in girls 53 kg category at Doha, Qatar in January 2015; won the best lifter award in the girls category bagging three gold medals in the 6<sup>th</sup> Youth National Weightlifting Championship, which was held at Yamuna Nagar, Haryana from January 2 to 4, 2011. Adding to these she bagged one Gold medal in 53kg class, lifting 66+87kg in the



Youth National Championship at Durg, Chhattishgarh in 2009; won Gold medal in 53kg class lifting 65+85kg in School National Championship at Aurangabad, Maharashtra in 2009; won gold in 53 kg class lifting 62+82kg in the School National Championship, Patiala, Punjab in 2008; bagged one Gold medal in 53kg class of the School National Championship at Sangli, Maharashtra in 2006.

She made her international debut in Youth World Championship at Penang, Malaysia in 2008. Her International career came to limelight when she was adjudged best women lifter by winning one gold and one silver in 53kg junior and Senior Categories of the Commonwealth Weightlifting Championship held in Pune from October 10 to 16, 2015. She participated in Junior World Weightlifting Championship held at Kazanin, Russia from 21<sup>st</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> June 2014; won Silver medal in Commonwealth Junior Weightlifting Championship held at Penang in Malaysia from November 24-30, 2013; represented India in the Senior World Weightlifting Championship held at Paris, France from November 5 to 13, 2011 and also represented in the junior weightlifting world championship at Malaysia from June 30- July 7, 2011. She won 3 silver medals in women 53kg category in 13<sup>th</sup> Asian Youth Weightlifting Championship at Pattaya, Thailand on September 6, 2011; bagged gold medal in the 53kg girl's category in Youth Commonwealth Championship at Cape Town, South Africa on October 11, 2011 and also bagged silver in the Junior Commonwealth Championship; bagged one silver medal in the youth Commonwealth Championship at Penag, Malaysia in 2010.

## **JHARKHAND**

### **ARCHERY**

#### **Padmashree Deepika Kumari**

Deepika Kumari was born on 13 June 1994 in a Oram family in Ratu Chati village, 15 km away from Ranchi. As a child, she practised archery while aiming for mangoes with stones. Deepika practised archery using homemade bamboo bows and arrows. Deepika's cousin Vidya Kumari, then an archer residing at Tata Archery Academy, helped her develop her talent. she hit the headline in 2005 when she entered Arjun Archery Academy at Kharsawan. However, her professional archery journey began in 2006 when she joined Tata Archery Academy. She lives in Jamshedpur started archery in 2006, right handed, Her arrows are 28" long and her draw weight is 40 lbs. she is currently ranked No.5 in world ranking and she was at one point of time the number one in world ranking.



As to her reputation, she won gold medals in the Women's Individual Recurve event and in Women's Team Recurve event in the Commonwealth Games, 2010. She qualified for Summer Olympics in 2012 held at London although she finished at 8<sup>th</sup> position. She was conferred Arjuna Award in the year 2012; honoured with FCCI Sportsperson of the Year Award, in 2014; and in 2016 she was conferred the Padmashri Award.

Her other achievements includes 50 Medals in Paralympic finals; Gold medal in 11<sup>th</sup> Youth World Archery Championship held in Ogden, USA in 2009; Represented India Women's Team in World Championships: 2011, Toronto; 2015, Copenhagen; represented India (Individual) in World Cup:



2011, Istanbul; 2012, Tokyo; 2013, Sanghai; Commonwealth Games: 2010, Delhi (recurve individual); 2010. Delhi (Recurve team); Asian Games: 2010, Guangjhou (recurve team)

### **Jhunu Hansda (F)**

Jhunu Hansda is an Indian Ace Archer who won back to back three gold medals in USA at the World Police and Fire Games. Hansda set a new world record in the Women's 70m event in 2005 and logging 352 points at the National Ranking Archery Circuit Tournament in Delhi. In 2006, she created a new compound world record by shooting 1,405 points in Jamsedpur. In 2007, Hansda bagged a bronze medal in individual and a silver medal in a team event in compound round in Asian Archery Championship in China.

The Jharkhand girl beat the previous record of Valery Fabrie of France set in 2001 by three points. Ironically, Jhunu was not aware of the feat as the table officials could arrive at this conclusion only after all the scores were computed an hour after the final round of competitions were completed this evening. Incidentally, Jhunu also set a new National record for the combined total with a tally of 1389 points beating her own record of 1,379. In the women's compound overall tally, Jhunu topped the table with 2,768 points followed by Bansara Lin Dhar of Tata Academy (2603 points) and Sakro Besra of Jharkhand (2589 points).

### **Purnima Mahato**

Purnima Mahato is an Indian archer and archery coach from [Jamshedpur](#), India. She has won the Indian National Archery Championships and a silver medal at the [1998 Commonwealth Games](#). She was a coach for the Indian national team at the 2008 Summer Olympics and was selected to coach the team at the 2012 Summer Olympics. She was awarded [Dronacharya award](#) from [President of India](#) for 2013 on 29 August 2013.



As a child, Mahato watched archery at a range in Birsanagar, Jamshedpur. She got training there before moving to a range at Burma mines, Jamshedpur when the one in Birsanagar closed. She made it to the Indian National Team in 1992, and moved to [Delhi](#) to train with the team.

As an archer, Mahato earned medals in both National and International archery competitions. She was also an Indian National Champion. At the 1993 International Archery Championship, she earned a gold medal in the team event. At the 1994 Pune National Games, she won six [gold medals](#) in archery. She competed at the 1994 Asian Games but did not get any medal. In 1997 at the National Championships, she earned two gold medals and set two national records. She earned a silver medal at the [1998 Commonwealth Games](#). At the 1999 Indian National Games, [Dola Banerjee](#) broke a national record Mahato had set two years earlier in the 30m archery event.

Mahato graduated herself to the level of an archery coach. Starting in 1994, she coached at the Tata Archery Academy, a position she had held as of 2012. Archers she has personally coached include 2012 Summer Olympian [Deepika Kumari](#).

Mahato has been a coach for Indian National Teams at several events including the 2005 Senior World Outdoor Archery Championship at Spain, where her team earned a silver medal. She also



coached the Indian side at the [Senior Asian Archery Championship, 2007](#) in China, where the men's team she coached finished first and the women's team she coached finished third. She was an assistant coach for India at the [2008 Summer Olympics](#). She also coached the Indian side at the 2008 World Cup in Croatia, where her archers earned a silver medal and a bronze medal at the event. She coached India at the 2009 World Youth Archery Championship. She coached the three Indian archers at the 2010 Archery World Cup Grand. She coached the Indian national team at the [2010 Asian Games](#), where her archers earned two bronze medals in the individual events. She coached the Indian national team at the [2010 Commonwealth games](#), with her archers earning three gold and two bronze medals. At the Global Sports Summit TURF 2011, she was named the coach of the year. She got [Ram Dayal Munda Award](#) for Best Coach of the year from [Government of Jharkhand](#) on [Olympic Day Run](#) celebrations, 23 June 2012 at [Ranchi](#).

Mahato was selected to represent India at the [2012 Summer Olympics](#) as the national team's coach. Purnima Mahato was awarded [Dronacharya award](#) from [President of India](#) for 2013 on 29 August 2013. Purnima Mahato is the first woman of [Jharkhand](#) to be awarded with Prestigious [Dronacharya Award](#).

## HOCKEY

### Michael Kindo

He is one of the most well known legendary hockey player and visionary from Jharkhand. Born in June, 1947 he represented India in [1972 Summer Olympics](#) and won the bronze medal. He was a member of the team that won the World Cup in 1975. He played at full back position. He was awarded an [Arjuna Award](#) for his achievements. He represented India in 1972 Summer Olympics and won the bronze medal. He was a member of the team that won the World Cup in 1975. He played at full back position. He hails from Jharkhand state in India. He was born 20 June 1947. He was awarded an Arjuna Award for his achievements.



### Birendra Lakra

Birendra Lakra was born on 3 February 1990 in the [Simdega district](#) of [Jharkhand](#) in a hockey players' family. He was born to the [Oraon tribe](#) family in a small village of Nongada in Jharkhand in the border of Odisha. He is an [Indian](#) professional [field hockey](#) player. He represented India in Men's Hockey during the [2012 London Olympics](#). Lakra's elder brother Bimal has played as a midfielder for India. His sister Asunta Lakra has played for India Women's Hockey Team and captained the side.



Birendra Lakra, trained at Rourkela Steel Plant's SAIL Hockey Academy made his debut in the Indian junior team on Singapore tour in 2007. He represented India in the Test series against South Africa in 2012, the Champions Challenge Tournament in South Africa in 2011, the SAAF Games at Dhaka in 2010, at the Youth Olympics at Sydney in 2009, at the Junior World Cup at Singapore in 2009.

He scored the first goal in India's stupendous victory in the final game of the Olympic Hockey Qualifying Tournament against France. He played a key role in taking India in to the semifinals of [2012 Champions trophy](#). India defeated Belgium with the help of a single goal that was produced

by the magical pass given by Birendra Lakra to the forward. With this India entered the semifinals of champion's trophy after eight long years.

In the auction of the inaugural [Hockey India League](#) season, Lakra was bought by the [Ranchi](#) franchise for USD 41,000 with his base price being USD 9,250. The Ranchi team was named [Ranchi Rhinos](#). The team finished first in the [inaugural season](#) and third in the [2014 season](#). Following disputes between the franchise and Hockey India, the team decided to pull out, after which Lakra signed with the [Ranchi Rays](#) franchise from the [2015 season](#).

### **Masira Surin**

She belongs to the Ho community in Jharkhand and was born on November 18, 1981. Currently she is a member of the [India Women's National field hockey team](#). She played with the team when it won the Gold at the [Manchester 2002 Commonwealth Games](#).



### **Kanti Baa**

Her contributions to the India Women's Hockey Team have been immense. Born in a Ho family in Simdega on November 15, 1979, she liked playing hockey right from childhood and particularly during her school days at Bariyatu Government Girls High School. In her hockey career, she has competed in both domestic and international circuits. She made her first appearance in 1999 at Australia 4 Nation Tournament. This aggressive player in the India Women's Hockey Team put her best strategies in the Commonwealth Games 2002 that led the team to win a Gold medal. She works for the Central Railway in Mumbai.



### **Sumrai Tete**

Born on November 15, 1979 in a Kharia family, Sumrai used to be a popular name when she was member of the [India Women's National Field Hockey Team](#). She played with the team and the team won the Gold medal at the Commonwealth Games, 2002 at [Manchester](#).

### **Manohar Topno**

Manohar Topno is a legendary hockey (Born 1958) is an Indian [field hockey](#) player and is an icon for current Jharkhand state Field Hockey. He competed at the [1984 Summer Olympics](#) in [Los Angeles](#), where the Indian team placed fifth. He belongs to Munda tribal community.



## **FOOTBALL**

### **Asha Kumari**

Asha Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 17, she was born in a Oram (ST) family in a remote village Karma Toli, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is Goal Keeper.

### **Neeta Kumari**

Neeta Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 17, she was born in a Oram (ST) family in a remote village Hutup, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is Mid Fielder.

### **Renu Kumari**

Renu Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 16, she was born in a Oram (ST) family in a remote village Hutup, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is Goal Keeper.

### **Sharda Kumari**

Sharda Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 16, she was born in a Oram (ST) family in a remote village Duhu, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is Goal Keeper.

### **Lakshmi Kumari**

Aged about 17, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Hutup, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Lakshmi Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is forward player.

### **Sushma Kumari (Defender)**

Sushma Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 17, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Sildri, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is defender.

### **Shivani Toppo**

She came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 17, she was born in a Oram (ST) family in a remote village Hutup, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a

NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. She plays in right forward position.

#### **Manisha Tirkey**

Manisha Tirkey came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 18, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Karmatoli, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is right forward.

#### **Sunita Kumari (Defender)**

Aged about 18, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Koelari, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Sunita Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is defender.

#### **Chanda Kumari**

Aged about 17, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Karmatoli, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Chanda Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is left forward player.

#### **Supriya Kumari (Right-back defender)**

Supriya Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 18, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Rukka Tungritoli, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is right back defender.

#### **Kusum Kumari**

Kusum Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 18, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Hutup, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is right forward.

#### **Urmila Kumari (Midfield)**

The midfielder Urmila Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Aged about 18, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Sildri Halchanda, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future.

#### **Poonam Kumari**

Aged about 17, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Hutup, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Poonam Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is forward player.

#### **Rinki Kumari**

Aged about 17, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Karmatoli of Hutup, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Rinki Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is forward player.

#### **Meena Kumari**

Aged about 16, she was born in Oram (ST) family in a remote village Koliary, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Meena Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team centre midfielder.

#### **Pushpa Kumari (Right defender)**

Aged about 20, she was born in Munda (ST) family in a remote village Hisatu, near Ormanjhi in Ranchi district. Poonam Kumari came to limelight when her team secured third prize at Gasteiz Cup, Spain, 2011. Her breakthrough into football happened when she played a tournament organized and facilitated by a NGO called Yuva under Jharkhand State Football Association (JSFA). Although she has not received any honour as on yet, she is a promising player for future. Her position in the team is right defender.

### **BOXING**

#### **Mishal Banjamini Lakra**

Mishal Benjamin Lakra is the Boxing icon of Jharkhand. He won Silver medal in 56th Senior National Boxing Championship held at Hyderabad in 2009; won Gold medal in 34th National Games (Men Boxing) 2011 at Jamshedpur; and in the 65th All India Inter Railway Men Boxing Championship at

Karnail Stadium he won a Silver medal. He has graduated himself to the level of an International Boxer through his persistent efforts. He belongs to the Oram community.

### **Laxmi Padya**

Laxmi has elevated herself to the level of an International Boxer through consistent performances at the National level. She won Bronze medal in 9th Senior Women National Boxing Championships at St. John's College, 2008; won Gold medal in 58th All India Police Women Boxing Championship, Pune, 2010; Silver medal in 11th Senior Women National Boxing Championships at Thrissur, 2010; Gold medal in 34th National Games (Women Boxing) 2011 at Jamshedpur; and won a Gold medal in 60th All India Police Women Boxing Championship, 2012.

## **LAWN BALLING**

### **Rupa Rani Tirkey**

She was part of India National Team, among the 10-member lawn ball squad comprising five men and five women. In the team there were five players from Jharkhand including Rupa Rani Tirkey who hails from an Oram family in Ranchi. Sunil Bahadur, Chandan Kumar Singh, Dinesh Kumar, Lovely Choubey were the others who too hail from state capital Ranchi.



### **Krishna Xalxo**

Most Indians couldn't have imagined anything in common between lawn balling and Jharkhand until the Commonwealth Games began in the Capital. Eight out of Twelve players from Ranchi, Jharkhand that was enough to prove the standing of Jharkhand in Lawn balling discipline. Krishna Xalxo was one of the team members who emerged as a promising player for the medal. What is more important about Krishna is that, as she stated, she was drawn to this discipline due to the uncertainty in his participation in National Football Team.

Although the team had just two years' experience, it won the 2009 Asian Lawn balls Championship in Shenzhen and also came up with a commendable show in the Asia-Pacific Championships. In April the team finished fourth in the women's triple at the eight-nation meet in Delhi.

## **CHHATTISHGARH**

### **ARCHERY**

#### **Laxmi Rani Manjhi**

She is part of Indian Archery Women Team who got recognition when the archery academy selectors visited her government college where she was studying. She was born on 26 January 1989 in Bagula village near Ghatsila of East Singhbhum district in Jharkhand. She belongs to Munda family. Her achievements include Silver medal in the World Archery Championships, 2015; and represented India at the Rio 2016 Olympics in archery- single and team. Presently, she is playing as a player from Chhatisgarh.



#### **Rimil Buriuly**

As an Archer, Rimi has well secured her position in Women's Individual, Recurve Women's Team of India. Born on 13 June 1994 in Jamshedpur of Jharkhand she is



presently working with Indian Railways at Bilaspur. She belongs to Ho tribal community. Her achievements include; Silver in 2nd Asian Grand Prix, June 2008, Tehran ; Silver in Youth World Championship 6–12 October 2008 at Antalya, Turkey; Gold in 4th Asian Grand Prix 16-19 Sept, 2009, Kolkata; Silver in 4th Asian Grand Prix 16-19 Sept, 2009, Kolkata (Individual); Bronze in FITA World Cup Archery Stage III 2–7 June 2009, Antalya, Turkey; Silver in First Asian Grand Prix 19–23 February 2009, Bangkok, Thailand; Silver in World Archery Championships 26 July to 2 August 2015, Copenhagen, Denmark; part of bronze winning team in Women's Recurve event at the 2010 Asian Games held in Guangzhou, China between 12–27 November 2010.

### **Itwari Raj's Team of Archers**

Itwari Raj, now a Head Constable in Chhattisgarh Armed Force who has earned reputation in Chhattisgarh for his team of archers belonging to Gond and Baiga communities in Shivtarai area of Bilaspur district. Itraj started his mission of training young boys and girls belonging to the said tribal communities in getting them hooked to the sport. The Shivtarai area is the homeland of Baiga and Gond families known for their skills with the traditional bow and arrow. Coming from a village on the outskirts of Aachnakmaar jungle, declared as a tiger reserve, archery used to be their traditional everyday sport in hunting expeditions in the forest before the tiger reserve was declared.

With 94 medals in state and national-level archery events, the youngsters of Shivtarai have set their eyes on international fame. The star performers includes **Arti Mehsram**, a Baiga girl; **Sarvagya Gond** who won the silver in National School Games in Ranchi in 2016; **Dhani Ram**, a Gond boy who won the silver in 2015; **Aman Prakash** (Gond) Who won the gold in Junior Nationals in Jamshedpur. The performers are looking forward for their chances in Olympics.

### **Yashpal Dhruve**

This Dhurva boy came out as Silver medalist at the National Sub-Junior Games in 2016, who along with **Sarvagya Makram** (Baiga) and **Abhilash Raj** (Gond) from Shivtarai, received Chhattisgarh government's Pravir Chandra Bhanjdeo Award.

### **BASKETBALL**

In Chhattisgarh, basketball has been shining over decades. Chhattisgarh Basketball Association Honorary Secretary, Rajesh Patel the State may assume the status of the bedrock of basketball in India – 'player-producing powerhouse' for the state and the Nation. In last 20 years, they've had **43 Gold, 14 Silver** and **21 Bronze** Medals at the National level. Further, as he stated the basketball sportspersons are being provided systematic and advanced training and coaching daily. Many sportspersons have got jobs through the sports quota. Bhilai steel plant management is giving ground, coaching, sports equipment facilities. Bhilai engineering corporation, Bhilai is giving full sponsorship to 35 players since last 12 yrs.

There are 75 boys and girls, most of whom belong to tribal communities have been under training and coaching at the Chhattisgarh Basketball Academy out of which 22 girls and 12 boys reside in hostel. The tribal sportspersons of reputation in the **Under-16** category includes Ms. Aruna Kindo (Oram), Shyamsundar and Sanjeev Kumar (Gond); in the **Under-18** category includes Ms. Anju Lakra (Oram), Ms. Pushpa Kuaruna Kindo (Oram), Ms. Shoshan Tirkey (Oram), Shyamsundar (Gond); the **Senior Team** includes Ms. Anju Lakra, Ms. Aruna Kindo.

The players from the Academy have also got good employment because of their performances in many State level and National level competitions. Since the year 2000, altogether 55 players have been posted in Government and PSU jobs. The employment record shows that 26 Players have been posted in South East Central Railway, Bilaspur; 6 Players have been posted in Eastren Railway, Kolkata; 4 Players have been posted in R.C.F. Railway, Kapurthala; 6 Players in South Central Railways, Secundrabad; 2 Players in Westren Railway, Mumbai; 4 Players in Hajipur Railways, Patna; 5 Players in BSNL, Raipur; 1 Plyer in R.D.S.O, Lucknow; and 1 player in Indian Overseas Bank., Chennai.

**The profile of tribal sportspersons who have brought laurels to their respective States and the Nation impress upon some indication to understand that the tribal sports persons have excelled in certain disciplines of the sports falling under the Olympic sports category. In Odisha, sportspersons have brought laurels in hockey, archery, rugby, kho-kho, rowing, shooting, football, athletics and weightlifting. in Jharkhand the tribal sportspersons have been outshining in the disciplines of archery, hockey, football, boxing and lawn balling. Chhatisgarh in this connection is lagging behind the other two states in terms of excellence of tribal sportspersons. However, Chhatisgarh has taken a good stand on Archery and Basketball in consideration to involvement of tribal sportspersons at National level.**

From another perspective, it is depicted that the tribal women have been doing much better in almost all disciplines as stated earlier. The women sportspersons have larger publicity in comparison to men. In a development context it is appreciable that women have been increasingly participating in sports, have been choosing sports as a career and more importantly, bringing laurels to the State and Nation. Women have been excelling in sports better in comparison to men

From an observation on tribal sports persons it is indicated that there are certain tribes who have been reigning the world of sports in respective districts. In Odisha, it is Oram, Kisan, Munda, Santhal, Kolha, Kharia, Kandha, Paraja ethnic groups who have been quite active in sports. Almost a similar picture is there in Jharkhand where the Oram, Kisan, Ho, Santhal, Munda and Gond have proved their excellence in sports. The Chhatisgarh scenario is comparatively grim about the tribal sports persons having excelled in sports. What comes out is that the Gond, Kisan, Munda, Oram, Baiga and Dhurvaa communities have been outshining in archery and basketball disciplines. Although not adequately publicized, Karate, Powerlifting, Swimming, netball, are the disciplines in which the participation of Gond community have been well acknowledged.

#### **POTENTIAL SPORTS TALENTS**

There are hundreds of potential tribal sportspersons who are most likely to carry flags of their states and Nation in National and International event in the coming days. **While every tribal sportsperson is equally potential to prove their skill, ability, agility and prowess in the discipline of sports chosen by them, there are a few outnumbered ones who have already appeared in State level and National level competitions. During the survey, it appeared to be a bigger confusion regarding whom to consider potential for future. Out of hundreds of names listed down from District Sports Offices, Sports Associations and Federations, local clubs and schools, the tribal names were to be sorted out and listed down. In this connection it was a tough job to scrutinize the potential tribal sportspersons within the scope of time and availability of resource persons/ official functionaries. After considering various variables and indicators it was considered feasible and scientific to**



**consider only those tribal sportspersons who have at least appeared in National level sports events, and those who have won medals in State level competitions and the ones who have appeared in the merit list for scholarships and cash awards.** Hence, for the category of potential sportspersons we had to sort out those names that are found fitting to the above considerations.

While collecting information on the potential sportspersons and sorting out their names it was found that the official records hardly maintain information on the ethnic group of the sportspersons. **It was thus a major difficulty to identify the tribal sportspersons from the comprehensive records or abstracts. However, the local surnames were referred to and with help of local resource persons it was tried to find out the name of ethnic groups they belong. Although, to a larger extent this approach worked, yet the accuracy of information could not be ascertained.** There are surnames which many ethnic groups over an area have been using and there are certain surnames shared by co-dominant tribal population in an area, for, example, in and Jharkhand the Santhal, Kolha, Ho and Munda have very similar surnames. So is also the case of Munda, Kissan, Kharia and Oram. In the Chhatisgarh side, excepting the above there is big confusion in surnames of the ethnic groups coming under the Gond, Dhurvaa, Holbaa, Paraja, etc. hence, in this consideration the potential sportspersons mentioned in the following tables may have some errors in assigning the name of ethnic groups. When the same was discussed with trainers and coaches it was realized that they too are at a loss. Only the inmates in hostels, especially those who are from nearby villages know well about each other's ethnic groups.

The following tables comprehensively portray the statewide picture of potential tribal sportspersons in different sports disciplines. The information covers name, gender, community, discipline, sports achievement, place, medal or trophy won and the year, and the cash awards received. The list also features some senior sportspersons who have already brought laurels to the State and Nation many times earlier. Logically, they too are potential as long as they are performing in the field. **One challenge that was confronted with is that there have been much duplication and many deletions in records. While the records held at the level of District Sports Offices are somewhat systematic, the records about day scholars in sports academies and clubs are very erratic and unsystematic. While presenting the information we had to withdraw from stating the locality or district or region in a State to which the sportsperson belongs because in many cases it was found that the sportspersons keep changing places, academies and hostels. However, their names are reflected in both the places, when the sportsperson becomes an achiever.**

**The sports talents who have excelled in the State level competitions and graduated to National level competitions; or have been exhibiting extraordinary performances at sub-junior, junior and senior level competitions; and have been provided scholarship by respective states for performance in sports have been considered as potential tribal sports talents. During the study total 438 potential tribal sports talents have been identified out of which 272 are from Odisha, 121 from Jharkhand and 45 are from Chhatisgarh. The details regarding the potential sports talents have been presented in the following tables.**

## **FINDINGS ON POTENTIAL TRIBAL SPORTSPERSONS**

### **ODISHA**

The following table on tribal sportspersons and cash awardees in Odisha depicts that

1. The tribal sports talents seem to be **doing well in about 16 disciplines of sports** as evidenced from their scholarship list. The state has prioritized 39 sports disciplines, although, however, certain disciplines have been leading in Odisha. It seems to be following a pattern. That where the successful sportspersons have brought laurels to the state in some particular discipline, there that particular discipline is gaining favour. Further, the presence of sports academies also matters in this connection.
2. In Odisha, out of the 16 disciplines Hockey, Rugby, Athletics, Archery and Football are the disciplines in which tribal sports talents have been doing exceptionally good. The said 16 disciplines are Hockey, Athletics, Weightlifting, Football, Rowing, Boxing, Rugby, Canoeing and Kayaking, Baseball, Kho-Kho, Rowing, Judo, Wrestling, Softball, Cricket, etc. The records so far states as if the tribal sportspersons are emotionally attached to these sports disciplines or these sports disciplines are linked to their inherent traditions.
3. However, Weightlifting, Power lifting, Kho-kho, Softball, Wushu, shooting, watersports assume to be potential disciplines in which tribal sports talents can do better. The earlier section of this chapter has profiled some outstanding tribal sportspersons who have earned name and fame in National and International arena by performing in these sports disciplines.
4. Amongst the tribal communities in Odisha the Oram, Munda, Kolha, Santhal, Kissan, Khadia, Kandha, seem to be participating and performing in large number, in comparison to any other tribal communities. This is an indicative representation because many tribal sports talents are not well documented in official records as regards to their ethnic status.
5. From the analysis of data it appears that women are performing better in sports. In the current data sheet the women are occupying 60% of the total. In almost every discipline the tribal women performers are motr than their non-tribal counterparts.
6. Small but significant is the tribal participation in cricket in Odisha. The only case featured as a tribal sportsperson playing cricket in the National and International arena is Sukhram Majhi who played outstanding in the International Blind Cricket Match under Para-Olympic category.

**Table- 19**

Tribal Sportspersons Cash Awardees in Odisha									
SN	Name	Gender	Community	Discipline	Sports Achievement	Place	Medal/Trophy	Year	Cash Award
1	Deep Grace Ekka	Female	Oram	Hockey	RIO Olympics-2016	Rio		2016-17	500000
2	Namita Toppo	Female	Oram	Hockey	RIO Olympics-2016	Rio		2016-17	500000
3	Lilima Minz	Female	Oram	Hockey	RIO Olympics-2016	Rio		2016-17	500000
4	Sunita Lakra	Female	Oram	Hockey	RIO Olympics-2016	Rio		2016-17	500000
5	Purnima Hembram	Female	Santhal	Athletics	21st Asian Athletics Championship	Wuhan - 2015		2015-16	300000
6	Pramila Krisani	Female	Paraja	Weightlifting	Asian Youth & Junior Weight Lifting Championship, 1st to 8th Jan, 2015	Doha Qatar	Silver Medal	2015-16	160000

					(53 Kg.)				
7	<b>Jhili Dalbehera</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Paraja</b>	Weightlifting	Common Wealth Youth & Junior Weightlifting Championship, 18th to 29th October 2016	Penang, Malaysia	Bronze Medal 48 K.G. Wt. Category (Youth)	2016 -17	50000
8	<b>Jhili Dalbehera</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Paraja</b>	Weightlifting	Common Wealth Youth & Junior Weightlifting Championship 18th to 29th October 2016	Penang, Malaysia	Bronze Medal 48 K.G. Wt. Category (Junior)	2016 -17	50000
9	<b>Sukhram Majhi</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Paraja</b>	Athletics	16th Senior National Para Athletics Championship, 26th to 30th March, 2016 100 M Run	Panchkula, Haryana	Gold Medal	2016 -17	50000
10	<b>Pankaj Bhue</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Athletics	16th Senior National Para Athletics Championships, 26th to 30th March, 2016 01.49.00 Mts(High Jump)	Panchkula	Gold Medal	2016 -17	50000
11	<b>Pramila Krisani</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Paraja</b>	Weightlifting	Senior Weight Lifting Championship, 11th to 15th March, 2015 (53 Kg.)	Rajasthan	Gold Medal	2015 -16	50000
12	<b>Jauna Murmu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Athletics	400M Hurdles		Gold Medal	2015 -16	50000
13	<b>Sanjukta Dung Dung</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Rowing	Asian Rowing Championships, 24th to 28th Sep, 2015	Beijing, (China)	Participation	2015 -16	50000
14	<b>Manjula Xess</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rowing	Asian Rowing Championships, 24th to 28th Sep, 2015	Beijing, (China)	Participation	2015 -16	50000
15	<b>Laxmi Mani Singh</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Powerlifting	Senior National Powerlifting Champions 8th to 13th Sep, 2015 (47K.G)	Kashipur, Uttarakhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	50000
16	<b>Manjula Xess</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rowing	Asian Rowing Championships, 24th to 28th Sep, 2015	Beijing, China	Participation	2015 -16	50000
17	<b>Sanjukta Dung Dung</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Rowing	Asian Rowing Championships, 24th to 28th Sep, 2015	Beijing, China	Participation	2015 -16	50000
18	<b>Pramila Krisani</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Paraja</b>	Weightlifting	Junior Weight Lifting Championship,	Hariyana Yamuna Nagar	Gold Medal	2015 -16	40000

					from 19th to 24th Jan, 2015 (53 Kg.)				
19	<b>Barial Beshra</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rugby	Asian U-19 Championship, Held at in Oct, 2013 (Team)	Lahore, Pakistan	Silver Medal	2015 -16	40000
20	<b>Chhita Ranjan Murmu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	Asian U-19 Championship, Oct, 2013	Lahore, Pakistan	Silver Medal	2015 -16	40000
21	<b>Raj Kishore Murmu</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	Asian U-19 Championship, Oct, 2013	Lahore, Pakistan	Silver Medal	2015 -16	40000
22	<b>Punga Soren</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Athletics	61st National School Athletics (U-17) Championship/ Tournament, 29th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016 (Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Kozhikkode , Kerala	Gold Medal 0:13:40 Timing	2016 -17	30000
23	<b>Raibari Tiriya</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd January, 2015 (100m Hurdle, Indv)	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal 15.3 sec. indv	2015 -16	30000
24	<b>Punga Soren</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal (13.4 Sec. Indiv)	2015 -16	30000
25	<b>Sarojini Toppo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Canoeing & Kayaking	2nd National Canoe Marathon Championship, 15th to 20th Jan, 2014 (K-1, Women 20 K.M.)	Bhopal, M.P.	Silver Medal	2015 -16	30000
26	<b>Bhima Soren</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (100 Mrun)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	30000
27	<b>Likhita Jhodia</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Jhodia</b>	Baseball	28th Sr. National Baseball Championship, 28th Nov to 2nd Dec, 2013 (Joint)	Maharashtra	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
28	<b>Geeta Bhuyan</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Bhuyan</b>	Baseball	28th Sr. National Baseball Championship, 28th Nov to 2nd Dec, 2013 (Joint)	Maharashtra	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
29	<b>Rasmita Beshra</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Baseball	28th Sr. National Baseball Championship, 28th Nov to 2nd Dec, 2013 (Joint)	Maharashtra	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000

30	<b>Hiramani Soren</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
31	<b>Sanjukta Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
32	<b>Meerarani Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
33	<b>Hupi Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
34	<b>Meera Rani Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
35	<b>Hupi Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
36	<b>Saraswati Hansdah</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
37	<b>Hiramani Soren</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	All India Senior National Rugby 7s Championship (Men & Women), 24th to 26th July, 2015	Patna, Bihar	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
38	<b>Sanjukta Dung Dung</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Rowing	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015 (Women Pair)	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
39	<b>Mandakini Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Kho-Kho	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015 (Women Pair)	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
40	<b>Poonam Barla</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17) Championship, 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
41	<b>Pyari Xaxa</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	35th Junior National Kho-Kho Championship, 21st to 25th Oct, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
42	<b>Manjula Xess</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rowing	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015 (Women Pair)	Kerala	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
43	<b>Meera Rani Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	All India Senior National Rugby 7s Championship (Men & Women), 24th to 26th July, 2015 -	Patna, Bihar	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
44	<b>Hupi Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	All India Senior National Rugby 7s Championship (Men & Women), 24th to 26th July, 2015	Patna, Bihar	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000

45	<b>Saraswati Hansdah</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	All India Senior National Rugby 7s Championship (Men & Women), 24th to 26th July, 2015	Patna, Bihar	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
46	<b>Sanjukta Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	All India Senior National Rugby 7s Championship (Men & Women), 24th to 26th July, 2015	Patna, Bihar	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
47	<b>Chandmuni Tudu</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	All India Senior National Rugby 7s Championship (Men & Women), 24th to 26th July, 2015	Patna, (Bihar)	Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
48	<b>Carmela Barla</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Athletics	12th National Youth (U-18Yrs) Athletics Championships, 16th to 18th April, 2015 (Javelin throw)	Panjim, Goa	Silver Medal	2015 -16	25000
49	<b>Ms. Jauna Murmu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Athletics	4X400M Relay		Gold Medal	2015 -16	25000
50	<b>Sitamani Tudu</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Basketball	26th FIBA Asia Championship for (Women) Basketball, 29th Aug to 5th Sep, 2015	Wuhan, China	Participation	2015 -16	25000
51	<b>Durga Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Athletics	16th Senior National Para Athletics Championships, 26th to 30th March, 2016 (1500M)	Panchkula	Bronze Medal	2016 -17	20000
52	<b>Sukhi Baskey</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Athletics	61st National Athletics Championship/Tournament, 29th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016 26.90 Timing (Indiv) (200 Mtr Run)	Kozhikkode , Kerala	Silver Medal	2016 -17	20000
53	<b>Masi Hantal</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Gadaba</b>	Judo	Sub Junior National Judo Championship, from 3rd to 7th Sept, 2015 (-55 K.g)	Vijayawada , Andhra Pradesh	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
54	<b>Sitamani Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Weightlifting	National Leval rural sports competition, 1st to 4th Jan, 2015 (58 Kg)	Bellary, Karnatak	Silver Medal	2015 -16	20000
55	<b>Sitamani Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Weightlifting	60th National School Games, 10th to 14th Jan,	Telangana	Silver Medal	2015 -16	20000

					2015 (Indv. Girls U-17)				
56	<b>Tikei Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015-16	20000
57	<b>Sumitra Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Wushu	14th Sub Jr. National Wushu Championship, 25th to 29th Mar, 2015 (below 20 event)	Rohtak, Haryana	Gold Medal	2015-16	20000
58	<b>Nilam Sanjip Xess</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	35th Junior National Kho-Kho Championship, 21st to 25th Oct, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Silver Medal	2015-16	20000
59	<b>Laxmi Mani Singh</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Powerlifting	Sub Junior National, unequipped Powerlifting Champions, 22nd to 26th May, 2015 (52 K.G)	Kashipur, Uttarakhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	20000
60	<b>Anil Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics (Boys U-14) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd January, 2015(600 Mtrs, 1:27.3sec. Indiv)	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Silver Medal	2015-16	20000
61	<b>Dora Kondagar</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Powerlifting	Senior National Powerlifting Championship, 8th to 13th Sept, 2015	Kashipur, Uttarakhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	20000
62	<b>Swarupa Purty</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Weightlifting	35th National Games, 31st Jan to 5th Feb, 2015 (58 K.G)	Thrissur, Kerala	Bronze Medal	2015-16	20000
63	<b>Sudhir Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, (Karnataka)	Gold Medal	2015-16	20000
64	<b>Nilam Sanjeey Xess</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015-16	20000
65	<b>Tikei Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015-16	20000

66	<b>Kunjan Topno</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
67	<b>Amit Chirmako</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
68	<b>Prakash Barla</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
69	<b>Gyan Prakash Minz</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
70	<b>Dipsan Tirkey</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
71	<b>Prasan Tirkey</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
72	<b>Rajendra Oram</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
73	<b>Nitin Mukesh Tigga</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
74	<b>Rakesh Tete</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000



75	<b>Sanjit Toppo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
76	<b>Suman Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
77	<b>Suraj Minz</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
78	<b>Sumit Toppo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	5th Junior National Hockey Championship, 1st April to 22nd April, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Mysore, Karnataka	Gold Medal	2015 -16	20000
79	<b>Sushil Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2016 -17	15000
80	<b>Krishna Munda</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Wushu	15th Sub-Junior National Wushu Championship from 27th to 30th March, 2016	Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar	Silver Medal	2016 -17	15000
81	<b>Arbin Barla</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
82	<b>Nilam Sanjeep Xess</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
83	<b>Prakash Barla</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
84	<b>Alok Barla</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
85	<b>Kunjan Topno</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	XXXV National Games, from 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
86	<b>Sanjit Toppo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	XXXV National Games, from 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
87	<b>Sangita Miniaka</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Judo	Sub Jr. National Judo Championship,	Chennai, Tamilnadu	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000

					from 14th to 18th Jan, 2015 (35 Kg, U/13)				
88	<b>Sankar Majhi</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Judo	Sub Jr. National Judo Championship, 14th to 18th Jan, 2015 (25 Kg, U/11)	Chennai, Tamilnadu	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	15000
89	<b>Sakina Nesa</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, from 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
90	<b>Sankar Majhi</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Judo	Sub Junior National Judo Championship, 3rd to 7th Sept, 2015 (+35 K.g)	Vijayawada , Andhra Pradesh	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
91	<b>Parbati Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
92	<b>Karishma Oram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
93	<b>Swarupa Purty</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Weightlifting	26th Women Junior National Weightlifting Championship, 26th to 29th Dec, 2013 (63 Kg)	Guwahati	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	15000
94	<b>Sanjay Xalxo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, from 25th to 30th Dec, 2015 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
95	<b>Sanjay Xalxo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (U-17)	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
96	<b>Madhu Sudan Munda</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Wushu	14th Sub Jr. National Wushu Championship, 25th to 29th Mar, 2015 (below 36 event)	Rohtak, Haryana	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
97	<b>Biju Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 25th to 30th Dec, 2015 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
98	<b>Tikei Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (U-17)	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000

99	<b>Tikei Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 25th to 30th Dec, 2015 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
100	<b>Ashwin Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (U-17)	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
101	<b>Suman Beck</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (U-17)	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
102	<b>Sushil Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (U-17)	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
103	<b>Pricila Baxla</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rowing	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015 coxless-4	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
104	<b>Sanjukta Dung Dung</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Rowing	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014 (Women Coxless Four)	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
105	<b>Anjel Minz</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 25th to 30th Dec, 2015 (U-19)	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
106	<b>Manjula Xess</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rowing	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2014 (Women Coxless Four)	Kerala,	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
107	<b>Seemarani Singh</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Powerlifting	Sub Junior National, unequipped Powerlifting Champions, 22nd to 26th May, 2015 (43 K.G)	Tamilnadu	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
108	<b>Prasanti Huika</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Softball	Asia Junior Women Softball Championship, from 16th to 20th March, 2015	Chaiyaphum, Thailand	Participation	2015-16	15000
109	<b>Bijay Xalxo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Athletics	30th Junior National Athletics Championship, 26th to 30th November, 2014 (600 Mtrs, Race)	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)	Bronze Medal	2015-16	15000

110	<b>Manika Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby Championship/Tournament (U-19), 2nd to 5th Dec, 2015	Jagdalpur, (Chhattisgarh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
111	<b>Suguda Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby Championship/Tournament (U-19), 2nd to 5th Dec, 2015	Jagdalpur, (Chhattisgarh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
112	<b>Ajit Kumar Hansdah</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby Championship/Tournament (U-19), 2nd to 5th Dec, 2015	Jagdalpur, (Chhattisgarh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
113	<b>Sarbeswar Murmu</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby Championship/Tournament (U-19), 2nd to 5th Dec, 2015	Jagdalpur, (Chhattisgarh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
114	<b>Elisabeth Pradhan</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby Championship/Tournament (U-19), 2nd to 5th Dec, 2015	Jagdalpur, (Chhattisgarh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
115	<b>Soni Mandangi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby Championship/Tournament (U-19), 2nd to 5th Dec, 2015	Jagdalpur, (Chhattisgarh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
116	<b>Parbati Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
117	<b>Pyari Xaxa</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
118	<b>Sambit Pradhan</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby Championship/Tournament (U-19), 2nd to 5th Dec, 2015	Jagdalpur, (Chhattisgarh)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
119	<b>Lochana Munda</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
120	<b>Nandini Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
121	<b>Karishma Oram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015 (62 K.G Men)	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
122	<b>Manisa Tirkey</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	XXXV National Games, 31st Jan to 14th Feb, 2015 (Football Women)	Kerala	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000

123	<b>Lisha Rani Singh</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby (U-17) Championship/Tournament, 27th to 30th Dec, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
124	<b>Suman Beck</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship (U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
125	<b>Sudhir Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship (U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
126	<b>Ashwin Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship (U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
127	<b>Sushil Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship (U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
128	<b>Sukhram Majhi</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Paraja</b>	Cricket	21st National Cricket Tournament for the BLIND, 29th April to 3rd May, 2015	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
129	<b>Sanjay Xalxo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship (U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
130	<b>Pankaj Bhue</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Cricket	21st National Cricket Tournament for the BLIND, 29th April to 3rd May, 2015	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Silver Medal	2015-16	15000
131	<b>Tikei Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship (U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
132	<b>Amit Chirmako</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship (U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000
133	<b>Nabin Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament (Boys U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan 2015	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Gold Medal	2015-16	15000

134	<b>Rasananda Khalkho</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (13.4 Sec. Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
135	<b>Sudhir Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (13.4 Sec. Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
136	<b>Abhisek Lakra</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (13.4 Sec. Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
137	<b>Bishal Minz</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (13.4 Sec. Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
138	<b>Ashis Kumar Topno</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (13.4 Sec. Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
139	<b>Biraj Topno</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (13.4 Sec. Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
140	<b>Manoj Kindo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17 ) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (13.4 Sec. Indiv) (100 M Run Hurdle)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000

141	<b>Sh. Prabin Biraja Kiro</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Canoeing & Kayaking	XXIV National Canoe Sprint Championships, 15th to 20th Jan, 2014 (Jr./ Boys/5000 M)	Bhopal, M.P.	bronze Medal	2015 -16	15000
142	<b>Jajit Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Canoeing & Kayaking	XXIV National Canoe Sprint Championship, 15th to 20th Jan, 2014 (K-1, Jr. Boys / 1000 M)	Bhopal, M.P.	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	15000
143	<b>Jajit Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Canoeing & Kayaking	XXIV National Canoe Sprint Championship, 15th to 20th Jan, 2014 (K-1, Jr. Boys / 500 M)	Bhopal, M.P.	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	15000
144	<b>Meera Rani Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	All India Womens National Rugby 7s Tournament, 4th to 6th July, 2014	Bhubaneswar	Silver Medal	2015 -16	15000
145	<b>Bhima Soren</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (4x100 Relay)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Gold Medal	2015 -16	15000
146	<b>Laxmi Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Football	Junior Girls National Football Championship, 5th to 21st Oct, 2015	Goa	Silver Medal	2015 -16	12000
147	<b>Digi Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Football	Junior Girls National Football Championship, 5th to 21st Oct, 2015	Goa	Silver Medal	2015 -16	12000
148	<b>Santi Murmu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Football	Junior Girls National Football Championship, 5th to 21st Oct, 2015	Goa	Silver Medal	2015 -16	12000
149	<b>Jabamani Tudu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Football	Junior Girls National Football Championship, Goa from 5th to 21st Oct, 2015	Goa	Silver Medal	2015 -16	12000
150	<b>Laxmi Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Football	21st Senior Womens National Football Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze	2016 -17	10000
151	<b>Sasmita Ekka</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Football	21st Senior Womens National Football Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze	2016 -17	10000
152	<b>Parbati Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	21st Senior Womens National Football	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze	2016 -17	10000

					Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )				
153	<b>Hema Xaxa</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	21st Senior Womens National Football Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze	2016 -17	10000
154	<b>Pyari Xaxa</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	21st Senior Womens National Football Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze	2016 -17	10000
155	<b>Karishma Oram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	21st Senior Womens National Football Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze	2016 -17	10000
156	<b>Arati Anima Khadia</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Football	21st Senior Womens National Football Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze	2016 -17	10000
157	<b>Khusbuo Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	59th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 2nd to 8th Jan, 2014	NCT of Delhi	Silver Medal	2016 -17	10000
158	<b>Reema Tirkey</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	59th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 2nd to 8th Jan, 2014	NCT of Delhi	Silver Medal	2016 -17	10000
159	<b>Anupama Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	59th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 2nd to 8th Jan, 2014	NCT of Delhi	Silver Medal	2016 -17	10000
160	<b>Kitimai Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Wushu	15th Sub-Junior National Wushu Championship, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar from 27th to 30th March, 2016	Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar	Bronze Medal	2016 -17	10000
161	<b>Manju Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Wushu	15th Sub-Junior National Wushu Championship, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar from 27th to 30th March, 2016	Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar	Bronze Medal	2016 -17	10000



162	<b>Niklas Pradhan</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Athletics	16th Senior National Para Athletic Championships, 26th to 30th March, 2016 (4 x 100 M Relay)		Bronze Medal	2016 -17	10000
163	<b>Purnima Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Athletics	35th National Games 2015 (4 X 100 Mtr Relay Run)	Kerala	Bronze Medal	2016 -17	10000
164	<b>Jauna Murmu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Athletics	35th National Games 2015 (4 X 100 Mtr Relay Run)	Kerala	Bronze Medal	2016 -17	10000
165	<b>Punga Soren</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Athletics	61st National School Athletics (U-17) Championship/Tournament, 29th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016 0.43.81 Timing (Team) (4 x 100 Relay)	Kozhikkode , Kerala	Silver Medal	2016 -17	10000
166	<b>Raibari Tiriya</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Athletics	61st National School Athletics (U-17) Championship/Tournament, 29th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016 0:14.77 Timing (Indiv) (100 M Hurdle)	Kozhikkode , Kerala	Bronze Medal	2016 -17	10000
167	<b>Sujata Dung Dung</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Football	Sub-Junior Girls National Football Championship, 17th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016	Cuttack,	Gold Medal	2016 -17	10000
168	<b>Dipti Rani Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Football	Sub-Junior Girls National Football Championship, 17th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016	Cuttack,	Gold Medal	2016 -17	10000
169	<b>Sarita Soreng</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Football	Sub-Junior Girls National Football Championship, 17th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016	Cuttack,	Gold Medal	2016 -17	10000
170	<b>Sumitra Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Football	Sub-Junior Girls National Football Championship, 17th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016	Cuttack,	Gold Medal	2016 -17	10000
171	<b>Bindu Kerketta</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Football	Sub-Junior Girls National Football Championship, 17th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016	Cuttack,	Gold Medal	2016 -17	10000
172	<b>Saraswati Kespetta</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Football	Sub-Junior Girls National Football Championship, 17th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016	Cuttack,	Gold Medal	2016 -17	10000

173	<b>Jabamani Tudu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Football	21st Sr.Womens National Football Championship, 2nd Jan to 15th Jan, 2016 (Joint 3rd )	Jabalpur (M.P)	Joint Bronze Medal	2016 -17	10000
174	<b>Rahil Tirkey</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
175	<b>Sarswati Oram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
176	<b>Philicia Toppo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
177	<b>Premita Bara</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
178	<b>Madhuri Kindo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana),	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
179	<b>Laxmi Ekka</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
180	<b>Gopal Sisa</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Bonda</b>	Judo	Sub Junior National Judo Championship, 3rd to 7th Sept, 2015 (+25 K.g)	Vijayawada , Andhra Pradesh	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
181	<b>Manju Kandagori</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Softball	36th Senior National Softball Championship (Men/Women), 6th to 11th Jan, 2015	Nagpur	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
182	<b>Mamata Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Softball	36th Senior National Softball Championship (Men/Women), 6th to 11th Jan, 2015	Nagpur	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
183	<b>Bhanumati Bage</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rugby	60th National School Rugby Championship Under-19, 17th to 18th Jan, 2015	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
184	<b>Sabita Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	60th National School Rugby Championship Under-19, 17th to 18th Jan, 2015	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000

185	<b>Pradeep Lakra</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
186	<b>Moti Jani</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Weightlifting	60th National School Weightlifting Girls (U-17) Championship, from 10th to 14th Jan, 2015 (53 Kg)	Telangana	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
187	<b>Krishna Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Wushu	14th Sub Jr. National Wushu Championship, 25th to 29th Mar, 2015 (below 20 event)	Rohtak, Haryana	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
188	<b>Mukta Munda</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Weightlifting	14th Sub Jr. National Wushu Championship, from 25th to 29th Mar, 2015 (below 36 event)	Rohtak, Haryana	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
189	<b>Jyotshna Sabar</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Saora</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd January, 2015 (200 Mtrs, 26.8 sec. Indiv)	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
190	<b>Sekunta Kulu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd January, 2015 (Long Jump, 5.50 Mtrs. Indiv)	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
191	<b>Krishna Munda</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics (Boys U-17) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd January, 2015 (4X100 Relay, 43.6 sec. Team)	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
192	<b>Shankar Singh</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics (Boys U-17) Championship/Tournament, 19th to 23rd January, 2015 (4X100 Relay, 43.6 sec. Team)	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
193	<b>Bhima Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000

194	<b>Suman Beck</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
195	<b>Gajendra Baskey</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby (U-17) Championship, 27th to 30th Dec, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
196	<b>Sabyasachi Minz</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
197	<b>Niraj Xess</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
198	<b>Sanjet Beck</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
199	<b>Sudhir Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
200	<b>Jugal Kishore Majhi</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	61st National School Rugby (U-17) Championship, 27th to 30th Dec, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
201	<b>Bikash Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
202	<b>Ashwin Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
203	<b>Suraj Lakra</b>	<b>male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000

					Hockey Odisha)				
204	<b>Amit Chirmako</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
205	<b>Sameer Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
206	<b>Ajit Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
207	<b>Krishna Tirkey</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
208	<b>Deepak Lakra</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Athletics	60th National School Athletics (U-17) Championship, 19th to 23rd Jan, 2015 (4 x 100 M Relay)	Ranchi,(Jharkhand)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
209	<b>Satish Lakra</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
210	<b>Nabin Kujur</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
211	<b>Rohit Beck</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Gold Medal	2015 -16	10000
212	<b>Krishna Munda</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Athletics	61st National Athletics Championship/Tournament, 29th Jan to 2nd Feb, 2016	Kozhikkode , Kerala	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000

					0.43.81 Timing (Team) (4 x 100 Relay)				
213	<b>Kumudini Lakra</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
214	<b>Barial Beshra</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Rugby	Sr. National Rugby 7 s Championship for men, 22nd to 25th Aug, 2013	Srinagar	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
215	<b>Sarita Kerketta</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
216	<b>Rojita Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
217	<b>Somanath Hembram</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	Sr. National Rugby 7 s Championship for men, 22nd to 25th Aug, 2013	Srinagar	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
218	<b>Muna Murmu</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Rugby	Sr. National Rugby 7 s Championship for men, 22nd to 25th Aug, 2013	Srinagar	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
219	<b>Bharati Ekka</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
220	<b>Roshan Xaxa</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Rugby	Sr. National Rugby 7s Championship for men, 22nd to 25th Aug, 2013	Srinagar	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
221	<b>Jiwan Kishori Toppo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-14) 15th to 19th 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
222	<b>Sushanti Minz</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	10000
223	<b>Payal Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Softball	36th Senior National Softball Championship (Men/Women), 6th to 11th Jan, 2015 (Player)	Nagpur	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	10000
224	<b>Mandakini Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Kho-Kho	34th Jr. National Kho-Kho Championship, 7th to 11th Oct, 2014	Ajmer, Rajasthan	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	7500

225	<b>Buji Kadraka</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Kho-Kho	34th Jr. National Kho-Kho Championship, 7th to 11th Oct, 2014	Ajmer, Rajasthan	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
226	<b>Mamita Jani</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Kho-Kho	34th Jr. National Kho-Kho Championship, 7th to 11th Oct, 2014	Ajmer, Rajasthan	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
227	<b>Nagmani Kandagari</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Kho-Kho	34th Jr. National Kho-Kho Championship, 7th to 11th Oct, 2014	Ajmer, Rajasthan	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
228	<b>Mamita Jani</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Kho-Kho	35th Junior National Kho-Kho Championship, 21st to 25th Oct, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
229	<b>Sania Muduli</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Gadaba</b>	Kho-Kho	35th Junior National Kho-Kho Championship, 21st to 25th Oct, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
230	<b>Buji Kadraka</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Kho-Kho	35th Junior National Kho-Kho Championship, 21st to 25th Oct, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
231	<b>Dalimba Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Kho-Kho	35th Junior National Kho-Kho Championship, 21st to 25th Oct, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
232	<b>Sukulal Hembram</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Kho-Kho	35th Junior National Kho-Kho Championship, 21st to 25th Oct, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
233	<b>Ajit Kumar Hansdah</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	All India Junior National Rugby Football Championship, 19th to 23rd Sep, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
234	<b>Poonam Singh</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Rugby	All India Junior National Rugby Football Championship, 19th to 23rd Sep, 2015	Bhubaneswar	Bronze Medal	2015-16	7500
235	<b>Amit Kindo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2016-17	5000
236	<b>Rohit Xaxa</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2016-17	5000

237	<b>Laban Lugun</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2016-17	5000
238	<b>Liban Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2016-17	5000
239	<b>Sabyasachi Minz</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-19)	Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh)	Gold Medal	2016-17	5000
240	<b>Ashim Kanchan Barla</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-14) 3rd to 7th Jan	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	5000
241	<b>Ashim Kanchan Barla</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	5000
242	<b>Mariana Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	5000
243	<b>Mariana Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	5000
244	<b>Elima Minz</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	5000
245	<b>Elima Minz</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	5000
246	<b>Manju Lakra</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015-16	5000



					Hockey Odisha)				
247	<b>Manju Lakra</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
248	<b>Madhuri Kindo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
249	<b>Asima Minz</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
250	<b>Janhabi Pradhan</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kandha</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
251	<b>Mosmita Lugun</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17) 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
252	<b>Ajmina Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
253	<b>Sangeeta Tirkey</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
254	<b>Sumit Kindo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Munda</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-14)	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000

255	<b>George Tirkey</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	61st National School Hockey Championship/Tournament, 4th to 8th Jan, 2016 (U-14)	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
256	<b>Madhumita Xalxo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Athletics (U-17) Championship, 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015	Ranchi, (Jharkhand)	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
257	<b>Sonaram Soren</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Santhal</b>	Sepak Takraw	18th Sub Junior National Sepaktakraw Championship, 23rd to 26th May, 2015 (Team Event)	Nagercoil, (Tamil Nadu)	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
258	<b>Amandeep Lakra</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Men), 17th to 24th May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Delhi	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
259	<b>Kumudini Lakra</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 Representing Hockey Odisha	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
260	<b>Sarita Kerketta</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Khadia</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
261	<b>Premanjali Toppo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan 2015 Representing Hockey Odisha	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
262	<b>Rinki Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan 2015 Representing Hockey Odisha	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
263	<b>Bharati Ekka</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 Representing Hockey Odisha	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
264	<b>Bimla Barwa</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 (Representing	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000

					Hockey Odisha)				
265	<b>Bimla Barwa</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-14) 15th to 19th 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
266	<b>Jiwan Kishori Toppo</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Kissan</b>	Hockey	National Rural Sports Hockey Championship Group-IV, 17th to 20th Jan 2015	Rohtak (Haryana)	Silver Medal	2015 -16	5000
267	<b>Anjlina Xalxo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 31st May, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
268	<b>Anjlina Xalxo</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Kolha</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-14) 15th to 19th 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
269	<b>Sushanti Minz</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National School Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-14) 15th to 19th 2015	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
270	<b>Binita Kujur</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	60th National Hockey Championship/Tournament (Girls-U-17), 3rd to 7th Jan, 2015 (Representing Hockey Odisha)	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	5000
271	<b>Rahul Ekka</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Oram</b>	Hockey	5th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 17th to 24th May 2015	Delhi	Bronze Medal	2015 -16	
272	<b>Payal Majhi</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Munda</b>		28th Sr. National Baseball Championship, 28th Nov to 2nd Dec, 2013 (Joint)	Maharashtra	Gold Medal	2015 -16	

## JHARKHAND

The following Table on **Tribal Sportspersons Cash Awardees in Jharkhand** presents that

1. Tribal sports talents are performing better in **13 disciplines** as is evident from their performance records, record of cash awardees and the scholarship list. The disciplines include Athletics, Wrestling, Lawn balls, Wushu, Badminton, Hockey, Football, Archery, Silambam, Para Football, Tennis Ball Cricket, Dodge Ball, Cycling, etc. In comparison to Odisha the sports disciplines in which tribal sports talents have been building potential there are some new disciplines.
2. The data shows that participation of tribal sportspersons is well exhibited in certain sports disciplines like Wushu, Wrestling, Hockey, Lawn ball, and Archery. In these disciplines the tribal talents have been doing exceptionally better compared to the non-tribal sportspersons.
3. Athletics, Badminton, Silambam, Cycling, Dodge ball are certain disciplines that are considered emerging disciplines in which Jharkhand may pose to lead any other states. The state is keen about building better potential for the tribal sportspersons as in these new disciplines the rate of competition would be lower compared to the other disciplines.
4. An analysis of the ethnicity of the tribal sportspersons indicates that most of the tribal sportspersons belong to Munda, Oraon, Kolha, Pahadia communities. It also appears as if the sportspersons from these ethnic groups have a preference for certain sports disciplines in which they outshine in mass. Thus the ethnic geography of Jharkhand offers huge potential for tribal sportspersons in some particular sports disciplines.
5. Genderwise distribution of tribal sportspersons in Jharkhand indicates that the number of girls is more compared to the boys as regards to their performances. From the data presented in the table it is seen that there are 61% females who have been identified as the potential medal winners in future.
6. It is remarkable that Jharkhand is much better as regards to maintenance of records about sports persons with possible details about them. In record maintenance of sports persons Jharkhand is better to the other two states.
7. Jharkhand has been promoting the Martial Art called Silambam. Silambam is a weapon based Martial Art of India having been originated from Tamilnadu. The word 'Silambam' means either a mountain or merely to sound (as verb). While the Silambam fencers are fighting the weapon makes sound. This might have been the cause for its being named as Silambam.
8. Similarly, Jharkhand is also promoting Dodge Ball which is a game in which players on two teams throw balls at each other while avoiding being hit themselves. Originally it's from North America. There are many variations of the game but generally the main objective of each team is to eliminate all members of the opposing team by hitting them with thrown balls, catching a ball thrown by a member of the opposing team, or forcing them to move outside the court boundaries when a ball is thrown at them.
9. It is also noteworthy in the context of Jharkhand that the State has been promoting some uncommon sports disciplines like Silambam, Para Football, Dodge Ball, Lawn Ball, etc in

which the competitors are lesser at the National level. Further, it is praiseworthy that the tribals have been made attracted towards these sports.

**Table- 20**

Tribal Sportspersons and Cash Awardees in Jharkhand									
SN	Name	Gender	Community	Discipline	Sports Achievement	Place	Medal/Trophy	Year	Cash Award
1	Anukampa Runde	F	Kawar	Atheletics	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
2	Sandeep Oraon	M	Oraon	Atheletics	11th National Inter District Junior Athletics Meet 17 to 19 Jan. 2014 at Ranchi Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
3	Sanjeev Xalxo	M	Munda	Atheletics	30th National Athletics Championship 26 to 30 Nov. 2014 at Vijaywada, A.P	Vijayawada, A.P	Participation	2014-15	36000
4	Rajesh Ranjan	M	Kolha	Atheletics	30th National Athletics Championship 26 to 30 Nov. 2014 at Vijaywada,	Vijayawada, A.P	Participation	2014-15	36000
5	Satish Oraon	M	Oraon	Atheletics	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
6	Deepak Oraon	M	Oraon	Atheletics	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
7	Ashok Kumar Turi	M	Pahadia	Atheletics	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
8	Rajeev Ranjan	M	Kolha	Wrestling	59th Men FS, GR Roman Style Championship 13&16 Nov. 2014 at Gonda, U.P	Gonda, U.P	Participation	2014-15	72000
9	Rakhi Tirkey	F	Oraon	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
10	Chandni Gari	F	Munda	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
11	Masdhu Tirkey		Oraon	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
12	Raju Munda	M	Munda	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000

13	Ruthlila Munda	F	Munda	Wrestling	59th Men FS, GR Roman Style Championship 13&16 Nov. 2014 at Gonda, U.P	U.P	Participation	2014-15	36000
14	Vijay Munda	M	Munda	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
15	Ravi Lakra	M	Oraon	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
16	Ram Toppo	M	Munda	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
17	Rajni Kumari	F	Kolha	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
18	Manoj Kumar Mahto	M	Pahadia	Wrestling	33rd Boys FS/GR Roman Style, 28-31 May 2014 at Koderma, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Participation	2014-15	36000
19	Alok lakra	M	Oraon	Lawn ball	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Silver	2015-16	72000
20	Rupa Rani Tirkey	F	Oraon	Lawn ball	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Gold	2015-16	72000
21	Sarita Tirkey	F	Oraon	Lawn ball	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Silver	2015-16	72000
22	Krishna Xalxo	m	Ho	Lawn ball	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Silver	2015-16	72000
23	Kavita Kumari	F	Kolha	Lawn ball	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Gold	2015-16	72000
24	Akshay Oraon	M	Oraon	Netball	32nd Senior National Netball Championship 26-29 March. 2015 at Delhi	Delhi	Participation	2015-16	36000
25	Amit Kumar	M	Munda	Netball	32nd Senior National Netball Championship 26-29 March. 2015 at Delhi	Delhi	Participation	2015-16	36000
26	Sachin Lohra	M	Lohra	Netball	12th East Zone National Netball Championship, 08-09 Nov. 2014 at Howrah, W.B	Howrah, W.B	Bronze	2014-15	72000

27	Julie Kerketta	F	Munda	Netball	12th East Zone National Netball Championship, 0809 Nov. 2014 at Howrah, W.B		Bronze	2014-15	72000
28	Monalisa Kumari	F	Munda	Netball	12th East Zone National Netball Championship, 0809 Nov. 2014 at Howrah, W.B	Howrah, W.B	Bronze	2014-15	72000
29	Chhotu Minz	M	Oraon	Netball	32nd Senior National Netball Championship 2629 March. 2015 at Delhi	Delhi	Participation	2015-16	36000
30	Rahul Kumar	M	Munda	Netball	12th East Zone National Netball Championship, 0809 Nov. 2014 at Howrah, W.B	Howrah, W.B	Bronze	2014-15	72000
31	Sandhya Lakra	F	Oraon	Wushu	23rd Senior National Wushu (Men-Women) Championship, 26-29 Dec. 2014 at Patna, Bihar	Bihar	Participation	2014-15	36000
32	Purnima Linda	F	Pahadia	Wushu	23rd Senior National Wushu (Men-Women) Championship, 26-29 Dec. 2014 at Patna, Bihar	Bihar	Participation	2014-15	36000
33	Sunita Gari	F	Pahadia	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
34	Geeta Xalxo	F	Ho	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
35	Meenu Munda	F	Munda	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
36	Avinash Kumar Ganjhu	M	Kolha	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
37	Deepak Bahadur Titung	M	Kolha	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Bronze	2015-16	72000
38	Kaushalya Kumar	F	Kolha	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Bronze	2015-16	72000
39	Randhir Oraon	M	Oraon	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
40	Reema Munda	F	Munda	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000
41	Rajendra Oraon	M	Oraon	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Participation	2015-16	36000

42	Shreya Kumari	F	Kolha	Wushu	13th Junior National Wushu Championship, 1518 jan 2015 at Rajnangaon, Chhatisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Bronze	2015-16	72000
43	Deepika Kachhap	F	Munda	Wushu	60th National School Wushu Games, 19-23 Nov. 2014 at Jabalpur, M.P	Madhya Pradesh	Bronze	2014-15	36000
44	Prashant Gorai	M	Munda	Wushu	13th Junior National Wushu Championship, 1518 jan 2015 at Rajnangaon, Chhatisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Silver	2015-16	72000
45	Suraj Kumar	M	Kolha	Wushu	13th Junior National Wushu Championship, 1518 jan 2015 at Rajnangaon, Chhatisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Bronze	2015-16	72000
46	Deepak Oraon	M	Oraon	Wushu	13th Junior National Wushu Championship, 1518 jan 2015 at Rajnangaon, Chhatisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Gold	2015-16	72000
47	Krishna Kachhap	M	Munda	Wushu	23rd Senior National Wushu (Men-Women) Championship, 26-29 Dec. 2014 at Patna, Bihar	Bihar	Participation	2014-15	36000
48	Sushanti Topno	F	Munda	Wushu	23rd Senior National Wushu (Men-Women) Championship, 26-29 Dec. 2014 at Patna, Bihar	Bihar	Bronze	2014-15	72000
49	Rahul Minj	M	Oraon	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Bronze	2014-15	72000
50	Manisha Rani Tirkey	F	Oraon	Badminton	79th Senior National Badminton Championship, 29 Jan. to 05 Feb. 2015 at Vijaywada, A.P	Andhra Pradesh	Participation	2015-16	36000
51	Jai Laxmi Laguri	F	Ho	Archery	22nd Senior National Archery Championship, 1114 oct. 2014 at New Delhi	New Delhi	Bronze	2014-15	72000
52	Monika Kumari	F	Kolha	Archery	60th National School Archery Games, 15-17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	72000



53	Jaya Munda	F	Munda	Silambam	2nd National Silambam Championship 08-10 Aug. 2014 Raipur, Chattisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Bronze	2014-15	72000
54	Paro Lakra	F	Oraon	Silambam	60th National School Games, Silambam, Girls U19, 15 to 17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	9600
55	Kiran Minz	F	Oraon	Silambam	60th National School Games, Silambam, Girls U19, 15 to 17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	9600
56	Priyanka Tapno	F	Munda	Hockey	4th Senior National Hockey Championship, 18-23 March 2014 at Bhopal, M.P	Madhya Pradesh	Bronze	2014-15	72000
57	Indrani Kujur	F	Oraon	Archery	34th Sub Junior National Archery Championship, 0106 2014 at Rohtak, Haryana	Haryana	Silver	2014-15	15000
58	Naresh Laguri	M	Munda	Archery	35th Junior National Archery Championship, 12 to 21 Feb. 2013 at Hyderabad, A.P	Hydrabad,A .P	Gold	2014-15	50000
59	Jai Laxmi Laguri	F	Munda	Archery	22nd Senior National Archery Championship, 11 to 14 October 2014 at New Delhi	New delhi	Bronze	2014-15	35000
60	Ranchibala Kumari	F	Kolha	Archery	60th National Archery School Games, 15-18 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
61	Sushma Kumari	F	Kolha	Archery	6th Mini National Archery Championship, 09 to 13 April 2014 at Vijaywada, A.p	Andhra Pradesh	Silver	2014-15	15000
62	Babita Kumari	F	Kolha	Archery	60th National Archery School Games, 15-18 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
63	Reena Kumari	F	Kolha	Archery	37th Junior National Archer Championship, 21-24 Dec 2014 at Vijaywada, A.P	Jharkhand	Bronze	2014-15	20000
64	Rajesh Manjhi	M	Pahadia	Archery	37th Junior National Archer Championship, 21-24 Dec 2014 at Vijaywada, A.P	Andhra Pradesh	Gold	2014-15	50000

65	Monika Kumar	F	Kolha	Archery	60th National School Archery Games, 15-17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
66	Suraj Jamuda	M	Munda	Archery	6th Mini National Archery Championship, 09 to 13 April 2014 at Vijaywada, A.p	Andhra Pradesh	Silver	2014-15	15000
67	Surjo Bankira	M	Pahadia	Archery	6th Mini National Archery Championship, 09 to 13 April 2014 at Vijaywada, A.p	Andhra Pradesh	Gold	2014-15	25000
68	Minee Kumari Tudu	F	Munda	Archery	37th Junior National Archery Championship, 15-18 Dec. 2014 at Vijaywada, A.P	Andhra Pradesh	Bronze	2014-15	20000
69	Mukesh Munda	M	Munda	Sillambam	60th National School Archery Games, 15-17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Bronze	2014-15	10000
70	Paro Lakra	F	Oraon	Sillambam	60th National School Games, Silambam, Girls U-19, 15 to 17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	25000
71	Ebha Kerketta	F	Munda	Hockey	4th Junior National Hockey Championship 2014 15 to 23 March 2014 at Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bronze	2014-15	20000
72	Alka Ddungdung	F	Khadia	Hockey	4th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 19-27 May 2014 at Pune Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Silver	2014-15	15000
73	Dipti Kullu	F	Khadia	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-14, 15 to 19 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	25000
74	Binita Tirkey	F	Oraon	Hockey	4th Junior National Hockey Championship 2014 15 to 23 March 2014 at Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bronze	2014-15	20000
75	Anima Tiru	F	Pahadia	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey Girls U-17, 03-07 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000

76	Alpha erketta	F	Munda	Hockey	4th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 19-27 May 2014 at Pune Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Silver	2014-15	15000
77	Nisha Rani Aind	F	Munda	Hockey	4th Junior National Hockey Championship 2014 15 to 23 March 2014 at Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bronze	2014-15	20000
78	Anupam Horo	M	Pahadia	Hockey	4th Junior National Hockey Championship 2014 15 to 23 March 2014 at Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bronze	2014-15	30000
79	Smita Minz	F	Oraon	Hockey	4th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 19-27 May 2014 at Pune Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Silver	2014-15	15000
80	Betan Ddungdung	M	Khadia	Hockey	4th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship, 19-27 May 2014 at Pune Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Silver	2014-15	15000
81	Albela Rani Toppo	F	Munda	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-17, 03 to 07 January 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
82	Chamni Bodra	F	Pahadia	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-14, 15 to 19 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	25000
83	Suman Saru	F	Pahadia	Hockey	4th Junior National Hockey Championship 2014 15 to 23 March 2014 at Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bronze	2014-15	20000
84	Anju Kerketta	F	Khadia	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-17, 03 to 07 January 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
85	Pinki Ekka	F	Oraon	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-17, 03 to 07 January 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
86	Salima Tete	f	Khadia	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-14, 15 to 19 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi,	Jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	25000

					Jharkhand				
87	Sangita Kumari	F	Kolha	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-14, 15 to 19 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	25000
88	Neha Topno	F	Munda	Hockey	4th Junior National Hockey Championship 2014 15 to 23 March 2014 at Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bronze	2014-15	20000
89	Dipika Soreng	F	Pahadia	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-14, 15 to 19 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	25000
90	Depti Tappo	F	Munda	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-14, 15 to 19 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gold	2014-15	25000
91	Sitamani Topno	F	Munda	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girl U-17, 03-07 Jan. 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
92	Nutan Belatiru	F	Pahadia	Hockey	4th Junior National Hockey Championship 2014 15 to 23 March 2014 at Mysore, Karnataka	Karnataka	Bronze	2014-15	20000
93	Birsi Mundu	F	Munda	Hockey	35th National Games, Hockey, 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Bronze	2015-16	100000
94	Kanchan Nidhi Kerketta	F	Khadia	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-17, 03 to 07 January 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2015-16	15000
95	Sushma Kumari	F	Kolha	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-17, 03 to 07 January 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2015-16	15000
96	Anshu Lakra	F	Oraon	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-17, 03 to 07 January 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2015-16	15000

97	Supriya Mundu	F	Munda	Hockey	60th National School Games, Hockey, Girls U-17, 03 to 07 January 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2015-16	15000
98	Kanti Pradhan	F	Kandh	Hockey	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Bronze	2015-16	100000
99	Seema Kumari	F	Kolha	Hockey	4th Senior National Hockey Championship 2014 18 to 23 March 2014 at Bhopal, M.P	Madhya Pradesh	Bronze	2015-16	35000
100	Krishna Xalxo	M	Ho	Lawn balls	35th National Games, 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015 At Kerala	Kerala	Silver	2015-16	200000
101	Dinesh Kumar	M	Kolha	Lawn balls	10th Asian Lawn balls Championship, 02 to 09 Dec. 2014 at Sanzhen, China	China	Silver	2014-15	500000
102	Rupa Rani Turkey	F	Oraon	Lawn balls	10th Asian Lawn balls Championship, 02 to 09 Dec. 2014 at Sanzhen, China	China	Bronze	2014-15	300000
103	Sarita Turkey	F	Oraon	Lawn balls	35th National Games, 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015 At Kerala	Kerala	Bronze	2015-16	300000
104	Alok Lakra	M	Oraon	Lawn balls	35th National Games, 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015 At Kerala	Kerala	Silver	2015-16	200000
105	Susanti Tapno	F	Munda	Wushu	23rd Senior National Wushu Championship, 26-29 Dec. 2014 At Patna, Bihar	Bihar	Bronze	2014-15	35000
106	Deepak Oraon	M	Oraon	Wushu	13th Junior National Wushu Championship, 15-19 Jan 2015 at Rajnangaon, Chhatisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Gold	2015-16	50000
107	Shreya Kumari	F	Kolha	Wushu	13th Junior National Wushu Championship, 15-19 Jan 2015 at Rajnangaon, Chhatisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Bronze	2015-16	20000
108	Kousalya Kumari	F	Lohra	Wushu	35th National Games, 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015 At Kerala	Kerala	Bronze	2015-16	100000
109	Preeti Minz	F	Oraon	Wushu	60th National School Wushu Games, 23-28 Nov. 2014 at Jabalpur,	Madhya Pradesh	Gold	2014-15	25000

					M.P				
110	Suraj Kumar	M	Kolha	Wushu	13th Junior National Wushu Championship, 15-19 Jan 2015 at Rajnangaon, Chhatisgarh	Chhatisgarh	Bronze	2015-16	20000
111	Rahul Minz	M	Oraon	Wushu	35th National Games 31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 2015	Kerala	Bronze	2015-16	100000
112	Satish Oraon	M	Oraon	Atheletics	12th Federation Cup National Junior Athletics Championship, 09-11 May 2014 at Chennai, Tamilnadu	Tamil Nadu	Bronze	2014-15	20000
113	Ramdeo Tigga	M	Pahadia	Atheletics	30th National Junior Athletics Championship, 28-30 Nov. 2014 at Vijaywada, A.P	Andhra Pradesh	Bronze	2014-15	20000
114	Anand Kujur	M	Oraon	Atheletics	60th National School Athletics Games, 19-23 Jan. 2015 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Gold	2015-16	25000
115	Minisha Rani tirkey	F	Oraon	Badminton	60th National School Badminton Games, 15-18 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Bronze	2014-15	10000
116	Rajkapoor Mahto	M	Pahadia	Para football	8th National Para-Football Tournament, 28 June to 21 July 2014 at Patna, Bihar	Bihar	Silver	2014-15	10000
117	Rukmani munderi	F	Kolha	Cycling	60th National School Cycling Games, 15-17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Bronze	2014-15	10000
118	Chui Bahanda	F	Pahadia	Cycling	60th National School Cycling Games, 15-17 Nov. 2014 at Ranchi Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Silver	2014-15	15000
119	Kajal Kumari (Mahto)	F	Pahadia	Dodgeball	59th National School Dodgeball Game, 15-17 Jan. 2014 at Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Bronze	2014-15	10000
120	Rekha Kumari	F	Kolha	Dodgeball	59th National School Dodgeball Game, 15-17 Jan. 2014 at Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Bronze	2014-15	10000

121	Sapana Khoya	F	Oraon	Tennis Ball Cricket	Sub-Junior National Tennis Ball Cricket Championship, 13-16 June 2013 at Kushinagar, U.P	U.P	Bronze	2013-14	10000
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## CHHATISGARH

The following Table on **Tribal Sportspersons Cash Awardees in Jharkhand** presents that

1. Tribal sportspersons in Chhattisgarh have been displaying their talents and expertise in as many as 15 sports disciplines that are mainly falling under the Olympic sports category. The various disciplines includes Throw ball, Soft ball, Kabaddi, Hockey, Soft Tennis, Basket ball, Net ball, My-thai, Cycle Polo, Archery, Baseball, Pressing (Talwarwaji), Handball, Weightlifting, Para lifting, Judo, etc. there are many uncommon sports disciplines unlike the states of Odisha and Jharkhand.
2. It appears that the tribal sportspersons in Chhatisgarh are more adept or interested in Ball Games such as throw ball, soft ball, basketball, net ball, baseball, handball, etc. The tribal sportspersons have been performing well and winning medals in these games. Thus the state has been creating good potential in these games for Olympics.
3. The state has also introduced some uncommon combat games like My-thai<sup>4</sup>and Pressing (Talwarwaji) in its list of Olympic sports. The tribal sportstalents have been increasingly participating in these games. With introduction of uncommon games the State has increased the chances of medal winning. This also helps attracting the tribal sports talents into these games.
4. Games like Cycle Polo and Kabaddi are emerging as disciplines in which the potential tribal sports talents have been taking larger interest.
5. The state has also created opportunities for People With Disabilities (PWD) by introducing the Para lifting game in which the tribal sports talents are very potential. The para Olympic games also creates new hopes for the emerging tribal sports talents with varying disabilities.
6. The analysis of data indicates that amongst various tribes in the state, the Oraon, Gond, Korwa, Durua and Halbaa are dominating in the field of Sports, although for lack of proper maintenance of records or because the records are very scattered, many tribal communities have not found place in the table below. It is found that less documents is maintained of the sports talents of the state.
7. The analysis further indicates that male sports talents are performing better than females as evidenced by the data table below in which the males secured 58%.

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<sup>4</sup>My-thai i.e. Muay Thai or popularly known as Thai Boxing is a combat sports of Thailand that uses stand up – striking along with various clinching techniques. This physical and mental discipline which includes combat on shins is known as the ‘art of eight limbs’ because it is characterized by the combined use of fists, elbows, knees, shins, being associated with a good physical preparation that makes a full contact fighter very efficient. It is similar to related styles in other parts of the Indian cultural sphere namely Lethwei from Myanmar, Pradal Serey from Cambodia, Muay Lao from Laos, Tomoi from Malaysia, and Musti Yodha from India.

**Table - 21**

Tribal Sportspersons and Cash Awardees in Chhatisgarh									
SN	Name	Gender	Community	Discipline	Sports Achievement	Place	Medal/Trophy	Year	Cash Award
1	Asutosh Debangana	M	Ganda	Throwball	23rd Sub junior National Throwball Championship	Haryana	Gold	2015-16	10000
2	Nitesh Kumar Bandhe	M	Ganda	Throwball	25th Junior National Throwball championship	Bhillai	Silver	2015-16	10000
3	Chandini Sonbani	F	Korua	Throwball	25th Junior National Throwball championship	Bhillai	Bronze	2015-16	7000
4	Dudheswar kumar Sahare	M	Ganda	Throwball	25th Junior National Throwball championship	Bhillai	Silver	2015-16	10000
5	Harish Bagh	M	Baiga	Softball	32nd Junior National Softball championship	Punjab	Gold	2015-16	15000
6	Narsingh Netam	M	Ganda	Softball	32nd Junior National Softball championship	Punjab	Gold	2015-16	1500
7	Kartik Jhangde	M	Korua	Softball	32nd Junior National Softball championship	Punjab	Gold	2015-16	15000
8	Biru Bagh	M	Baiga	Softball	36th Senior National championship	Nagpur	Gold	2015-16	25000
9	Chandan Tandi	M	Ganda	Softball	36th Senior National championship	Nagpur	Gold	2015-16	25000
10	Amit Kumar baru	M	Korua	Softball	36th Senior National championship	Nagpur	Gold	2015-16	25000
11	Ku.Heera Mahara	M	Paraja	Kabbadi	26th Sub junior national kabbadi championship	Bihar	Bronze	2015-16	4000
12	Ku.Bandani Suryabanshi	F	Ganda	Kabbadi	26th Sub junior national kabbadi championship	Bihar	Bronze	2015-16	4000
13	Alish Pitter	M	Oraon	Netball	27th Junior National Netball Championship	Andrapra desh	Bronze	2015-16	7000
14	Rohini Sontianggo	F	Oraon	Softtennis	12th Senior national soft tennis Championship	Punjab	Gold	2015-16	25000
15	Henri Sentiago	M	Oraon	Softtennis	12th Senior national soft tennis Championship	Punjab	Gold	2015-16	25000
16	Ku.Neha karba	F	Dhurua	Basketball	41th Subjuior national Basketball championship	Maharast ra	Silver	2015-16	5000



17	Sulochna Tigga	F	Dhuria	Basketball	41th Subjuior national Basketball championship	Maharast ra	Silver	2015-16	5000
18	Ku. Punnam Ekka	F	Oraon	Basketball	41th Subjuior national Basketball championship	Maharast ra	Silver	2015-16	5000
19	Ku. Elijabeth ekka	F	Oraon	Basketball	41th Subjuior national Basketball championship	Maharast ra	Silver	2015-16	5000
20	Ku. Nisha Netam	F	Ganda	Basketball	65th Junior National Basketball championship	Kerala	Gold	2015-16	15000
21	Aruna Kindo	F	Khadia	Basketball	55th Senior National Basketball championship	Rajasthan	Gold	2015-16	25000
22	Kamlesh Debangana	M	Ganda	My-thai	15th National Senior Championship	Hydrabad	Gold	2015-16	25000
23	Rohan Tandi	M	Korua	Cycle Polo	31st Subjunior Boys National cycle polo championship	Bhubanes war	Gold	2015-15	10000
24	Nimisha Tandi	F	Korua	Cycle Polo	16th national Senior Girls Bi-Cycle Polo champonship	Jharkhand	Silver	2015-16	20000
25	Sanjay Tandi	M	Korua	Soft Tennis	9th National Sub-junior soft tennis Championship	Ahmedab ad	Bronze	2015-16	4000
26	Dipesh Netam	M	Ganda	Soft Tennis	9th National Sub-junior soft tennis Championship	Ahmedab ad	Bronze	2015-16	4000
27	Rohit Sentiago	M	Oraon	Soft Tennis	13th Senior National Soft Tennis Championship	Ahmedab ad	Silver	2015-16	20000
28	Lourence Sentiago	M	Oraon	Soft Tennis	13th Senior National Soft Tennis Championship	Ahmedab ad	Silver	2015-16	20000
29	Animesh Tandi	M	Korua	Softball	28th National Subjunior Softball Championship	Aurangab ad,Mahar astra	Gold	2015-16	10000
30	Kesab Debangana	M	Ganda	Softball	28th National Subjunior Softball Championship	Aurangab ad,Mahar astra	Gold	2015-16	10000
31	Kolmit Lepcha	M	Lepcha	Archery	38th National championship	Jharkhand	Gold	2015-16	15000
32	Prem Minz	M	Oraon	Archery	20th National youth festivals	Raipur	Silver	2015-16	10000
33	Elizabeth Ekka	F	Oraon	Basketball	42nd Natinal sub junior Basketball Championship	Pondicher y	Gold	2015-16	10000
34	Nisha Kujjur	F	Oraon	Baseball	24th Junior Baseball Championship	Bhubanes war	Gold	2015-16	10000

35	Nitisha Kujjur	F	Oraon	Baseball	24th Junior Baseball Championship	Bhubaneswar	Gold	2015-16	10000
36	Ku. Nidhi Dongre	F	Dhuria	Softtennis	9th National Sub-junior soft tennis Championship	Ahmedabad	Silver	2015-16	5000
37	K. Munni Debangana	F	Ganda	Pressing (Talwarwaji)	Sahid Rajiv Panday Award	Chhattisgarh		2014-15	
38	Harpreet Beriya	M	Baiga	Soft tennish	Sahid Rajiv Panday Award	Chhattisgarh		2014-15	
39	Sabitri Mandabi	f	Korua	Handball	Saheed Pankaj bikram Award	Chhattisgarh		2014-15	
40	Sri Arjun Sarangbanshi	M	Ganda	WaightLifting	Saheed Binod Chowbe Award	Chhattisgarh		2014-15	
41	Ramkl Tondar	M	Oraon	Peralifting	Sahid Rajiv Panday Award	Chhattisgarh		2015-16	
42	Sushree Devki Debangana	F	Ganda	Judo	Saheed Pankaj bikram Award	Chhattisgarh		2015-16	
43	Sushree Payal hanshapuri	F	Baiga	Table tennis	Saheed Pankaj bikram Award	Chhattisgarh		2015-16	
44	Lourence Sountiango	M	Oraon	Soft tennish	Saheed Binod Chowbe Award	Chhattisgarh		2015-16	
45	Kelmit Lepcha	F	Lepcha	Archery	Saheed Kousal Yadav Award	Chhattisgarh	Gold	2015-16	

### Comparison of three States: Similarities and Dissimilarities

#### Similarities

- From analysis of data so far it is evident that there are some particular tribal communities from which many sportspersons have emerged successful in sports. The dominant tribes in the adjoining areas of the three states such as the North Odisha – Jharkhand complex, South Odisha-Chhatisgarh complex and North West Odisha – Chhatisgarh complex have been ruling the games and sports in tribal category. Such communities are Santhal, Munda, Kolha, Oram, Kisan, Khadia, Ho, Kandha, Gadaba, Korwa, Gond appearing in larger numbers.
- In all the three states, as observed from data, it is indicative that the tribal sportspersons are participating in disciplines falling under Olympic and Para-Olympic categories. As sports experts see it, it emerges that the disciplines under Olympic and Para-Olympic categories fit better to interest, ability, skill, agility and physical prowess of the tribal people. This seems to be a good indicator in the context of tribal development.
- In Odisha and Jharkhand the tribal girls outnumber the tribal boys in participation and performance in sports. However, in Chhatisgarh the participation of tribal girls in

mainstream discipline of sports is relatively low. The girls in Chhatisgarh are participating in larger numbers in team sports than individual sports in the state.

- In all three states Archery, Hockey, Athletics and Weightlifting assume to be the major disciplines in which participation of tribal sports talents is higher. However, there are certain uncommon sports disciplines like Rugby in Odisha; Silambam, Tennis Ball Cricket and Dodge Ball in Jharkhand; My-thai and Pressing (Talwarwaji) attracting the tribal sports talents and due to the uncommon nature of the games it may be seen as a future potential in which the tribal sports talents can figure well. Each State is thus building potential for the tribal sports talents by expediting chances through uncommon sports disciplines.
- These uncommon sports disciplines have been expedited by the Sports Associations and Federations beyond the official supports. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) hostels have remained limited to certain popular sports disciplines only. Hence, the role of Sports Associations and Federations in creating opportunities for tribal sports persons in all three States is well appreciated.
- There seems to be an apparent connection that the tribal culture and the sports culture in the three states have been matching a lot. Archery, for example, establishes this link. The games like Hockey and Athletics seems like connecting the tribes with the world of sports.

#### **Dissimilarities**

- Among the three States, Odisha is better represented in terms of the participation and performance of tribals in games and sports. As such, looking at the eminent sportspersons who have brought laurels to their respective States, Odisha lead the other two States. One major reason for this contrast is the number of government institutions like sports hostels, SAI, etc established in the three States. The second reason is that the Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh are relatively new States having been carved out from erstwhile Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively for which they lag behind infrastructure and facilities in comparison to Odisha. Towards bridging these gaps the Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh governments have prepared their Sports Policies that are very broad based and accommodative while Odisha is lagging behind in this regard.
- While Odisha has been emphasizing upon certain sports disciplines in which the State has been well represented through the tribal sportspersons, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh have been creating new options and opportunities for tribal sportspersons through introducing new disciplines in which rate of competition is reasonably lower. Looking from a different perspective it is apparent that Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh, in the days ahead, would be having wider offers for tribal sportspersons in fairly diverse sports disciplines and thereby would increase the creation and participation of tribal sports talents in huge numbers.
- From point of view of ethnic diversities in the three States the communitywise participation of tribal sportspersons is higher in Odisha. In Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh there are many communities who are least represented in relation to the ethnic diversity in the said States. In this connection, from a gender perspective, the participation of tribal sportswomen is higher in Odisha compared to the two other States. In Chhatisgarh the trend of participation of tribal sportswomen seems to not have been set properly.

## **CHAPTER -5**

### **TRIBAL TRADITIONAL GAMES**

Traditional games and sports form the backbone of a community which are the part of intangible heritage and a symbol of the cultural diversity of our society. They are also an efficient means to convey values of solidarity, diversity, inclusiveness and culture. Moreover, they reflect on different cultural expressions, and create a bridge between cultures for a better mutual comprehension. Most of the traditional games and sports, expressions of indigenous cultures and ways of life contributing to the common identity of humanity, have already disappeared and those that are surviving are threatened of imminent disappearance and extinction. These games have had a rich culture and heritage value and were/are tools of passing on some ancestral knowledge or the other.

Traditional Games were not just games, they were designed in such a way that one can develop lot of skills like logical thinking, develop sensory skills, building strategy, concentration, basic mathematics, aiming, improve motor skills, identify colour, improve hand-eye co-ordination and finally to have fun, and lot more.

The values that one achieves by playing these games are more when compared to the games that are played nowadays. Some of the values that are attached to these games are that they are environment friendly, one gets a chance to learn about his/her culture and history, and an important thing is, it is suitable for all ages, so they increase the interaction between generations. Many modern games played around the world have their origin in these traditional games.

### **GAMES AND SPORTS OF NATIVE TRIBALS**

Games and sports for native tribals of Odisha are more than just games. They build body and spirit through exercise and are played by all age groups. The history of tribal games and sports dates back to ancient human past. These are an integral part of tribal culture and are one of the oldest forms of social interaction. Common features of tribal games are agreed-upon rules, competition, elements of fiction, elements of chance, environmental concern, elements of rituals, elements of social functions, prescribed goals and personal enjoyment.

Tribal games and sports capture the ideas and worldview of their cultures and pass them on to the next generation. Games were important as events of cultural and social bonding and some games were instilled with mythical and ritual religious significance.

### **CLASSIFICATION OF TRIBAL GAMES AND SPORTS**

Essentially, a game is any structured playing that is undertaken for enjoyment. It is a recreational activity. A game usually has goals, rules, challenge and interaction. A sport, on the other hand, is a physical activity. It has agreed set of rules. It may be played for a recreational purpose, i.e. entertainment or for competition. A sport must have organized or casual participation, it must maintain or improve physical ability and must provide entertainment. However, game and sport are two words that are often used interchangeably by the tribals under this study. Therefore no attempt under this study has been made to distinguish these two and have been defined as one category.

The games and sports of tribal communities are played both indoor and outdoor. Some games are exclusively played only by women, some games by only men whereas there are certain games which are played both by men and women jointly. There are certain games and sports which are played basing on song and dance. Some games are played on special festive occasions. Some games exhibit the day-to-day life of the tribal people. Some games are played on ground, some others are played on trees and there are still some other games which are played in water bodies. For the convenience of elucidation, we have classified the games and sports played by different tribal communities of Odisha under the following broad heads under this study:

- Indoor games
- Outdoor games
- Women games
- Men games
- Women & men games
- Children games
- Singing & dancing games
- Carnival games
- Graphic and imitative games
- Water games

### **Indoor games**

These games are normally played within the household premises and/or verandahs. Most of the indoor games are played in sitting position and hence the premise of the house is selected as the suitable place for these games. Generally, the indoor games are played by young girls, boys and women in tribal areas. Kasadi, Kanchkaudi (marble games), Bagha-Chheli(Tiger & goat), Chudikhel (games played with bangles), Angtiputen, Kandaghichen, Bohu-Bar Khel (bride & groom game), Gudi-Pathar Khel (games played with small stones), Dhinki Khel (traditional method of making rice from paddy), Khapti/Khapara Khel (games played with broken pieces of earthen pots), Kumbha-Ghar khel, Pemptibana Khel (trumpet making game), Lulukbana Khel (ornament making game), Puchi Khel, Mukha(Mask) Khel, AntdaPatda/ Kuhuluka (Blindfold game), Kadal-majha (banana plant), , Ghans Khel (making household instruments from different types of grass) are the names of some traditional indoor games played by tribals in Odisha. While playing these games, the players also make time out to do small household works simultaneously. Moreover, young children feel safe to play these games as they remain under constant watch of the adult members of the family. Of late, some mainstream indoor games such as Ludo, Cards and Carom have been found to be popular among tribals which are widely played across different tribal communities in the state.

### **Outdoor Games**

Vast fields and open environment are required to play these games. Places such as playground, shades of big tree, crop harvesting field, open ground near cattle grazing field, temple premise, waterbody etc are preferred for playing the outdoor games. Generally, outdoor games are predominantly played by male folk. Games such as Kelibadi, Kaedi, Kulabnatu, Kukudagali, Khutighicha, Godibeten of western Odisha; Teer (Gilli danda), Batul, Budhi basa, Kati khel of north and central Odisha are some traditional outdoor games played by tribals. Now-a-days, apart from these traditional games, mainstream games such as foot ball, volley ball, Kho-kho, cricket,

badminton, hockey have gained popularity and are also played by the tribals as pleasurable outdoor games.

### **Women games**

Games exclusively to tribal women are kasadi, bohuchori, puchi, nak chimken, beteng, chudikhel, bagchhel, chhaka etc. These games are suitable for women because they are mostly played inside or in the space near the house. Games like Puchi, Bohuchori, Beteng are played only by young and adolescent girls which help in building physical strength of the girls required for future motherhood. These games also help in doing away with sleeplessness and mental strain and increasing appetite. Games such as Kasadi, Kachkaudi, Bagchhel, Chhaka do not have any age limit and are played by young, adolescent and middle-aged women alike. Certain women games like Boria and Bauli are played under trees and on the field in the outskirts of the village.

**Men games:** Most of the men's games played by tribals require enough physical strength and are predominantly played outdoors. Possibility of physical injury are also there in games like Hadbando and Kelibadi. Certain time squandering games are played to spend time during hot summer afternoon and these games are also played by the cattle grazers to make use of the disgruntled time. Bagchhel, Kanchkaudi, Kasadi are the games under this category. Certain other games like Retadudu & Gudu are widely played during rainy season as it becomes easy to play these games in wet soil.

### **Both men & women games**

These games are played by men and women, boys and girls separately; whereas certain games under this category are jointly played by both. In western Odisha, it is observed that male focused games like Gudu and Retadudu are also occasionally played by adolescent girls. This entails more freedom and pre-eminence of women prevailing among the tribal communities in this area. Similarly, games like Kasadi, bagchhel and Chhaka which are predominantly women games are also played jointly by men & women in domestic environment. Besides, games like Bohuchori, Godibeten, Chhor are played jointly by adolescent boys and girls as well. All these games help in building a healthy social relation among men and women thereby reducing the gender discrimination.

**Children games:** Various children games are played individually as well as in groups. However, most of the children games are played in groups as children love competition. In this context, games played individually by children are less in number. Most of the children games are founded on the day-to-day life of tribals, environment, wildlife, making of different instruments and appliances etc. Fun is the first and foremost purpose of almost all the games played by children.

**Singing and dancing games:** Several tribal games are played where singing and dancing are an essential part of these games. These songs and dances act as an element of encouragement for players. This also helps in maintaining the practice of performing songs and dance and keeping the tribal culture and tradition alive. In games like Retadudu, sarigudu, dharanigudu and bohuchori songs with single verse are used to hold the breath by the players. Single verse song is also an necessary part of Puchi, the game which is played by young and adolescent girls.

### **Carnival games**

Some traditional games are played by tribals on social occasions like festivals and marriage. Mudi Luken is a game played at the time of marriage by bride and groom in western Odisha. Similarly; games such as Khutighicha, retadudu, gudu, hanichopen, badikhel etc. are played during festivals like Nuakhai and Bhimabiha. In north Odisha, especially during Makar festival, games like Bhejabindha (archery), kukudauda (catching a flying chick), kukudaladhei (symbolic cock fight), handipata or andhaputuli (breaking an earthen pot with blindfold) are extensively played by different communities. These games also play a vital role in maintaining social peace, harmony and brotherhood.

### **Graphic and imitative games**

Different activities of day-to-day life of tribals are enacted and expressed in descriptive and imitative form through these games. Although the description is depicted in prosaic manner, however their sweet rhythmic style of expression makes them very attractive. These games are primarily played by small and young children. Banakbaer, hatbika, dalimbakhel, bahadidasamdhen are names of some graphic games played in western Odisha. Masterkhel, namchipken, chihirakuta, machhadhara are various forms of imitative games played by symbolic display through different body parts.

### **Water games**

Certain traditional games are played in and around water bodies like ponds, streams and rivers. Normally adolescent boys and youth play these games. However, although these games are male dominated, adolescent girls are also found taking pleasure in playing certain water games as well. Chhipimara, Phuit are common water games played by tribals across the state. Apart from physical exercise, the players also enjoy eating some edible roots and fruits grown in water bodies. Diving, different forms of swimming and showing acrobatics in water are other forms of water games. Some children also enjoy playing khaparakati by throwing potsherds (broken pieces of earthen pots) on water surface. Newly married couples throwing mud towards each other is another popular water game among certain tribal communities.

## **CULTURAL ASPECTS OF TRIBAL GAMES**

Culture is a way of life of tribal people. Different tribal communities of Odisha and elsewhere have a wonderful exclusive tradition of games, which can be not only played by skilled or sports person, but also every member of family during leisure. Even in the modern age of technology tribals have a good numbers of games performed by the men, women, and children of all age groups. These games are varied from modern competitive games, games of imitation to games based on rites and rituals. Traditional games of tribals also have a great value of festivity. Traditional games are the products of society or culture and they have enriched the heritage of tribal society. As a significant part of culture, traditional tribal games reflect the day today life like preparing food items, collecting firewood and other food products from forest, selling and buying of agricultural products, different traditional working culture, rites rituals, and traditional festivals.

### **Expression of day today life in tribal games**

Traditional games of tribals have a great space for depiction of day-to-day activities. The game Paen Anba (bringing water) that is performed by both boys and girls of five to eight years age group, visualize the culinary tradition of Western Odisha. Participants take water from pond or river and

prepare different traditional food items symbolically. They use different leaves and stems for preparing this food items. Mahulbeta (collecting Mahua) and Kathjiba (collecting firewood) represent the day-to-day work of collecting firewood and Mahua flower of forest dwelling tribal people. The game Kathjiba, or Tangia Chhane Dia (give me an axe) also a game that narrates the nuptial tradition. The nuptial tradition is also found in the game Bahadia Samdhen. The Hatbika envisages the picture of traditional Hat (market), selling of agricultural product. Here both boys and girls make an enactment of market system in two groups what they have experienced in their locality. The selling and buying of different vegetables, food items, ornaments, apparels, utensils, and other things are performed symbolically, which they have seen in their nearby Hat. Similarly the games Purathela and Bhara Tangen also represent various traditional working culture of tribal people.

### **Games as an expression of Rites and Rituals**

Rites and rituals are communication of a social order that represent the lives of individuals and communities. They are at the centre of many popular social events in the cultural calendar of tribals and at key moments in the life of the community such as births, marriages or religious ceremonies. Many traditional Games of Odisha are associated with rites and rituals. Some of them named as Gedi or Ghudel, Ganthi Ganana, Jam Bhut, Mudi Luken, and Gaur Badi. Gedi played by all adolescent, young, and middle-aged people, is a totally ritual based game. It has a great socio-cultural importance. All the participants destroy their Gedi and bury under the white-ant hole that is known as Duker Kheda. Duker is known as a deity of diseases, and behind this performance they believe that in this way they drive out the deity Duker and all the diseases from their village. Mudi Luken (hiding finger ring by bride and bridegroom), which is performed by both girls and boys between five to seven age groups, represent the nuptial tradition of Western Odisha. This game played by two participants, one player hides the ring (this may be straw piece, or piece of an earthen pot) under the pile of dust, and another player have to find out this. If he finds that then he will win. Ganthi Ganana (counting the node of bamboo) is a game performed during wedding ceremony by Kharia tribes of Sundergarh district. In this game one of the Sian (senior and respectable person) asks the players to tell the name of the nine nodes of bamboo stick, which represents the names of their Gotra (lineage). Sian asks everybody one by one. He who tells each name correctly wins the game. If Sian asks someone and he fails to answer it, then he may be punished. Performance of this game is not just for enjoyment, but also to introduce knowledge about their gotra to their next generation. The game Jam Bhut, which is played by seven to twelve years of boys only, is a game based on tribal beliefs of witchcraft. One player does the acting as he is being witch crafted, and other players call up a Gunia (witch doctor) to treat him. The Gunia is also performed by the participants. They do all the formalities related to witchcraft, what they have experienced in their locality. Children of tribal Odisha also imitate the enactment of animal sacrifice which they perform through Gharbanaba (making house) game. They catch some insects and sacrifice this one in their symbolic performance of Puja at the time of playing.

### **Impacts of traditional games on tribal culture**

Traditional games are not only for physical strength, it is also a means for mass entertainment. Impulsive exchange of lore element of a given community is also done in between the performance. Performance of traditional games creates bridge of unity between playgroups as well as in society.



The players learn successful application of skill and imitative knowledge from traditional games; and this knowledge is transmitted from one generation to another. In this way the traditional games has a great educative value inculcating proper behaviour, friendship, and cooperation. These games act as a bridge between past and present of tribal society. Performance of traditional games as 'event' creates a significant space for exchange of lore element. The traditional knowledge about games, as well as cultural knowledge of a given society is exchanged between participants. Players of traditional games get a familiar idea about their environment, house patterns, agricultural practices, food habits, and culinary tradition through game performance.

### **Traditional games as a means of education and social unity**

Participants of traditional tribal games learn socialization, friendship, co-operation, unity, discipline, social rule and regulations from the performance of different games. They learn how to make house, and do household activities from the game Gharbanaba, and Bahadia Samdhen. They also get a familiar idea about agriculture from the game Chasbas. The game Patra/ Handakhel accustoms the players with their local environments. The participants collect a good knowledge about flora and fauna while performing this game.

## **TRADITIONAL TRIBAL GAMES OF ODISHA**

### **Ropa**

This is played by Kharia, Kisan and Munda tribes of Sundargarh and adjoining Jharkhand during Kharif paddy transplanting period. It is a merry making play after the paddy transplantation in an area is completed. It is a group game played by adult males and females during the month of July – August.

In this game males and females having joking relations in between them throw mud to each other. Men and women may also smear mud on each other's body. During the occasion one may touch the private parts of the other which is not considered violation of modesty between two persons in joking relation. It is almost the same like playing Holi.

This game has social significance too. That, it is believed, by smearing mud skin diseases can be prevented. Further, the game strengthens the relationship between the male and female having joking relations. There is social approval in favour of the game.

This game has a strong linkage with the traditional labour cooperative institution (Paancha) composed of families in the villages of the said tribes. For labour intensive works like agriculture, house construction, etc., people may submit requisition for labours from Paancha. Many people contribute labour for increasing their number of labour days which they may take back at their time of need. It seems as if each one has a labour savings account maintained by Paancha and on the basis of labour requisitions Paancha prepares its labour calendar. One who uses cooperative labour for agricultural work offers lunch to the labours and at the end of the work a small feast with fermented beverage called Handia is offered to the participants.

During the transplanting work maximum numbers of people offer to contribute labour because of the merry making Ropa game played at the end of transplanting. They get enough fun and enjoy the

game a lot. The game contributes to group solidarity, strengthens the labour cooperative system, and making inter-personal relationship better.

### **Tambi Pachhadiba**

This is an outdoor game usually played in the harvesting yard by adolescent girls of Munda and Khadia communities in Sundargarh and adjoining areas. By playing this game the tribal girls learn many life skills that help them in their later life. Tambi means a measure used to measure paddy and Pachhadiba means winnowing. The game is played in paddy harvesting yard.

After thrashing paddy from straw and winnowing the paddy and the residue are separated. It is at that time an adolescent girl is invited to further winnow the residue to further separate out any paddy hidden in the residue. After winnowing the girl may find some paddy from the residue which she collects and keeps in Tambi. After that the girl is provided with double the quantity of paddy as compared to the paddy she could recover from the residue.

Some people, while winnowing, deliberately leave some paddy with the residue so that while winnowing further the adolescent girl recovers good quantity of paddy from the residue. Accordingly she is provided double the quantity of paddy compared to what she had recovered. People share among themselves about the girls and the quantity of paddy they recovered. The one who recovered the highest quantity is thus identified. People greet that girl and encourage her for better. It adds to the quality of a girl as a good home maker and hence the ones who are looking for a prospective bride try to negotiate marriage with that girl. During a marriage negotiation parents of the girl also highlight how she got appreciations and accolades within the community for her skills in winnowing and reducing wastage. Such girls are preferred during marriage negotiations.

The social significance of the game is that through this small activity girls are encouraged to practice life skills. Further, adequate quantity of recovery of paddy from the residue is considered an indicator of good yield in the given year.

### **Bandhai Parba**

This is a ritual game of the Kharia tribe in Sundargarh played by the boys in open grounds around the village settlement. It is kind of running competition. Boys in the age group of 13-15, especially the herds boys, participate in the game. This is played during Bandhai Parba in the month of October – November.

On the scheduled day in the morning cattle are taken out of cattle shed and fed with boiled black gram and rice. While the cattle are fed, young boys also eat with the cattle from the same pot. One serving to mouth is called Kawar. The boys compete among themselves to eat as many Kawar as possible. When the food is finished the boys make their respective cattle herds run and chase them up to the river where they bathe the cattle. When the cattle run, the boys identify the bullock that ran fast ahead of others with its tail raised. That bullock is called Bijar Balad. The herds boy who has more number of Bijar Balad wins the game and becomes the hero. Arguments and counter arguments are also made among the boys to establish that the one who became the hero really had own both the competitions i.e. ate maximum Kawar and got more number of Bijar Balad.

After bathing the cattle, oil is anointed on them. Vermillion is smeared on the horns of Bijar Balad. After that the cattle herds are taken for grazing. In the evening when the herds boys and the cattle return home, the Parba is observed with dancing, singing and drinking of Handia.

The game has importance in the community because it helps in identifying brave boys with skills. The boy who could eat maximum number of Kavar within time competing with the opposition by cattle is considered brave. His ability to master the cattle is considered his extraordinary skill. The bravery and skill of the boy is widely publicized within the community.

### **Hadbati Khel**

This is a common game in the tribal and rural areas of Sundargarh. It's an outdoor game played in the village premises by the boys in group. The game is played by minimum two boys and maximum 8 boys in a group. Commonly, the game is played by four boys.

The hadbati is made out of pebbles mainly collected from river bed. The pebbles are grinded to make them spherical. The hadbati are made to the size of about 2 inch in diameter. To start the game a grid is drawn on earth. The four boys stand at four corners of the grid. They roll their hadbati towards the central square. After each one rolled their hadbati into the central square, measurement is made to find the hadbati that was closer to the center of square. The owner of that hadbati is to play first. He targets the nearest hadbati and strikes it by releasing his hadbati from middle finger with force (like catapult). If the target was hit then he moves to the next target and continues striking the other three hadbatis. When the striker fails to hit any hadbati then the next person gets the chance to be striker. If in the process the striker breaks the targeted hadbati by striking it then he becomes the hero. If he breaks two hadbati successively then he is considered double hero or triple hero. If in the process the striker's hadbati broke down then he is eliminated from the game. In the same manner those whose hadbati broke are also eliminated. If the striker hit a hadbati and by that brought that hadbati into the central square then the striker's hadbati becomes protected from being hit by anybody.

In this process some hadbati cracks and breaks and some are wounded. The hadbati that are brought inside the square are spared from further hitting. Thus the hadbati that remained outside the square is hit by all. At the end of the game all the hadbati are brought together and kept in a line. An assessment of damage to the hadbatis is made. The hadbati that was damaged to the worst, its owner is eliminated from the game. There are some game tricks observed in the game as follows:

1. One tends to protect his own hadbati by bringing in another's hadbati into central square by repeated hitting.
2. There is a technique used while hitting other's hadbati. If the technique was right then no damage happens to the striker's hadbati whereas the target hadbati is damaged.
3. The game continues in a relayed manner till excepting one all others are eliminated.
4. The one whose hadbati survived damage is considered the hero.
5. In larger groups the game started in the morning may continue till evening.

### **Gangei gadi**

This is a common tribal game in Sundargarh and adjoining areas of Jharkhand played by boys in groups in open spaces around village. The dry plant of sorghum is called Gangei gadi. Boys in the age range of 5 years to 14 years play it during harvesting time in October – November. The boys cut the whole plant about the length of 4 to 5 feet. After cutting the stick they bend tip of the plant like a hook. Keeping the stick ahead of them and touching the ground the children run faster which

happens like a competition. The one who touches the destination point by the stick wins the race and called the hero. The one who has a long stick gets the advantage.

The game has some social significance. That, every boy looks for a long Gangei gadi to play the game. If in a given season the agronomic practices were not properly carried on then stunted growth of the crop is realized. The children therefore participate in hoeing and weeding during the course of cultivation of sorghum so that they would be able to get long sticks to play. Proper agronomic practices ensure good growth of the crop and thereby provide good sticks.

### **Fuit / Pani Dubki**

This is water sports commonly played by the tribal boys and girls in groups which is kind of under-water hide and seek game. It is played by boys and girls in the age group of 10 to 15 in separate groups. While the game is called Fuit in Sundargarh, in Keonjhar it is called Pani Dubki. Water body is important in this game for which the game is seen mostly in such villages where ponds, tanks and rivers are closer by. Boys and girls play it separately as the bathing ghats for boys and girls are separate. This game is mostly played during the summer season.

The children playing the game follow certain rule systems. That, all the participants stand in water and they strike the water by finger nails. It creates a typical sound. The one whose action generates maximum sound takes lead in the game. A short listing process is sometimes followed to identify the lead player. After that all the children excepting the lead player dip in water and hide themselves. The lead player then dips in water and tries to touch any of the other players hiding under water. After that it becomes the job of the second person to allow others hide in water and then he dips in to touch any other player under water. In this way the game continues. The one who could successfully hide himself and could not be touched by any seeker is declared as winner in the game.

The game is significant as a good physical exercise. By playing this game the children learn to move faster under the water and get an understanding of the domain under the water. The game also requires lot of sports intelligence to track others observing movement of water.

### **Dahi mankad (Monkeys on tree branches)**

This is a common outdoor game played in dry seasons by groups of boys and groups of girls separately in woodlots and wastelands. For the purpose they chose forest fringe areas or wastelands having good number of trees having good branches. In Sundargarh, the boys prefer a tree with good number of branches and if the tree is found covered with *Atundi* creeper that is considered the best.

To play the game, the boys use typical tossing method to decide a guard to safeguard crops from the monkeys. The guard keeps his stick under the tree and keeps vigil on the stick to save it from monkeys carrying it away. The monkeys on the tree use several tricks to make the guard go away from the stick so that they could easily snatch the stick. For that one of the children, who is smart and faster in movement, climbs down the tree with help of *Atundi* creeper. When the guard chases the monkey, other monkeys climb down and throw away the stick of the guard and again climb up the tree. Then the guard goes to collect the stick and from the place where the stick had fallen the guard has to hop all the way to the tree. In this manner the monkeys keep on disturbing the guard. If the guard succeeds to touch any monkey while throwing away his stick then the other person

becomes the guard. The rule is that the guard has to touch the monkey while the later tries to take away the stick.

In Keonjhar, the boys also play the same game in harvesting yards. When they do not find suitable trees around with adequate branches they start the play from any tree nearby. They all gather under the tree. One is declared as the Police and others become thieves. The police is blind folded for a while when others, called thieves, run away and hide themselves inside the stack of hay or straw and the police is asked to find out the thieves. When a thief is caught he becomes police and the previously acting police go to hide him under the stack of hay or straw.

### **Puchi**

Puchi used to be a common indoor game of girls in the age group of 8 to 12. The game is played outdoors and indoors especially on long verandah or hall. The game is gradually fading away. The game is played in a group of girls of almost equal age. Earlier there used to be Puchi competitions at the school level but now-a-days hardly such competitions are being organized. However, in community fairs and festivals the play is being organized.

Puchi khela is of two types. One type played by sitting and the other type is played by standing. In the mainstream of Odisha, other than ordinary days, Puchi is played during festivals like Raja and Kumar Purnima.

For playing Puchi a relatively large open space is required. Pucca verandahs are preferred. However, to accommodate many girls together open spaces like harvesting yards or courtyards are preferred. Each girl playing puchi would require at least three square feet space for proper body movement. They sit in a circle and dance throwing one leg and one hand forward alternatively. The process creates rhythms in the whole body, hands and feet. The girls utter lip compositions like Puchi lo ghunchi ja (its Puchi, stay away) which seems like a warning to the nearest girl playing Puchi. It means 'don't come closer' lest that we would collide with each other and thereby disruption would happen. So the girls gather in some neighbour's broad courtyard and continue their puchi-play unabated till the pall of darkness descends. They perspire within a short time. Song and laughter cleanse their minds of all sorrows and suffering, make them fresh and jolly as flowers. The proper time for their play is twilight. The girls hold flowers in their hands lightly so that they may be scattered in the courtyard one by one in course of their dancing.

Puchi Khela is a sort of exercise practiced by the virgins in villages. It strengthens the thigh and the muscles of the waist and abdomen and relieves them a great deal of the pain of delivery afterwards. This play or dance accompanied by the music of their own lips is entangled with their early life. The play is also played by adolescents and women.

### **Charnat**

Charnat is one of the most favourite games of young boys in the tribal areas of Sundargarh and adjoining areas of Jharkhand. It is played outdoors especially in house premises and open spaces. The game is played during December – January mainly, it starts from early December and continues till Makar Mela. The materials used in the game are buttons or broken pieces of bangles or safety pin or coins or seeds of tamarind or seeds of Mahua, and a stone or pebble as striker.

First, a circle is drawn and a line is drawn at a distance of about 4-5 feet from the circumference of the circle. The boys throw their buttons or coins or such into the circle from outside of the line. The one whose coin or button or seed remain closer to the outline of the circle starts the game. In relation to the distance of each coin or button or seed from the outline of the circle, the serial number of players is decided. The object closer to the outline of the circle from the straight line comes first and the distant one comes at last. As a rule, each one can keep maximum two of their objects inside the circle. Having kept the objects inside the circle, one object is marked which should not be touched while striking at the objects. Then the first player goes beyond the straight line with his striker (stone/pebble) and aims at any one object excepting the marked one and throws the striker at that aimed object. If the striker could displace the object beyond the outline of the circle then he would get a second strike. In this way the player continues to strike at the objects. The many objects that could be displaced and taken out of the circle becomes the possession of the player. If, while targeting the objects, the player's striker touches the marked object kept inside the circle then he will be out of the game and the second one goes to play. The player who could displace maximum coins from inside the circle wins the game.

### **Chaki**

The game Chaki is a local version of Hockey, played by boys and girls below 12 years of age in village premises or play grounds in rural Sundargarh and its adjoining areas of Jharkhand. The game is played in the dry seasons.

For playing the game, the boys or girls form their teams. The available number of children in the group is divided in two teams and the team size thus depends upon the available number of children. Usually the team size remains 7 to 8.

The equipments required for the game are a ball and sticks looking like hockey sticks. The ball is made of sponge of slippers which the children cut to the shape of a ball. Usually three to four pieces of slipper sponge are taken and are pasted to each other using tree borne adhesive. The thick sponge is cut to the shape of a ball. The ball is called 'chaki' as it is made out of chappals. The sticks are collected from the local forest and are cut to a suitable size as preferred by the player who owns the stick.

Without having any idea on the size of ground that should be, children outline an area with reference to bushes or other landmarks, decide centre of the field, and accordingly decide the goal posts. Often it so happens that looking at the number of players in each team the ground may be made bigger or shorter. If there are less number of players in each team, say 5 in each team, the ground is made shorter.

The children do not follow any other rules as are followed in case of hockey game. They simply start the game from the centerfield after a toss and then go on playing. In a way this rudimentary form of hockey as played in the remote tribal pockets help identifying players for hockey game. The ones who outshine in Chaki game drag the attention of others.

## Kitkit (Hopscotch)

Hopscotch is played by both girls and boys, although, however, it is generally considered a girls' game. The game is played by small children as well as adolescents. In the game, the players toss a small object into numbered box of a pattern of rectangle outlined on the ground and then hop or jump through the spaces to retrieve the object.

To play hopscotch, a court is first laid out on the ground. Depending on the available surface the court is either scratched out in the dirt or drawn with some marker on verandah or ground. In certain primary schools, courts are permanently marked on the verandah. The court is usually composed of a series of linear squares interspersed with blocks of two lateral squares. Traditionally the court ends with a "safe" or "home" base in which the player may turn before completing the reverse trip. The home base may be a square, a rectangle, or a semicircle. The squares are then numbered in the sequence in which they are to be hopped.

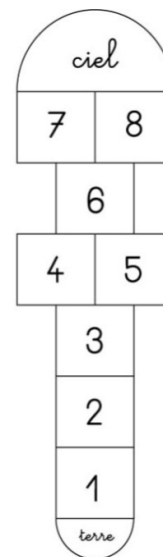
There are certain steps carefully followed to play the game. While drawing the court the girls take care that the squares in the court should be large enough to fit one foot and to make sure that a stone or scrap thrown into the square will not bounce out so easily.

The game starts from one end of the court. The starting end is called 'home' and the other end is called 'rest'. In the 'rest' area the player can take a moment to turn around and/or regain their balance. In other words it is the area where the player can stand on both feet. The game can be played with one player or more as per availability and convenience of children.

The first player tosses the marker also called a "lucky" unto the court. This object should land in the square without bouncing, sliding, or rolling out. It is typically a small flat stone or scrap. The marker must land completely within the square without touching the line. The player then hops through the course, skipping the square with the marker in it. Single squares must be hopped on one foot. For the first single square, either foot may be used. Side-by-side squares are straddled, with the left foot landing in the left square, and the right foot landing in the right square. Optional squares marked "Safe", "Home", or "Rest" are neutral squares, and may be hopped through in any manner without penalty. After hopping into "Safe", "Home", or "Rest", the player must then turn around and return through the course (square 9, then squares 8 and 7, next square 6, and so forth) on one or two legs depending on the square until reaching the square with the marker. The player stops in the square before the marker and reaches down to retrieve the marker and continue the course as stated, without touching a line.

Upon successfully completing the sequence, the player continues the turn by tossing the marker into square number two, and repeating the pattern.

If, while hopping through the court in either direction, the player





steps on a line, misses a square, or loses balance, the turn ends. Players begin their turns where they last left off. The first player to complete one course for every numbered square on the court wins the game.

Although the marker is most often picked up during the game, with some variation, the marker was kicked sequentially back through the course on the return trip and then kicked out.

Each square gets one foot. Which foot one starts with is up to her. One can't have more than one foot on the ground at a time, unless there are two number squares right next to each other. In that case, one can put down both feet simultaneously (one in each square). Always the player has to keep her feet inside the appropriate square(s); if the player steps on a line, hops on the wrong square, or steps out of the square, then the player loses her turn.

The player has to pick up the marker or the scrap on her way back. When she gets to the last number, she has to turn around (remaining on one foot) and hop her way back. While the player is on the square right before the one with her marker, she is to lean down with one foot and pick up. Then she is to skip over that square and finish up.

### **Biti/ Gili-danda (Tipcat)**

This is a game played by boys from all communities including tribals and non-tribals in open spaces around the village. Gilli Danda is known by various other names: it is called Tipcat in English. It is a game played using two sticks: one long and the other short. It is played by hitting the shorter stick with the longer one. The game is played with a gilli and danda, which are both wooden sticks. The danda is longer (suitably handmade by the player) which one can swing easily. The gilli is smaller and is tapered on both sides. There is no standard length defined for the danda or gilli. Usually, however, the gilli is 3 to 6 inches long. This is a very popular game among boys in villages of India.

In tribal areas of Sundargarh and adjoining areas of Jharkhand, the gilli is called Biti. Biti measures about 1.5 inch in length, cylindrical with one end semi-circular and the other end cut transversely.

The game can be played by two players as two opposite sides or two groups with equal number of players as two teams. Tossing is made to decide which side or team to bat first. Sometimes the first batting team is decided on the basis of a test. Captain of each team is asked to hit the gilli or biti once each. A small circle with a radius to the length of danda is drawn on the ground and at the center of it a small hole is dug up. Keeping the gilli or biti on the small hole, the batsman propels it with help of danda. The opposite side does the fielding. While the gilli or biti was in air if the fielding team catches it then the batsman would be out. Otherwise the fielder has to collect the gilli or biti from where it had fallen and throw it towards the batsman who keeps a guard at the small circle. The fielder tries to throw the gilli or biti trying to place it near the hole. If the gilli or biti falls inside the circle beating the batsman then the batsman is declared out. Otherwise, the batsman hits the gilli or biti from its corner so that it would bounce and when it is in air the batsman has to strike it hard to send it as far as possible. A batsman gets three chances to strike it.

In tribal areas of Sundargarh if a player fails to contact the gilli or biti for three successive attempts then another player from his team comes to strike. Accordingly with the collective effort of the team members the gilli or biti is taken very far. From where the gilli or biti had fallen, the fielding team assesses the distance up to which they can throw back the gilli or biti aiming at the circle. The

fielding team usually refers to a landmark and says that any player from the team would be able to throw it up to the landmark. The batting team members guard at the designated landmark. While the fielding team throws the gilli or biti to the landmark the batting team tries to hit it before falling. If they could success striking it then they get chance to further hit it directly by hand (like badminton). If any member of the fielding team fail to throw the gilli or biti up to the distance stated then the batting team gets another chance to bat. However, the gilli or biti changes with the change in batsman. The fielding team provides a new gilli or biti to a new batsman.

In Sundargarh and Jharkhand there are specifications about *biti*. It is desired that the *biti* should be small and heavy so that it can pose challenge to batsman to hit it. It also helps the fielding team to throw it closer to the hole or a demarcated area beating the batsman, to make the batsman out. Due to small size and cylindrical shape of the *biti* it becomes possible to place the *biti* at desired place beating the batsman.

As an amateur youth sport, gilli-danda has many regional variations. In some versions, the number of points a striker scores depends on the distance the gilli falls from the striking point. The distance is measured in terms of the length of the danda, or in some cases the length of the gilli. Scoring also depends on how many times the gilli was hit in the air in one strike. If it travels a certain distance with two mid-air strikes, the total points are doubled. If the gilli is not struck far enough the player has to pick it up and try again.

### **Iryzang Kel**

This is a Saora game played by the community young boys and girls in the districts of Rayagada, Gajapati, Koraput areas. It is played during the Kharif agriculture season in grazing lands and open forests when children are engaged in cattle grazing. The game is played with sticks measuring about 2.5 to 3 feet in length and about 1.5 inch girth. It's a group game played by 5 to 6 children together.

The stick is made out of wood of *Gadang sal* tree or bamboo which the children collect from forest. After getting the right kind of sticks, the bark is peeled and internodes are slashed and polished. Then the sticks are kept under mud for seasoning. After that the sticks are coloured differently, with bands, stripes so as to make each stick distinct from the other, and by that owner of stick is identified. The processing of the sticks takes about a week.

From a common point, each participant stretch their legs wide and bending down they throw the stick backward through the gap between two legs. Thrown this way, the sticks reach varying distances. The one who could throw the stick farther comes first and accordingly a serial of the players is made. The one who came first runs up from a distance to the stick and touching the stick by foot makes a long jump. The distance is measured. Similarly the others in the serial makes long jump and the distances are measured. The one who jumped the lowest distance is regarded as the loser. Then the members in the group run away to a distance and the loser has to run after them and touch anyone of them. During the chasing the loser puts conditions like hold a stone or cling to a particular tree to be spared from being chased. The chasing continues and if the loser touched anybody who could not maintain with conditions put forth by the loser then the other person becomes the loser. In this way the play continues.

The children do a good bit of physical exercise through this play. They also get acquainted with their immediate environment and the resources around. Children enjoy a lot in their peer group and the solidarity in the peer group strengthens through this.

### **Yarrana kel**

This is a tribal game of South Odisha played in the rainy season by men in groups on certain ritual occasions. However, the Lanjia Saora community is very adept to it.

This game is played during new eating festival (*Nuakhai*), death ritual (*Karja*), and also aesthetically during the rainy season for walking through the mud. The people in villages like Kereba, Gudada, Rebjingtal are quite adept to this tricky and delicate game.

For playing the game, the participants fix long wooden poles of equal size on both their legs. The wooden poles measure about 4 to five feet in length. With the poles fixed the player looks much taller. A group of people, after fixing the poles to their legs, dance to the rhythm of their traditional music. Those who are used to walk and dance by fixing poles to their legs also walk through the muddy paddy fields during the rainy season to avoid their feet getting soiled. Odia equivalent of Yarrana kel is Ranapa.

The similar game is played by Gadaba tribe in Koraput district. The Gadaba villages in Pottangi block are very famous in the game. They have reinvented the game and converted it into a dance called Kathi Nacha. Now the dance is gaining popularity in the tribal and non tribal areas of Odisha.

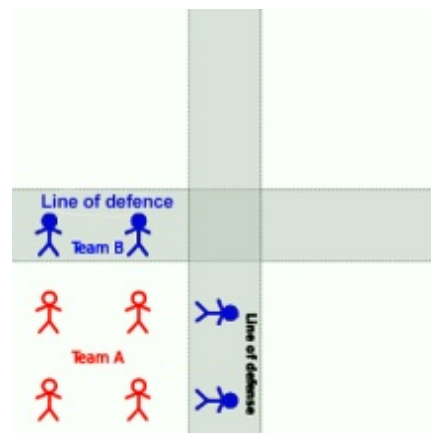
### **Sur kel**

Saora boys play this game between teams. It is an outdoor game played in open areas in dry seasons.

The game is played between two teams and each team is composed of minimum four players. Usually this is a boys game and boys in the age range of 12 to 16 play it. Occasionally, boys above the age of 16 also play.

To play the game, rectangular part of a ground is outlined. The outlined part is divided into four equal quadrants. Two perpendicular lines of defense run in the middle of the ground. One team gathers in the first quadrant and the other team gathers along the lines of defense at the borders of the adjoining quadrants.

The rules system in the game is very tight. Two teams play the game with each team having at least four members. Both teams should have equal number of players. At the beginning of the game, Team A gathers in the first quadrant while Team B gathers along the lines of defense bordering the adjoining quadrant. The objective of Team A is to enter the other three quadrants without being touched by any player of Team B. The aim of Team B is to stop Team A from doing so by touching them. Any player of Team A, who gets touched by any player of Team B has to step out of the game. The surviving



Team A player has to enter each quadrant one at a time, and then be together in the quadrant before entering the next quadrant. Once all the surviving players of Team A gather in a new quadrant, they shout 'Sur' together. If Team A members survive and reach the final quadrant, then Team A wins the game. Otherwise Team B is declared the winner.

### **Bati Khela**

It's a common game seen in tribal villages of Koraput region by young boys under 12 years of age in village premises.

Bati, also known as Kancha in Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand is played by using marbles. Marbles are glass balls which are very popular among children. It is popular in small cities and villages, among small boys only as a gully sport. It is rarely played by girls. The player has to hit the marble kept in a circle or quadrangle. If he hits the target properly, he wins and his term continues to hit other marbles targeting one after the other. The winner gets the marbles of other boys.

### **Kili khela/ Gili danda/ Dabula pua/ Kili badi**

This game has maintained its popularity in tribal areas of Odisha. Earlier young and adult boys used to play this game in numbers. In the current scenario, when cricket has entered into nooks and corners of cities and villages, the game is being played by young children under 12 years in age in village open spaces.

Like cricket, played by two sticks. Gilli-danda is a sport played by using one small stick (gilli) and a large stick (danda) like cricket, with the ball replaced by gilli. It is still played in remote villages of all India only as a recreational sport among boys.

As an amateur youth sport, gilli-danda has many regional variations. In some versions, the number of points a striker scores depends on the distance the *gilli* falls from the striking point. The distance is measured in terms of the length of the danda, or in some cases the length of the *gilli*. Scoring also depends on how many times the *gilli* was hit in the air in one strike. If it travels a certain distance with two mid-air strikes, the total points are doubled. If the *gilli* is not struck far enough the player has to pick it up and try again.

### **Luch luchani/ luchakali/ Chor Police**

This is a common play seen in Koraput region. It is an outdoor game played both by boys and girls below 10 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon hours of dry seasons.

It is sort of Hide and seek game. One has to close his/her eyes or blind folded. Other group members hide within a stipulated time or by the time the blind folded one counts 50 or so. After that he/she opens eyes and search for the group members. If he/she is able to spot a member then the spotted one is blind folded and the game continues turn wise.

No cheating when blind folded. If cheating is proved the round is suspended. No partiality. None of those who hide should help the seeker in spotting a group member. If it happens so then the cheater may be dropped from the group or the round suspended.

### **Chhuan chhuin/ chhu chhuani**

This is a game mostly seen being played in Koraput region. It is an outdoor game played mainly by girls below 10 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon and evening hours and moonlit nights of dry seasons.

It is like thief and police game. One act as the police and others act as thief. The police chase the thieves and try to catch hold of one. Then the caught player acts as the police and chases the thieves.

If the police fail to catch any thief and surrenders then the play stops and after tossing again a police is decided. The game continues. The thieves should not hide in remote places so that the police would not be able to trace.

Good exercise for girls. They run, try to escape from police and in the process the whole body is exercised. The game has not lost its popularity in the tribal villages. To play the game there is no requirement of any materials from outside and hence is a much easier game that can be played at any time under any circumstances. Through the play the children get used to their local ambience, environment and the landscape. Moreover, as a light exercise, it keeps the children spirited and enthusiastic.

Further, in this game there is no social discrimination of class, caste or creed. Even though there could be neighbours not in talking terms with each other, their children are in no way restricted to play the game among themselves. The older generation always likes the children playing on the village streets or in the house premises and by that they feel relaxed. At many places the research team members have found that the older generation, rather, encourage the children for playing chor-police. At festive occasions the children get geared up to play this.

### **Gachha Mankad/ Dahi Mankad/ Mankad dian**

It is a game played throughout in Tribal areas of Odisha. This outdoor game is played mainly by boys below 15 years in groups in the village outskirts especially in groves, wastelands and forests in day hours in dry season. Through the game the children exhibit extraordinary skills of climbing trees, running fast, jumping and diving from the trees, tricks of escaping from being caught, etc. all these, by all means, make the children maintain flexibility of the body and agility as well.

In group, to play the game, a number-tossing is made and other kind of typical tossing method is followed. In villages around Mayurbhanj and neighboring Jharkhand, all the children are asked to give their test in long jump. The one who could jump the least distance is identified as the one who has to be the shepherd. In the adjoining parts of Odisha and Chhatisgarh, running competitions are held and the one who finish last is to act as the shepherd. The real game starts after the shepherd is identified. The shepherd is asked to stand at a distance and in the meanwhile the others climb up a tree and behave like monkeys. When the others are well set on the tree or trees they give a signal to the shepherd to catch them. The shepherd's stick is kept under the tree. The shepherd is to simultaneously guard his stick and at the same time make efforts to catch somebody who had climbed the tree to be relieved from his duty as shepherd. Those who had climbed up the tree try to distract the shepherd and taking chance of it they try to take hold of the shepherd's stick and throw it away or take it to the tree. To do that, one child may climb down the tree and offer a chance to the shepherd to catch him. While the shepherd runs after the boy to catch him, others climb down the tree and throw away the stick of the shepherd. The shepherd then runs to collect his stick and come back to the tree again. The boys sitting on the trees do this time and again. Everytime the stick

is thrown away and the shepherd runs to collect the stick back, the other children climb down and offer the shepherd a challenge to catch them. That is the opportunity the shepherd makes his target and catch hold of one. When the shepherd chases at random, the boys try to escape and climb up the tree. Sometimes, the shepherd climbs up the tree to catch a boy. In such situations, the boys sitting on the tree jumps down and run away. In this way the game goes on till the shepherd is able to catch any one. Then the other one act as shepherd and the earlier shepherd joins the other boys acting as monkeys.

This game is very popular among the tribal boys and girls. The game requires athletic abilities and physical prowess. While playing the game manytimes the children become injured by falling down from trees and also while running away. For this the children chose trees having profuse branching and strong branches. The trees like banyan, mahua, peepal, mango are the most preferred trees for playing the game. While chosing the tree the boys and girls also make a verification of the ground. They avoid rocky and undulating grounds to prevent any kind of serious injuries because of falling down from the trees.

### **Bohuchori**

This is a folk game played throughout in rural and tribal areas of Odisha and its neighbouring states. This outdoor game is played mainly by girls below 13 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon and evening hours and moonlit nights of dry seasons. To play the game the girls get divided in two groups – the bride’s side and the groom’s side. Both the groups sit together and play a proxy marriage game. As per the local traditions they imitate a marriage process. The bride is kept in seclusion and she is guarded by her pals. The other members of the bride’s side remain engaged in making arrangements for the marriage. The groom’s side behaves as per the tradition but they remain on consistent look out to take away the bride avoiding the eyes of the bride’s side members who are at work and stealthily by over powering the pals of the bride who were in charge of safeguarding the bride.

The groom’s side members take the bride away and keep her hidden at a place. One or two members of the groom’s side keep watch on the bride to prevent her running away. In the meanwhile a chaos is spread that the bride has been stolen away. The bride’s side immediately springs into action and they try to find out the bride within a short time so that the process of marriage ritual is not interrupted, for otherwise the groom’s side may become intolerant. If within a stipulated time the bride could not be traced out then the groom’s side may decide to break the marriage.

In the tribal context, this game sort of imitates the marriage by capture tradition. That,when a marriage by negotiation is in process a lover boy tries to take away his prospective bride by avoiding the eyes of others or by overpowering the pals of the bride. However, this game is a favourite of the girls. The play also educates the girls about the traditional marriage ritual process, the role played by the family members and relatives, the kind of social behavior the occasion dictates, and above all it builds the psyche of a girl child to accept the fact that she is to leave her parents one day and take hold of responsibilities in her in-law’s place.

### **Baghachheli khela**

It is a common play in tribal and rural villages in Koraput region. It is an outdoor game played both by boys and girl below 15 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon hours of dry seasons.

To play the game a group of boys or girls gather at an open space. The age group of children ranges between 8 to 18. One of them acts as tiger. The other boys and girls act as goats. The goats line up in a manner accommodating the smaller children in between the elder children behind a lead who is strong and stout. Now the leader of goats and the tiger become face to face. The tiger using its power and might tries to snatch goats from the chain of goats. The tiger confronts the leader of goat and uses all its tricks to break the chain and lift a goat. However, the goat leader puts up tough resistance. Then the tiger makes effort to drag a goat from end part of the chain. The goat leader takes sharp turn and along with it all the goats turn in a manner to distance themselves away from the tiger while the mighty goats confront the tiger. The tiger then tries to attack the middle of the line. The leader goat and other strong ones confront the tiger to save others. In this manner the game continues. The chain of goats sometimes remains as a straight chain, sometimes become arc shaped or round, and very often remains spiral to protect the goats from being snatched by the tiger. The leader goat uses strategies and wits to prevent the tiger from taking away goats. However, the tiger keeps on trying consistently and goes on snatching away goats one by one. The goats who were hunted by the tiger are considered dead. After taking away all goats from the chain the tiger confronts with the goat leader and the fight continues till the tiger or the goat wins. Then the game ends there and another round starts. The one playing as tiger should not deliberately target anybody. The tiger will have to try till it eats up all goats one after another.

The game is quite fun filled and continues for hours together. The game symbolizes unity is power. As long as the goats operated as a collective force the tiger was not able to snatch any. They put up collective fights. The game also symbolizes the strategic moves and decisions. When the tiger attacked the goats, the leader manages the chain in such a manner that the mightier goats could confront the tiger to save the smaller ones. The tiger also uses strategy to capture a goat from weaker part of the chain. The game also anecdotally depicts the leadership qualities. The goat leader by all means tries to protect its members from the clutch of tiger. Thus, the game becomes a suitable medium to imbibe the values of solidarity, leadership and collective action to protect ones' own community.

### **Daudi Tana Khela**

This game is played in Koraput region and is very very popular outdoor game played both by boys and girl below 15 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon hours of dry seasons. This is a game symbolizing solidarity is strength.

The boys and girls from 5 years of age to 15 years gather at a place. They are then divided in two groups. Two elder children take charge of dividing the participants in such a way that both the sides appear equivalent in strength with equal number of participants. Sometimes, an odd number is found who is accommodated in the team that is considered bit weaker in their assessment.

The game is played in an open field. A line is drawn at the center. Both the groups queue up opposite to each other on two sides of the line. A strong and thick string or rope is brought. Each group holds one end of the string/rope and settles themselves. After a while, the rope pulling starts. Each group applies their collective force to pull the other group inside the line. It is not that easy to pull in the other group inside the line. The pulling by each team continues for a long time sometimes. When one group is pulled in the game ends.

There are certain rules that govern the game. While deciding the teams the energies should be equally distributed. No team can have team members by choice. The members in a team should be committed to the cause and the spirit of the play must be maintained. Everyone should put equal efforts to make their group succeed. It is usually played during festivals for fun, solidarity and exhibit physical prowess.

### **Chaki khela**

It is mostly seen being played in tribal and rural areas of Koraput region, Sundargarh and its adjoining areas of Jharkhand. It is an outdoor game played mainly by boys and girls below 10 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon hours of dry seasons. The game 'Chaki' is a folk version of the game Hockey. Chaki refers to a small ball made out of layers of slipper sponge.

Small pieces of the slipper sponge are pasted to each other by natural gum. Then it is cut to size of a tennis ball very delicately. The corners and creases are cut and polished further to make the ball perfectly spherical and better to play. By then the children must have collected bent sticks like hockey sticks from forest. The children play hockey with the stick and ball in a flat field. They put up a goal line and a mid line. The children are divided in two groups. They start playing the game from the center field. However, they only go on battering the ball in the direction of the goal post. Mostly they use long pass while passing the ball from one player to the other.

Since the ball is made out of chappals, it is called Chaki. Rules of hockey do not apply here. The play targets scoring goals by hitting the ball. However, it is ruled that nobody should use the stick to batter anybody or play foul. Physical exercise, skill of checking and hitting the ball by stick is the significance of the game.

### **7 days khela/ des khela/ Basket**

This is an outdoor game very popular in tribal and rural villages of Odisha and Chhatisgarh. In Jharkhand it is called basket. It is very popular among young boys and girls below 10-12 years of age. The game is played in village premises and open areas. To play the game simple items like scraps of earthen utensils or flat stones and a ball is required. Total seven numbers of flat stones are required. Each stone should be relatively smaller than the other so that one can be placed on the other.

To play the game the group of children gets divided in two teams (Team A and Team B). After tossing, one team is to break the basket and then try to rearrange the same in order the other team tries to prevent the former team in rearranging the pieces of stones. To start the game, a member of the Team A throws the cloth made ball aiming at the seven stone pieces piled one on the other. If the ball hits the stone pile and knocks it down then the ball is taken to the custody of the Team B. The members of the Team B (fielding team) pass the ball from one hand to other and throw aiming at any member of the Team A. The members of the Team A try to rearrange the pieces of stones to make it a pile. In between that if the ball thrown by the Team B hits any member of the Team A (before the stones are arranged in a pile) then the Team A loses the game. If the Team B failed to hit anybody of the Team A by throwing the ball and in the meanwhile if the members of the Team A could rearrange the stones in order then the Team B loses the game.



To play the game a boundary is delineated and all the players of Team A and Team B are to remain confined to the delineated boundary. The rule is that if any player of any team crosses the delineated boundary during course of the match, the person will be out of the game. Further, if the person trying to knock down the pile cannot do it in three consecutive efforts then he will be out and some other member of his team would be asked to throw the ball at the pile of stones and knock it down. In any of the three tries, if the thrower's ball does not knock down the pile and is caught by an opponent after the first bounce then the thrower is out. Each team contains equal number of players. Piles of flat stones contain nine stones in some areas.

### **Lattu**

It was once the most popular street game of India. It is still played in some of the inner colonies of old city area of Udaipur, lattu is a part of life for children in Indian villages. The game involves spinning a lattu (top) – a solid 'turnip shaped' wooden toy with a grooved lower half with two nails dug at the top and the bottom. A cotton string is wrapped around the lower half of the 'lattu' to make it spin. Skill and interest in the game is reducing due to non-availability of top.

The players go for a toss. Toss is decided by the top being spun and picked up quickest. With the count of 1,2,3 all players wind their tops with their ropes, unwind it on the ground to rotate and then pick it up with the rope as quickly as possible. The primary skill on this relies on shortest rope length usage and still make the bamboo rotate on the ground allowing you to catch it back with the rope. Tops that did not complete the toss will be placed in the center of a circle. The people who managed to finish the toss successfully try to spin the top over the tops in the circle trying to break them and/or trying to get them out of the circle. Each time the spinning tops have to be picked up successfully to continue.

### **Puo-Jhio Bahaghar**

It is an outdoor game played both by boys and girls below 10 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon hours of dry seasons. It is a very common game in tribal areas of Odisha.

The boys and girls get divided in two groups. One group plays the bride side and the other group plays the groom side. Then both the sides start playing the bride-groom marriage game. To play the game both the sides first discuss among themselves the traditional processes that are to be followed and the sharing of responsibilities that is to be maintained to solemnize the marriage. The bride and the groom are decided. The materials for the marriage are gathered and organized like clothes, altar and platform, kitchen space, dining space, reception corner, etc. depending upon the dominant caste or tribe population in the village the tradition of marriage is decided. One or two persons are chosen out to be the priest. Similarly the bride's parents and the groom's parents are decided.

The groom's side comes in with a procession. They are well received by the bride's side. After exchange of complimentaries the marriage process is initiated. The marriage is solemnized over a reasonable time. The groom with the bride returns to the groom's house. Once in the groom's house the couple starts living together. They might prefer to live separately from their parents and parents-in-law. In that case they build a new house with help extended by friends and pals. While living in the new house, the husband fetches materials for running house; the wife takes care of household

chores. The husband cultivates the land and the wife takes care of weeding. The husband relaxes while the wife cooks. The sharing between the husband and wife continues and their life goes on. The typical traditions of the community are followed step by step as far as possible. Representative materials are used. No teasing, no conflict, no indifference is seen among group members. Gender division of labour in society is well tutored by this game.

The game has enormous social significance for the boys and girls playing it. Through the game they imbibe lot of life skills. The boys get to understand the responsibilities of a husband and the girls get an understanding of their prospective roles after marriage. They get acquainted to the customs and traditions of their society, the rules and regulations, rites and rituals as approved in their culture. Moreover, it provides a platform for learning and understanding their culture and tradition.

### **Kathi/ Badi Khela**

It is an outdoor game played by both boys and girl below 10 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon hours of dry seasons. This game has been documented from tribal villages in Koraput region.

The game is played by a number of children together. Each player comes with a stick of his own. The sticks may have colour codes or may have been coloured fully so that one's own stick can be identified well. The sticks are laid on the ground, one foot apart from each other, one after the other. A line is drawn from where children take their run up. Each player takes a run up from the line at a distance and touching his/her stick by foot makes a long jump. The distance covered with each long jump by each participant is measured and noted. When all the children completed their jumping, the note is compared to see who jumped the longest distance. The one who jumped longer distance is called the leader. There are certain rule systems followed in the game. While taking a run up for the jump it is important that before jumping he/she should touch his/her stick by foot. While jumping, if one did not touch his/her stick is kept out of the game or may be given another chance. Even if the player jumped farther, still his/her record is not taken into consideration if he had not touched his stick by foot before jumping.

The game is a good physical exercise as it involves running, hopping, leaping and jumping. In their practical life the jumping skill is considered very important as it helps while crossing over a stream, a drain or trenches. The elders encourage the game played by the children.

### **Pencil lati khela**

It is an outdoor game played both by boys and girl below 10 years in groups in the village premises in afternoon hours of dry seasons. It is like a 100m race. A pencil symbolizing the award is kept at one end of the running track. All the players start running from a point after a signal. The children run fast to their full potential to reach the destination and win over the pencil. It is believed by the community members that there should be always a purpose for running. If there is a prize to be won, the children use their full potential.

### **Jhati Khel**

It is a Bonda ritual game played during Jhati festival observed during the new moon fortnight of Pausa lunar month. On the particular day the young men collect Jhati or twig of salap tree which is

used as whip (Sapungram). These whips extend 3' in length. It is very strong and doesn't tatter easily. Amidst drumming and trumpeting, around 4 PM, the game of youth starts in the premise of Sindibor. In rotation two equivalent young men lash each other ceaselessly with the striped whip of salap branch until both become completely exhausted. Without any provocation or violence the unrestrained beating between dual groups continue until the sun set. All participants become weary through incessant whipping they embrace each other allowing the next duo to start reciprocal beating. The next day follows the twig whipping between older duos. After the two chief priests flog each other ceremonially with flowered broods, starts the real game between elder persons. It is a severe fighting without any revenge, intent to kill or to defeat its opponent; rather it is an effort to get rid of one's inner feelings of hatred and vengeance against one's compatriot brother.

During the festival periods daughter married to neighbour villages come with their husband to enjoy the function and participate in the game. During the performance of puja people gather around the sindibor, the village platform being mentally prepared to participate in the twig game. Before arriving at the altar all become intoxicated to the full of their satisfaction. Steeping with the tune of drums they arrive with some pairs of twig whip. Then starts beating between the two. Beating continues alternately like the previous day. After one beats unrestrainedly till he becomes exhausted, he allows his back to his counterpart to be beaten unobstructed. It is also seen that when one retires after being completely exhausted another new one joins the combat to encounter the undefeated combatant. The rage of the game spurts to its climax when two opponents of equal age meet each other. When both of them continue beating alternately risking their life without refraining and the situation goes frenziedly dreadful, the women folk, sisters in respect, come to their rescue. They pull the duo in reverse direction requesting them to withdraw and desist them from fighting. They anoint turmeric paste on their wounds. The next moment they embarrass each other lovingly with a smiling face, in spite of severe bleeding and go on dancing. The scene is so inviting that old men also come to the foray to participate in this game. An uncle is seen engaged in fighting with his nephew; father is seen flogging with son, brother is seen beating his brother and father in law selects his son in law as his adversary.

This twig game, an emblem symbol of the traditional culture of Bonda Vanbasi is the emblem of tolerance, mutual understanding and ever lasting love and affection with in the limit of strict discipline. It helps to cherish the feeling of non- violence and increases the power of endurance. No question of enmity arises in this community as an influence of this game. Also the people poses the belief that no disease, how so ever dreadful it may be, does attack te people upto the next session of the game to be held in the next year. However it takes almost one week to recover the wounds marked on the skin.

#### **Mahulbeta (Hunting for Mahua flower)**

This is an oratory game played by the tribal children, especially girls, in Western Odisha. The game represents happenings in day to day life in tribal communities. The Kandha, Paraja community members play this narrative game through metaphorical lip compositions. It is performed by two groups of girls between five to seven years age group, goes on like this- one group asked another group to leave for collecting Mahua with them-

“Go to collect Mahua friends, go to collect Mahua. Make yours hair friends, make yours' hair  
Put up your dress friend, put up your dress.”

Then another group adds-

"Have water rice friend, have water rice

We have to come back soon friends; we have to come back soon.

Go to collect Mahua friends, go to collect Mahua"

And the game goes on, narrating various day today activities of their daily life.

The metaphorical speech exchange may continue taking any social incident into consideration. This narration may be made on fishing activities, gathering non-timber forest produces, going to market and buying sweet meats, etc. in everyday usage, through these narrations the girls express their oratory ability well and thus are able to form affinal groups. The exchanges within affinal groups seem to be more lucid and connected to give a sense of the narration.

### **Tangia Chhane Dia**

The Kandha, Paraja community members play this narrative game during nuptial traditions. It is played by two groups including both boys and girls of five to seven years age groups. One playing group asked for an axe. The other group members ask "why you want this?" To that the instant reply comes, "We would go to cut and carry bamboo." The other group again asks, "What would you do with that bamboo?" and the reply comes, "We would prepare a jhapi (basket)?" The first group asks again, "What you would do with that jhapi?" And reply of other group is, "we would keep our chhidapata (apparels)." The first group asked again, "Why you need basketful apparels." Other group replied that, "we would marry our son." And the question answer continues-

"What your son's name?"

-Kadel kera!

-What is your daughter-in-law's name?

-Maenabati... and at the end both group clapped their hands and said, udijare maenabati kadel kera ramjham(fly Mainabati, Ramjham Kadel Kera).

### **Bahadia Samdhen(give me daughter-in-law)**

The Kandha, Paraja community members play this narrative based game, played by girls in two groups. The game represents the negotiations during a marriage and the discussions on matters relating to the marriage. The marriage by negotiation is not an uncommon matter. However, usually in the Kondh communities, while going for a negotiation to get a bride for son the elders talk metaphorically which is also properly answered by the bride's side in straight words or rather metaphorically. The process is imitated by young children during the course of the game.

To play the game, one group acts as bride's side and other for bridegroom. First bridegroom's group come and asked for bride-

"Give daughter-in-law samdhen, give daughter-in-law." Then brides' group countered, "Our daughter does not know how to cook and serve, how we can give our daughter?". The bridegroom's group responds, "We would teach her how to cook and serve, samdhen give daughter-in-law." Again brides' group countered, "Our daughter does not know how to take care of household, how can we give our daughter to you?" Bridegroom's group replies that, "We will take care of the household, samdhen, give usdaughter-in-law." Everytime the groom's side request for the bride, the bride's side go on countering the request saying that their daughter is too young to get used to household chores and activities. Through that they wish to express that, if at all the marriage takes place, the bride should not be burdened with lot of household chores and activities. Like this they describe all

the household activities done by women, dance in a rhythmic way slightly bending forward moving one-step ahead and one step back.

### **Machhasare Ghina**

The game Machhasare Ghina (buy some fish) is performed by girls in two groups in the Kandha, Paraja communities mainly in Western Odisha. One player of a group acts as a fisherwomen and another one from other group acts as a Sahuani or the purchaser.

Fisher woman comes to the doorstep of Sahuani and gives a call in loud voice inviting Sahuani to purchase fish. Hearing the loud voice of the fisher woman when the Sahuani comes out, the fisher woman insists her to buy fish. The fisher woman sings in glory of the fishes she had brought. She narrates that the fish is as fresh as if just caught, and they were the best fishes available. She insists, appeals and persuades the Sahuani to sell her fish singing in a manner saying "Buy some fish sister, buy some fish." Responding the fisher woman, the Sahuani asks, "What type of fish do you have?" Fisherwomen replies, "Balua (trout) fish my sister, Balua fish." Then Sahuani takes her rhythm- "tor balua machhke alang talang/ sagbengan libur tibur chhik chhika kelun go bai, chhik chhika kelun" - meaning 'keep away your Balua, for memy brinjal and green leaves are fine. Leave it apart, come, let us play instead. The fisherwoman continues narrating again in favour of the quality of fish she carried, the low price at which she sells, the sources from where the fishes were caught, the kinds of fishes in her basket, and so on. Everytime the Sahuani rejects her request stating about the vegetables available in her garden, the items she had already prepared, and above all she would not need any fish to engage her any more in the kitchen. The Sahuani offers the fisher woman to keep aside the fish basket and go for playing with Sahuani.

While the game is played many senior community members sit and watch to enjoy the ability of narration, enjoys the way the fisher woman kept on insisting and persuading the Sahuani to buy fish, and the way the Sahuani was rejecting the offer by the fisher woman. Sometimes the senior members correct the two persons in conversation, if they committed any mistake while conversing. This is a leisure time game particularly enjoyed the best during rainy days.

### **Hatbika**

It is a game played by tribal communities in Western Odisha where players learn selling and buying the foods and other traditional home needs. It is a game like Machhasare Ghina described earlier. However, in this case the occupational identity of the two persons in conversation is different.

The game is played in a group. One member from the group acts as the Pasarabali (seller woman) and the others acts as common folks who came to buy provisions from hatta (market). The Pasarabali calls the prospective customers at loud voice describing the various items she had got to sell. She describes the various vegetables, fruits, berries, sweetmeats and other daily needs that she had brought in her basket, and appeals the buyers to buy items at a very competitive price. The Pasarabali cites comparative prices for the same products available with other sellers and tries to convince others that the price she sells at offered the best buy.

The other players in the game acting as common folks come near her to see the items she had brought, assesses the quality and airs different opinions regarding the quality and price. They also

make price bargains on different items the Pasarabali carried. The Pasarabali responds to some opinions and keeps quiet regarding certain things. When some customers are convinced and wish to buy certain items then the Pasarabali asks the buyers “what you would do with this?” They come out with some answers stating what they look for and why. It’s like ‘I want to buy sweets for my sister’s son to whom she had promised that she would get something good for him from market’. Again she asks, “What you would do with the rest things?” The customers say, “we will throw away other things for crows and birds.” Saying so, they pull down the Pasara (basket) of Pasarabali and throw away its contents scattered on the ground. Annoyed with the customers the Pasarabali runs after them to catch hold of them instead of spending time on gathering the scattered items and putting them back in the basket. The customers run in all directions in full pace. The Pasarabali chases them till she was able to catch any of them. Then the customer who had been caught becomes the Pasarabali and the game continues.

### **Puarathela**

It is a game of physical exercise played by tribal communities in Western Odisha. Puar is a traditional container for preserving paddy made up of straw, which contains one Pastama/ four Puti (approximately 320kg.). This is a game usually played by the Kondh and other tribal communities in Western Odisha during the harvesting season, especially paddy harvesting. After harvesting paddy many families bring in new containers (Puar) to store paddy. The old and somewhat damaged Puar are thrown out which are taken for playing. The Puarathela game is usually played during December and January months, the merry making months for the tribal people.

It is an outdoor game played in the day light and sometimes on moonlit nights in the village premises. The game is played by young and adolescent boys. They decide an occasion to play the game in a group. They collect the somewhat damaged Puar from their respective houses and gather at the venue decided to play. For playing in a group they find a large open space or a playground. Tracks are drawn by scratching the field by sharp wooden objects. One player occupies one track. The participants come with their Puar and collect a big stone to be kept inside the Puar. All the participants wait for the signal to start. Immediately after getting the signal they start pushing the Puar containing the heavy stone which rolls down the track. The participant keeps on pushing the Puar with all his force and the Puar keeps rolling. A point is decided as finishing point where the Puar rolling stops. The one who could push his Puar well and reached the finishing point first is declared the winner.

The rule system of the game is very simple. In ordinary occasions all the children and adolescents can play it. In the occasions of a match among the boys certain regulations are maintained like all the boys taking part should be almost of equal age, the stones that are kept inside the Puaras should be weighing almost equal, and the Puaras should be old and used. By this the chances of malpractices in the game are regulated.

This is a much fun filled game. The game is a good physical exercise. It is an occasion to assess the physical strength and agility of the young boys playing it. The girls in the community feels very impressed about the winner of the Puarathela competition. According to older people the Puarathela game is also need based as the Puar cannot be thrown as such as they contained paddy. However, after repeated use of the Puar in the game the Puar becomes weak after which it is put in compost pits for composting.

## **Bhara Tangen**

Like Purathela this game played by tribal communities in Western Odisha to imitate certain agricultural activities. The game needs good bit of physical strength to play and demands good flexibility of body and wriggling motion of the waist. The game is played outdoors by adolescent boys in the village premises and open grounds.

In Bhara tangen, Bhara means 'sheaf of paddy', and Tangen mean 'to lift up'. The game is an imitation of the lifting of reaped and laid in field paddy by using Bhara. It is a common practice everywhere that after reaping of paddy they are left in the field for some time. Then they are carried home by using palanquins by the men. Through this game the young boys get used to the work.

Carrying the paddy bundles by palanquins is no easy job. It requires physical strength and some techniques learned by doing. To walk long distance with load on shoulders the men walk in a typical style wriggling their waist all the way. It is said that the wriggling motion of the waist is important to balance the load and distribute the load on the legs in a measurement. Hence the elderly men consider the game a good training for the adolescent boys.

To play the game the adolescent boys get their own Bhara or lever and ropes suitable to lift the load. There are two ways the boys play the game. In one process the participants collectively choose two stones to represent the load and play by lifting the stone by levers one after the other. The boys decide their turn. The participant whose turn comes lifts the stones by lever and walks fast as long as he can go. There may be time keepers to take note within what time who could cover what distance. One after the other all the boys carry the stones by their levers and walk a distance. The person who could cover maximum distance without a halt in the middle wins the competition. The person may follow a path to and fro between two points and may make several rounds and the number of rounds made is noted. In the second process many boys together carry stones on their respective levers and start from a particular point. The participant who could carry the load to the maximum distance comes first and wins the race. In the similar manner the second and third positions are also decided.

The game is of utmost significance as a field training of young boys to make them efficient for carrying loads in later times. Played for fun, the game exhibits, power, strength, agility and techniques to carry loads to a longer distance with minimum exhaustion.

## **Ghudel or Gedi**

It is known as Ranapa in coastal Orissa. Players ride over Gedi (equipments specially made for the performance) and walk, dance, and play other tricks. Gedi played by all adolescent, young, and middle-aged, is a totally ritual based game. Performance of this game started from Ratha Yatra, the second day of bright fortnight of Ashadh and continues till new moon of Bhadrab. New moon of Bhadrab, which is also known as Dansara or Belsara festival in Western Orissa, has a great socio-cultural importance. All the participants destroy their Gedi and buried under the white-ant hole that known as Duker Kheda. Duker is known as a deity of diseases, and behind this performance they believed that in this way they drive out the deity Duker and all the diseases from their village.

In the tribal villages many young boys take interest in practicing Ghudel walk. Apart from having fun the children learn the art of balancing their body on the poles and pedals. Usually the Ghudel is made of bamboo. About 1 to 2 ft above the bamboo pole from the downside end, a small pedal is fixed on which the walker shelters his foot. After settling both the feet well the walker uses the bamboo pole as legs and starts walking. In some villages, the boys call it 'ghost walk'. By walking on the bamboo poles one can take long strides and walk a long distance at a shorter time. Similarly, in the rainy season to avoid feet being soiled the boys use Ghudel to walk through the mud. Some children also fall down while trying to walk on ghudel and suffer painful inflammation. However, those who practice it well earn the ability to increase his locomotory ability of walking long distance in short time and also earn reputation for the skill.

A typology of the Ghudel game is also seen among the Gadaba community boys in Koraput. They call it Kathi. The boys, through years of practice, become efficient in walking with use of Kathi or the stumps which they sometimes call extended legs. The Gadaba boys have become experts in the art and they have graduated the game from walking to dancing. The Kathi Nacha of the Gadaba has been designed out of their excellence in walking on the Kathi. The performers are so efficient in the art that they can turn, twist, walk and move with these pseudo appendages without any problem or risk.

#### **Mudi Luken**(hiding finger ring by bride and bridegroom)

The game is performed by both girls and boys between five to seven age groups, represent the nuptial tradition of Western Orissa. This game played by two participants, one player hides the ring (this may be straw piece, or piece of an earthen pot) under the pile of dust, and another player have to find out this. If he finds that then he will win. Mudiluken (hiding ring) is an imitative play of Mudiluken, which is performed by bride and bridegrooms at the wedding ceremony. The couples are asked to take off their rings and put them in a pot of clear water. As the rings settle to the bottom, the couples are asked to churn the water vigorously. After the churning people look anxiously at the water, as the water and the ring are going to the answer the question. If the bride's ring lags behind in the swirling water she will be an obedient wife. If it is the opposite, the groom will be obedient to his wife. However, Mudiluken is taken as a funny sequence in tribal marriages.

#### **Ganthi Ganana**(counting the node of bamboo)

It is a game performed during wedding ceremony by Kharia tribes of Sundergarh district. In this game one of the Sian (senior and respectable person) asked everybody to tell the name of the nine node of bamboo stick, which represents the names their Gotra (lineage). Sian asked everybody one by one. The one who could answer all the names respective to each node of bamboo correctly wins the game. If Sian asked someone and he failed to answer it, then he may be punished, which depends on Sian. Performance of this game is not just for enjoyment, but also to introduce knowledge about their gotra to their next generation.

#### **Hanichopen**(breaking earthen pot)

It is a popular tribal and rural game in Western Odisha. It is a competitive outdoor game played by young men in one to one competition. There are three versions of the game. The game is played in ordinary days as well as in fairs and festivals.



In the first version the game is played by a group. An earthen pot is collected and placed at a distance of about 15 meters from the point where the competitors gather to play the game. The competitor is blindfolded and is provided with a cudgel in his hand. The competitor is to blindly target the pot and throw the cudgel aiming at the pot. If the cudgel hits the pot then he is shortlisted. One after the other the competitors try their skill and ability. The many competitors who could hit the pot by the cudgel are shortlisted and are allowed to play the second round of the game. Through several rounds the one who could hit the pot all the times or the highest number of times is declared the winner.

The second version of the game is called Khutighicha or Badi Gichen. The English equivalent of the name of game is 'tug of war'. This is played between two individuals, usually adolescent boys and men. The children sometimes imitate the game among themselves. In this version of the game two people sit face to face stretching their legs to either sides. The two persons in competition are provided with a cudgel. Each competitor holds one end of the cudgel and pulls it to his side. They apply the force to their might and ability. The one who could pull the other one to his side wins the match. If any one of them loses hold on the cudgel means defeat.

The third version is more or less like the second version. The difference is that in this case the competitors stand in a circle and pull the cudgel towards each other. The one who could take the cudgel to his side wins.

This game is considered a test of power and prowess. Apart from the physical strength the energy of hand muscles is well tested through this game. The boys at their adolescence love to play this game and through that the winners gain favour of girls in their society.

### **Billa/Ghacha/ Pati**

This is an outdoor game usually seen in the Munda and Santhal villages of Jharkhand. The game is performed by a group of boys in the age group of 12 to 16. The game is played in the village premises or open spaces. The game is a target game played with ordinary scraps and stones.

To play the game, the group of boys gathers at a place. They draw a line as the starting point. About 10 to 15 feet away from the line they draw a small circle. Inside the circle they place a 'pati'. Pati is a small scrap of broken earthen pot or could be lid of a bottle or plastic containers and/or even an empty match box. The player is to target the 'pati' placed inside the circle from the demarcated line. The player takes a stone in hand, aims at the pati and throws it in a manner to displace the pati and move it out of the circle. The stone that is thrown to the pati is called 'billa'. One player may take as many chances required to remove the pati out of the circle with the help of billa, provided that the player hits the pati everytime in the sequence.

This is a much favourite game of the small children. They learn targeting through this simple game. The improved version of the game is also practiced at many mainstream tribal villages. Instead of a stone for Billa the boys are using tennis ball or rubber ball. Similarly for the pati, plastic scraps and small balls are also used.

### **Bhalumaten**

Bhalumiten is a popular game in the tribal villages of Sundargarh district played by grown up adults but unmarried males and females in ceremonial occasions and also in leisurely and relaxed situations. This is an indoor game involving both men and women.

The male and female participants in the game usually have joking relations among themselves. It may be between a brother-in-law and his sisters-in-law or similar relations. People having avoidance relationship do not play this game in group.

The interesting game is played by one male and a group of unmarried females. The male player is considered a Bhalu (Bear). The male one is asked to sit at a central place surrounded by females. The Bear is then blind folded by the women. The blind folded Bear is asked to keep his head on the lap of a woman. Then the other females move around the Bear singing songs like 'Janhi Phulare Bhalu Khai Mati Ja (ridge gourd flower oh bear! eat and get wild)... Kaharu Phulare Bhalu Khai Mati Ja (pumpkin flower oh bear! eat and get wild)... with each recitation they take name of a vegetable and appeal the Bear to eat them and get wild. Looking at the availability of time the girls go on singing and make rounds and rounds around the blind folded male having his head sheltering on a woman's lap. When the girls feel that they have almost narrated the flowers of each vegetables they appeal the Bear to eat up everything and get mad.

Getting the signal that the singing session ended the Bear raises its head from the woman's lap and looks around though blind folded. Then it jumps up from its sitting place and runs around to catch any of the females. The women keep teasing the Bear by coming near him. The Bear follows the sound of the girls and chases them to catch up. Sometimes the male acting as Bear follows the woman of his choice by tracing her from her vocal sound. Running after the female if the Bear is able to catch hold of her then the game ends there. The male and female may have some fun when they are in each others arms. Thus the participants enjoy the game most.

Whenever opportune moments come the participants like to play the game in evening hours. The darkness around provides more fun for the participants. The male while chasing the women in darkness and when becomes successful in catching one enjoys the most. Utilizing the ambience and the darkness around the man and woman may embrace each other and may express love for each other. This game sometimes helps selecting mates and partners among the unmarried boys and girls.

### **Jam Bhut**

This is a game played by the Kondh children in parts of Western Odisha. It may be indoor or outdoor game. Usually the boys in the age group of 5 to 12 take part in the game. The game imitates the traditional religious practices conducted by their priests and shamans. In this game the priest's behavior while performing witchcraft is imitated.

In the game one boy acts as have been possessed by some spirit or ghost. Then the other pals of the boys go out in search of a sorcerer who could exorcize the spirit from the body of the victim. After a while the group of boys comes back to the victim. They designate one boy as the sorcerer or Gunia. The Gunia examines the victim and makes diagnosis first. Through his typical diagnosis the Gunia detects which spirit had entered the body of the victim. Then he prescribes a magico-religious performance to ward off the spirit from the body of the victim.

The group of boys follows the instructions of the Gunia. They may collect rice, particular leaves, and flowers, wood and earthen pots etc as prescribed by the Gunia. Occasionally they also get chicken or eggs for sacrifice and offerings for the presiding god or goddess. Once the materials are gathered the Gunia starts his enchanting and performs certain funny actions creating impression as if he is administering or admonishing the spirit, or conversing with the spirit or arresting the spirit or confronting the spirit. The player playing the role of Gunia tries to make it as perfect as possible. Finally the Gunia succeeds in rescuing the victim from the clutch of the spirit that possessed him. The whole game provides enough fun for the participants as well as to the spectators.

The game has lot of social significance as through the game the children understand and imitate their traditions. Their cultural and religious practices are well dramatized through keen observation. They are kind of culture education for the children.

### **Gharbanaba(making house)**

This is both outdoor and indoor game seen being played by the young girls of Kondh and other tribal communities in Western Odisha. This is a game of imitating the household activities, role playing of men and women and the neighborhood relations.

On leisurely occasions girls in the age group of 5 to 14 play the game in a group. In the group they play the role of father, mother, children, grand parents and other kin relations. The father is to fetch materials for running home while the mother performs all household chores and serves food to children. The grand parents sit relaxing and talking among their contemporaries. The mother also takes care of the livestock and other pets in the house. However, the most elaborate process of the game is cooking and serving food. The children collect small pots or coconut shells and cook food. The mother may yell at the father for have not got enough fuel wood or ration for the cooking. They cook varieties of dishes including vegetarian and non-vegetarian items.

Tribals of Western Orissa also believe in scarifying animals as they have experienced in various Puja and festival, they imitate the enactment and performed in game. They catch a butterfly or some insects and sacrificed this one in their symbolic performance of Puja at the time of playing.

The game may be seen as a social process through which the children get used to everyday lifestyle of the community and families in the community. The game reflects the understanding of the role of different members in a family and also their interactions with the neighborhood. It also reflects the utilization of local resources for running the house and food preparation. The game also reflects the local rituals and traditions and the ways they are observed. The agriculture pattern and the food habits, the availability of diverse food round the year are all reflected in the game. It is thus a kind of life skill education for the young children through which they learn to assume their future roles and responsibilities.

### **Gaur Badi**

It is a game performed by only Magadha Gauda (milkman) community in their Kirikachhen Puja. This performance starts after harvesting from the tenth day of bright fortnight of Kartika, and ends in tenth day of bright fortnight of Magha. This is a martial performance; they played their tricks with help of a five feet designed stick. The players rotate the sticks in such a manner that it creates a circle of defence around the player. They move the stick in such a speed that it may be difficult for a

bullet to pass through the circle to hit the player. It is believed to be sacred that if everybody should play in the name of their Kirikachhen deity; it would bring happiness and peace in life for the whole year.

Although regarded as a non-tribal game, in Western Odisha, this game is gradually intruding into the tribal societies. The young boys in particular have been adopting the game and playing it at their level. However, in the tribal villages the milkman communities are represented as minor in number. Hence, the children of milkman community play with the children of tribal community by which the game got introduced in the tribal cultures. The game is considered very important as a practice for self defense.

### **Thenga Pelen/ Dudu**

This is a folk version of Kabaddi and is popular with names like Thenga Pelen and Dudu in tribal areas of Southern and Western Odisha. The game is played outdoors by group of children and also adult males being divided in two teams. This is a regular game in tribal villages yet the game played in occasions of fairs and festivals catches sight. In some areas match is also organized between the youth of two villages.

To play the game the children get divided into two teams. Each team is composed of five to seven members. The game is played in a coat, although there is no specific measurement that is well enough to accommodate the team players and allow adequate space for movement. Usually a central line of about 15-20 feet is drawn. Each side of the coat from the central line measures about 15-20 feet. A toss is made. The toss winner starts the game as the attacking side. A player from the attacking side (Team A) enters into the coat of the defense side uttering chele maare gudu... gudu... and targets touching/ hunting a player from the defense team (Team B). During his raid he should continuously utter gudu gudu or dudu dudu. If the raider could raid a player in the defense circle then he immediately comes back to the central line. Thus the one whom he raided in the Team B is considered out temporarily. In the next term one of the Team B members goes for raiding the Team A side. If he becomes successful in hunting a player then the said player is considered out from Team A. Consequent upon the outing of the hunted player from Team A, the previously out player of Team B comes back in the team. The game continues till the team members of any team become all out.

Certain rule systems govern the playing of the game. That while raiding a side one should not stop singing gudu...gudu...dudu...dudu, and if anybody stops singing during the raid will be considered out. While raiding a side if the raider could touch more than one member of the defense team and successfully comes back to the central line then all the players whom he touched shall be kept out of the game. During a raid, if any player in the defense team goes out of the coat while defending the raider then the concerned player who had crossed the boundary shall be kept out of the game.

### **Khutighicha/ Badi Ghichen(Tug of War)**

It is generally played by men. Two participant's sits face to face stretching legs straightly in together, each holding one end of the cudgel in their hands. He wins who able to drag the other to his side. This has been described in the game Hanichapen earlier.

### **Humo/ Bauli/ Boria**

It is played by young tribal girls in various festive occasions of Western Orissa. This game is played by two groups. One group holding each others hands on shoulder moves one step ahead towards other group singing a song all the way. Then the second group performs in the same way.

The song they sing is always an instant lip composition. They describe the social, cultural, economic and religious activities through lip compositions. Each group is equally challenged to compose the best way that is possible. If one group is singing and the other group pointed out any mistake then the singing team loses points or their turn ends there. The other team takes to singing and acting typically. In this manner the game continues at their convenience. There is no limit of time as long as the lip compositions are continuing. Thus each time the game is played between two groups new compositions are made.

This game has got lot of social significance. Through the game the children describe their knowledge of different activities happening in their society. Wherever one team goes wrong in describing an activity properly the other team rectifies their mistake. Hence, through the game the children learn better about their society and their lack of knowledge gets bridged through the peer interactions. As long as the game continues to be played in their society the peer learning about their society, culture, economic life and religious life within the gamout of customs and traditions in their society.

### **Bana Badi**

Bana Badi or Gaur Badi is a ritual based game mainly played in the Western Odisha. It is also performed at various festive occasions. It is interesting that Bati (marbles), and Luklukani (hide and seek) played by Barabhai Bhima in Balijatra. Balijatra is a festival where the tribals worshiped Bhima, a rain god. The tribal communities have been adopting the game and hence the game is increasing popularity. It is a game much similar to the Gaurbadi described earlier.

### **Rajamantri**

This game is like card games. Players pen down the name Raja, Mantri, Chor, and Pulish, with some points in paper slips and rolled it, and then they mixed these slips and choose one by one and note down their points. This process repeats twenty times more, at the end they calculate their total points, and the lowest one is declared as chor.

### **Cockfighting / Ganja Ladhei**

It is a popular rural sport in Odisha-Jharkhand complex. This is played with much funfare during weekly market days in different parts of Mayurbhanj. The tribal people mainly participate in the game and the non-tribals enjoy it as spectators.

To play the game the participants come with country fowls (male). The fowls are left in an open space curdened by spectators. Three or four-inch blades are attached to the cocks' feet. The competition is held between two fowls one to one fighting. The fowls are well trained by their masters to fight well and win the game. Two fowls weaponed with sharp knife fight between each other. The fowl who could slit the throat of the other by the knife fixed to its leg wins. The master of the winner fowl takes the dead fowl earlier owned by any other person. In this way the game continues. The winner of the game gets the dead birds. At certain places baiting is also made during the cockfight. People put money on the side of one fighting fowl. Those who put money on the side

of the winner fowl gets double of the money from the people who had putbaited on the loser fowl. Now-a-days, tThe sport involves major gambling in recent times.

## **TRADITIONAL GAMES OF JHARKHAND**

### **Phodi**

The game is played mainly by Munda tribe in Jharkhand-Odisha complex. The tribal communities and non-tribal communities in the neighborhood also play this game. The game is played by boys in the day hours especially in winter season between two competing teams. Each team consist of five players. The game is often played between two neighboring villages in ordinary times and also during fairs and festivals.

This is a hockey-like game played within a definite boundary. It falls under the ball and stick games category. After a toss, one team takes to batting and the other side takes to throwing the ball. Ball is picked up by one side and the othe rside comes and confronts. First player throws ball into air and both player strike at it till the ball is thrown out of boundary. The number of times the batting side bats the ball out of the boundary scores a point each time. The ball throwing side confronts, stops the ball from crossing the boundary in order to prevent the scoring by the batting time. Within a stipulated time the scoring between both sides decides the winner.

### **Khati**

It is played mainly by Kolha, Ho, Munda and Santhals in Jharkhand. Adolescent and adult boys forming teams with five or seven members play it under shade in summer season. It's a team game. Players propel a small piece of crescent shaped wood (Khati) by a short stick to strike another Khati at a distance. The game is played within a court.

### **Chhur**

It is played by cowherd boys during cattle grazing in forest or wasteland or grazing area in the day time. The number of boys available in an area divides themselves in two teams with equal number of players in each team.

Parallel lines are scratched on ground to make a row of four quadrangles/ squares. The play starts from one end of the row. The farthest end or the fourth quadrangle is called salt house (nun-ghara). One team stands at the border lines of the box while the other team places themselves in the first square at entry point. The team inside the quadrangle attempt to reach the salt house evading the checks by the other team on the borders. When each of the members from the intruder or invader team succeed in reaching the salt house one after other without being touched by a member of the opposite party guarding the lines, the parties change places. If any member of the intruder team is touched by the guarding team while trying to trespass the quadrangles to reach the salt house then the teams change places.

### **Tilguti**

It is an all season boys game played between individuals or teams (two to three teams simultaneously). It is one of the most common games played by the tribal communities in Jharkhand. The play has also inroaded rural non-tribal areas.

It is a sort of back-gammon game. Seven holes are made in each of two parallel lines on the ground. And five small stones are shifted about in these holes by two opposing players. Black gammon is one of the oldest board games known. It is a two player game where playing pieces are moved according to the roll of dice, and a player wins by removing all of their pieces from the board before their opponents. Black gammon is a member of Tables family, one of the oldest classes of board games.

### **Kouri-Lnu**

It's a common play played by boys and girls in tribal villages. The origin of the game is from Ho and Munda tribe. This is an all season game played between two teams consisting two members in each team.

Two boys of one team stand face to face joining their hands and repeatedly clapping them. In the other team two other boys, with their hands similarly joined runs underneath the joined hands of the former pair from one side to the other. If the later team succeeds running under the hands of the former team within the clapping they win. If they fail to pass under within the clapping period then they change places. In some villages without any winning-losing condition the two parties change position one after the other. This game is a good exercise for young children increasing their pace of running by bending the body forward.

### **Dundu Khel**

It is a common game played by boys and girls together and separately in groups. This is an outdoor game played in all seasons. This is a common game among tribal and non-tribal children.

It is a variety of blind man's buff game. Boy's or girl's eyes are blind folded and his/her play mates slap him/her one after another. When he/she can recognize a boy/girl slapping him/her, his/her eyes are uncovered. And the boy/girl who has just slapped him/her and has been recognized takes his/her place and blind folded

### **Bhoura- Lnu**

This used to be one of the most favourite play of the boys in tribal communities. it is played indoors and outdoors on polished floors, table tops, and flat areas. The play is very rarely seen in these days.

It is simple but skillful game of spinning the top that was once the most popular street games of India. The game involves spinning a Bhoura (top) – a solid 'turnip' shaped wooden toy with a grooved lower half with two nails dug at the top and the bottom. A cotton string is wrapped around the lower half of the Bhoura to make it spin. The match happens between two players or more players who throw their tops on ground with help of the string. The spinning time of the top decides the winner.

### **Uku-Lnu**

Children, both boys and girls under the age of twelve, belonging to Ho, Kolha, Munda, Santhal, Oram in Jharkhand play the game in groups in village premises or in open space like village wasteland. It is a kind of hide and seek game. After a toss one child or two children is/are decided to be blind folded as seekers. The others hide themselves in the environment to be found out by the seekers. The one who is found out by the seeker is blind folded, others hide around and the seeker tries to find them out. The game continues. Any number of children can participate in the game.

### **Kantara-Lnu (Jackfruit game)**

This game is played by boys and girls under 14 years of age. In the dry seasons and in the evening time this game is played in groups. The game has a touch of ritual and traditions in Ho and Munda cultures.

The game is played as a dramatic presentation of stealing Jackfruit. The boys and girls sit blind folding their eyes. A fake jackfruit in shape of an object is placed somewhere around and declares that the jackfruit has been stolen and it needs to be found out soon in the larger interest of well-being of the community. Also declares that the jackfruit had been especially collected to offer to god and anybody who has stolen that would also face the curse of the god. Hence all the children spring into action. They first start policing around to find the thief and the jackfruit. When they fail to locate the jackfruit then they call the religious performer and conducts a propitiation session with offerings for god. This is called Sham Puja. Immediately after the religious performance, the jackfruit is traced out which is believed to have happened by god's grace.

The game is symbolic in nature. It depicts the folk behavior and tradition of restoring good will of gods and spirits in the interest of the society. Through this game the children also learns the traditions of the society.

### **Didi-Lnu (Vulture play)**

This is a game of social significance played by boys in the day time in dry seasons. A minimum of three boys play the game. Its better if more players are there.

In the game one boy is asked to act as vulture while the others act as dogs. objects as fake chicks or country birds are kept. The vulture tries to lift the chicks or birds while the dogs try to drive away the vulture to secure them. It involves leaping and jumping in attempts to attack the vulture. The vulture makes its strategies to reach out to its prey breaking the cordon of the dogs. In the game both the vultures and the dogs may get injured. This is a very interesting game where there comes many spectators who are usually smaller children.

### **Tuyu orosim (Fox and hen game)**

This is a very popular game among all tribes in Jharkhand. The origin of the game is said to be from Munda community. However, at present no community claims it as their game. Both boys and girls under the age of 14 play it in groups, mixed or gender exclusive groups, in day hours of dry seasons.



In the game, one boy or girl represents a hen and a number of children represent as chickens. One boy or girl represents the keeper of the fowls and another a fox who makes many unsuccessful attempts to catch the chickens. The fox is strongly challenged by the hen. Usually in the game the strong and senior of the children acts as hen and the others as chickens encircle the hen or remain behind the hen.

The game has lot of social significance especially in inculcating the ideals of fostering, caring, unity and solidarity among groups. Each group would put up a collective fight to save interest of the group. In a way this game imparts value education to children at their tender age.

### **Chappal khoj (Hunt the sleeper)**

This is a game usually played by children belonging to Munda and Oram communities. Usually boys play it in dry seasons in groups. It is outdoor game played around houses and open spaces. It is said that the game is not a native game rather has been introduced by the Christian section of the tribal communities.

To play the game, large number of boys sits down in a row with their legs extended in front, and a piece of rag is adroitly passed on under the legs of boys, one boy passing it on to another unobserved. One or more boys move about trying to find out the rag. If they become successful in tracing out the rags then the players who are caught in the act are to move about trying to find out the rag in the second round. In this way several rounds are played.

### **Kho Kho**

This country version of the game is played by Oram boys and girls mainly in open grounds around the village. This is played by children and adolescents. Adult boys and girls too play the game but the married girls usually restrain themselves. The game is played between teams.

It is a game that is categorized under Tag sport played by teams of twelve players who try to avoid being touched by members of the opposing team, only 9 players of the team enter the field. It is one of the two most popular traditional tag games played in schools, and between villages. In the current scenario the game follows coded rule systems. This is a very popular game in the tribal localities now a days.

### **Pusi pusi**

It is a Santhal game played by boys and girls in groups outside the house premises in open spaces. The game was very popular in past. Now a days rarely this game is seen in Santhal villages in the mainstreams. In the remote locations the game, although not very frequent, is still played.

To play the game boys and girls hold hands in a circle. The 'master of the house' goes round filling the hands with dust. The dust is 'fish', 'curd', 'milk', 'cow meat'. He goes away to fetch water and a cat with a cloth tail comes and dashes the dust down. The master returns and asks where all the food has gone. The circle replies 'the headman's cat has eaten it'. The master sees the cat and goes

round the circle calling '*gunun gunun*' to it. At each arc way, the cat and the master claps hands, suddenly the master chases it, the two run out of the circle, the master whacking the cat with a cloth. The chase goes on and these circles rushes in .it catches and kills the cat and throws it outside the village. Finally the circle becomes a ring of vultures which huddle round the 'cat' and pick and pinch its flesh.

### **Sim sim (Chicken chicken)**

This is a pantomimic game played by boys and girls outdoor in groups. The boys and girls form a line holding each other, while a boy flaps its arms like a kite. The kite has to pick off the endmost player without itself being caught. As it dives one way and then the other, the line sways violently about and tries to check it. Finally, when only one 'chicken' is left, there is a great struggle between the two and they throw each other down and wrestle on the ground.

### **Kan kotra**

Named after a weevil which makes a creaking sound in wood. Boys and girls stand in a circle while one goes round with fore finger in each ear. He says to each player 'would you like an insect in your ear?' They answer 'Pigs' experiment, 'Goats droppings', 'watery stools'. As he goes round, carious pairs try to change places. If one is caught he takes the place of questioner. In markable or the 'peacock's egg, boys and girls squat round in a circle, facing inwards. One of them picks up a stone with his big toe and goes walling around. He quietly leaves the stone behind one of the girls and goes on round the circle. If the sitter does not notice it, she gets her bottom spanked and has to walk round with the stone herself. If she detects the stone behind her, she pounces on it and springs away.

### **Thoe thoe**

Almost similar like Kan Kotra. However, in this game, instead of walking round with the stone between the toes, the walker creeps round with the stone in his hand. He pretends to leave it behind each sitter. He leaves it behind one, goes on round the circle and then tries to spank the victim before the stone is discovered.

### **Sakam binda (tying the leaf)**

Boys and girls form a long line. The two at the end make an arch and the 'head' brings the line round. It reaches the tail and dives under the waiting arms. When it has gone completely through, the third player from the end turns round, locks his or her arm to the 'tail' and the line again comes round, and dives between the second and third. In this way more and more of the tail goes 'dead' until there is only the head which doubles round itself. The line is now linked up with all the arms criss-crossing. It then curls in on itself until there is only a tight strung cling mob laughing and jumping. When the jumping is over the cluster straightens out and the line moves on. The boys and girls now separate and end with a game called *Jambooo bin*, 'the shake which was in the leaf'. They form a long line like a snake. The 'head' starts to move and the line runs wagging down the village. Two girls 'who found it in the forest' rush along behind, whacking at the others with the sticks.

### **Bikhai birki (Blind man's bluff)**

Boys and girls form a circle and each of them takes the name of a fish. A boy is blind-folded and as the circle goes round he hops about like a frog dashing at the line to make a catch. If he catches and guesses the 'fish' correctly, he takes its place. Otherwise, he goes on catching until a fish is guessed.

### **Merom bheth or bheth**

The boys and girls form a double line and make an arch way of hands. The line then turns in on itself and each pair goes creeping down the tunnel clapping its hands and it goes. When everyone is through, the arch reverses and the line goes creeping back.

### **Chakidar (laughing game)**

The boys and girls squat down in a line, one behind the other holding each other's shoulders and gripping the hips with the knees. Then the line leans forward and heels from side to side. As it rocks it chants – 'chaki dar dahu dambat dombok'. When the chant is over, the line hops forward like a vulture. It goes on in great clumsy jerks until at last it collapses. In 'dump tengon' or 'sitting standing, a boy or girl stands up while the other sit around. The sitter in turn get up without being touched by the stander. If any one fails, he or she is 'out'.

### **Bicin**

This is exclusively a girls game played outdoors in a group in dry seasons. The girls squat down in a circle with their hands pressed out in the center. They start to sing and as they chant, a girl counts them out. A 'hand' goes out as the chant ends. At last it is a tussle between a 'hand' and the earth itself. When the counting out is over, the girls form a bedstead by sitting in two lines with their legs in rows. The girls who did the counting lines down on the 'cot' and the other pinch and prick her like bugs. The girl kills the 'bugs' with the help of a 'light' and edges gingerly over the legs. As she goes she asks each player 'is your ponder new or old?' If it is new she picks the leg up and taps it smartly on the ground. If it is old she gives it a dull thud. Then she asks 'is your grinder new or old?' and rubs each heel on the ground.

This is a quizzing game wherein metaphors are used and the players try to understand the metaphors or decode them. This facilitates learning of the traditions in the society that is conceptualized in metaphors. Children form their affinal groups and every day they keep on changing metaphors in each group. So all children before coming to play try to collect and understand meaningful metaphors.

### **Horotase (Spreading rice)**

This is a girls outdoor game played in groups. The game has lot of social meaning and significance. The game is important for girl as it introduces a girl child about the various household chores. This is a common game across tribal communities in Jharkhand.

Girls sit down in a line with their legs out. Two girls then go down the line. The first has a stone which she slips under a hand while the second shakes each first to see if the stone is inside. She goes down the line and the second girl guesses. If she guesses the right, she has the turn of slipping the stone under a hand. When this has gone on for sometime, the sitting girls put one foot on another

and pretend to be drying paddy on a fire. The two leaders put some cloth on their heads and pretend to be old women going to fetch water. Suddenly the girls cry out 'Old women, our paddy is burning'. The two rush back, take down each foot and give it a twist. Then they spread the 'paddy' out between the legs and go away for water. Again the girls cry out 'old women the pigeons are eating your paddy'. Again the two come hurrying back and pretend to drive the birds away. They go away once more. The girls cry out 'old women, the paddy is all scorched up'. They come back and go along the line sampling paddy by putting one between their teeth and knocking chins. The paddy is at last ready and they pound it by knocking one foot on another. As they pound they say 'how does your mother pound?' The girl answers 'Dhakur Kudak'. 'How does your mother winnow?' 'Petee peete' and each girl waves her hand like a winnow. 'How does she clean the grain?' *Ailthan paitan khade jal a khaijur khaijur* and the leader catches her right ear with her left hand and right toe with her right hand and swings her up and down. 'How does your mother grind pulse?' *Rigdai rigdai rigdai* and she catches her big toe and moves it round like a grinder. 'How does she winnow the pulse?' *Petee petee*. How does she clean it? *cobhar cobhar cobhar* and she pounds her foot up and down. Then the leader forages about for some sticks and puts them in the toe of the girls. These are 'lights' and the two lie down on the legs like a cot. As they lie the girls pinch them and cry 'how badly the mosquitoes are biting'? They leap up, take the 'lights' and 'kill' the mosquitoes. Once more they lie down. Again the girls pinch them and they get up for their lamps. Then all the girls run away. The two girls, calling 'there go the mosquitoes'. They smack them with their hands and with the slapping the game ends.

### **Kati**

This is a game mainly played by the Munda boys in villages of Jharkhand. It is a traditional game being played since hundreds of years. The game is played with semicircular wooden disc (Kati) and a long pole (dehm) of bamboo. It is played between two teams with each team comprising 9 members. Points are scored when members of the striking team manipulate the wooden stick with their feet and throw their kati into the defending area. Kati has been dying out of neglect.

### **Sekkor**

This is originally a game played by the Ho community. From children to adult, everybody plays the game. It is played outdoors, especially in summer season in a broad open play ground. The game has ritual connection as it is believed that playing the game brings down rain. Hence the game is usually played in the summer season.

The game is traced from folklore. This ancient game was first played between two early men and Devils and eventually the men won. The game is played to bring on the rain to prevent drought. Playing this game pleases rain god. Before the game is played it is customary to worship the sekkors with toddy.

Sekkors resembles an oval wooden top with pointed end and flattened base (shape of sweet potato) usually made of accasia or neem wood. The strings are made with twisted cotton fabric. The string is tightly tied around each sekkor with one end of the string caught firmly by the player.

The game is played between two teams with seven members in each team. A boundary is drawn to play the game. As many as 5 to 7 Sekkors are kept at the centre of the boundary inside a small circle.

The first team gets ready to play. A team member takes a Sekkor and throws the same targeting the Sekkors kept inside the small circle within the boundary. Goal of the game is to hit as many wooden sekkors that are piled in the centre of the boundary. Each time the Sekkors collide, the locals believe, cloud builds up in the sky. Instances are there that after game of Sekkors rain occurs.

## **TRADITIONAL GAMES OF CHHATISGARH**

### **Ghar-Gundia (Houses)**

This is especially a game played by the Baiga community in Jashpur, Raigarh and Bilaspur area. The boys and girls during their pre-adolescent phase play it. Usually it is played in the day time in the nearby forest or woodlot. The children organize themselves into pairs and groups to play it.

This is a game without any fixed rule guiding it. It is played according to inspiration and opportunities of the players. They decide a social behavior to be played and based on that according to their knowledge on customs and traditions of their society they fix rule systems on the spot. After attaining adolescence they do not play it.

A group of children wanders off into the jungle. They build some rough shelters with branches and leaves. They pair up, little girl with little boy and each family sets up house. A few stones makes a hearth, some leaves and sticks are treated as foods and vegetables. The boy goes and fetches wood for a fire. The girl pretends to cook. They divide the house into kitchen and bed room, and after their meal they creep into the inner room. They may sometimes imitate cohabitation.

This game has lot of social significance as it teaches the customs and traditions in the society, makes young children understand the biological processes of procreation and social processes of running a family. Odd as it may appear to others, the game is played without any personal inhibitions or traditional restrains.

### **Gai gai/ Kukur Bilai/ Hati khel**

This is a game played by Gond and Baiga children having affinities to the Ghar Gundia game mentioned earlier. It is played outdoors by boys and girls in groups or pairs. The preferred places for playing the game are woodlots or bushy areas where privacy can be ensured.

To play the game the pair first decides which animal they would prefer to act. Usually the decision goes in favour of Bull-Cow, or Buck-goat, or Cock-Hen. Having decided which animal pair they are going to imitate the game starts. The boy represents a Bull or Buck as decided and the girl represents the female counterpart. Then the boy takes position like the male and the girl sets the due posture and get ready for the sexual intercourse. The boy gives or tries to give the realistic imitation of a bull or goat and the girl screams with delight, occasionally trying to resist his onslaughts, but not for ever. In the process the boys express various sexual behaviours and the girls respond duly.

### **Dhulai-Putari**

Tribal boys and girls belonging to Gond, Dhurvaa, Halbaa, Korwa play the game. This is rather a common game played throughout in tribal villages in Chhatisgarh with many local names. This is called doll marriage game in general. The game can be played both indoors and outdoors. Often, the children are guided by the seniors.

They make dolls out of mud, bits of wood or torn scraps of cloth and with great zest and excitement marry them off to each other, create and settle family quarrels, arrange intrigues and dispose of divorce proceedings. Through the game many customs and traditions of the community is learnt by the children.

### **Dauki – Chundi Khel**

This is a common game played by tribal boys and girls in Chhatisgarh. The game is played outdoors in village premises or woodlots around.

Boys collect a tuft of maiden hair and put it on the difficult branch they could find on a semul tree. A girl is to climb the tree and bring it down, spit on it and throw it away. Failure is likely to expose her to obvious penalties. If a semul tree is not found around then any tree is considered representative of semul tree.

### **Sadhu-Khel**

This game is played by tribal boys exclusively. This is a common game and can be found throughout Chhatisgarh. This is an outdoor funny game of imitating nature.

To play the game two boys decorate themselves as Sadhu with ash. Carry a begging bowl and stick. They pretend to be in jungle. The first Sadhu ask the second Sadhu all the name for the different parts of the body. The second Sadhu gives the usual names but the first rejects them and suggests synonyms dancing girkly as he does so. As he gradually approaches the more critical and intimate regions the excitement becomes intense and his arrival there is greeted with uproarious applause.

### **Luka Puka**

This is another common game played throughout the tribal areas of Chhatisgarh. The small boys and girls play it in groups. Two boys stand facing each other and hold up their arms to make an arch. The others form a line, each holding the waist of the boy or girl in front. They go round and round in and out of arch singing '*Dandati-bha-ratti todi ai basuri*'. From time to time the 'arch' collapse on to the procession and its members are caught one by one. Those who are cut 'turn into cats' and lie down holding the feet of the boys who make the arch. When all are caught, the boys try to run away, but as their feet is tightly held by some others, they fall over on top of a struggling heap of laughing children.

### **Karpet-narvel**

Tribal boys and girls in Chhatisgarh play this game in groups in house premises and open spaces around settlement. One child covers his eyes and the others hit him until he has guessed correctly who did it. It's a very funny game for children as they guess from the typical behaviours of a friend whom he/she knows.

### **Chango khel**

The game is played by boys and girls together in groups in the village premises. To play the game Children sit in a circle each clasping his right knee with both hands, the thumbs sticking up. One boy with eyes blindfolded sit down in a corner to make cow dung pats. Another boy takes a little pebble

and goes round the circle touching each knee in turn. He slips the pebble under someone's thumb and cries out that everyone should close their thumbs. Then the cow-pat boy gets up and his eyes are uncovered and he goes round singing 'Ela Chango, Ela Chango to find the pebble. When he thinks he has found it, he cries 'this boy has a swelling on his head'. If he was wrong he has to try again. If he fails, five times, a couple of boys jump up and blindfold him again. They fill his hands with dust and pebble. They then drag him around the circle and he gradually drops the dust and at the end the pebble. Then they take him off outside the circle, loose his eyes and send him back to find the pebble by following the trail of dust. If he finds it, which is not an easy matter, they make him Raja. If not he must go back to his cow dung.

### **Kukri Chu**

A boy stands alone facing a group of children, preferably girls and cries 'kukri chu kukri chu'. Someone in the group calls out 'whose cock are you?'. He names someone, perhaps his prospective father in law, but at least someone who cause amusement. Then 'where do you come from?' ask the crowd. He tells them 'what do you want?'"I have come for a hen, he says. Which one would you like? He chooses one from the crowd, and she at once runs to him her fellows trying to stop her. If she gets away, the dialogue is repeated and continues till the cock carried off the hens.

### **Tapori**

The game is played by small children including both boys and girls. It is played outdoors, preferably in a school campus or such area. The hands are clapped, the elbows and head touched rapidly with complicated and rhythmic succession while the performer sings a song.

### **Kanda Khel**

Number of boys sits in a line, each between another's legs which are extended. Little bits of wood, the roots are put between the toes. This is the Kanda-bari or garden of roots. Three boys are chosen to be the husband and wife who own the bari and a Chaprasi. First of all the husband and wife go round the line waving their hands above it. Then the husband hops round on one leg shouting 'I am putting up the fence'. The wife follows on both legs crying 'I am pulling it up'. He gives her *Gali*, and they have a pretty quarrel to the delight of all.

### **Goncha – Tuki**

This is a ritual game played by tribal communities in and around Jagdalpur during Goncha festival. On the scheduled occasion the people make Goncha which is kind of catapult made out of bamboo sticks. The people shoot at each other with small berries or such called tukki, used as the bullets. This is a fun filling game with lot of social message like solidarity, unity, etc. the game is played during Rath Yatra.

### **Table – 22 Traditional Tribal Games And Sports In Odisha**

Name of Tribe	Name of game	Gender	Time/ Season	Team/ Individual	Ritual/ social significance	Process/ Rules
Kharia, Kisan, Munda	Ropa	Both adult	rainy season	Group	Merry making	Mud throwing and smearing
Munda, Khadia	Tambi Pachhadiba	adult girls	Dry seasons	individual	Life skill	Winnowing paddy game
Kharia	Bandhai Parba	Boys	Dry seasons	individual	Life skill	Running with their cattle
All Tribes	Hadbati Khel	Boys	All season	Group		Two or more children play with Hadbatti, Rules apply
Kissan, Oram	Gangei gadi	Boys	All season	Group	Life skill	Played with the sticks of sorghum with some certain rule
Kissan, Oram	Fuit , Pani Dubki	Both Boys and Girls	Dry seasons	Group	Life skill	Under water Hide and seek game
All Tribes	Dahi mankad	Both Boys and Girls	Dry seasons	Group	Life skill	Jumping like monkeys from trees
All Tribes	Puchi	Girls	Dry seasons	Both	Fairs and festival	Girls playing by sliding their feet to on either sides with throwing of arms forward and backward
All Tribes	Charnat	Young Boys	Dry seasons	Group		Kind of board game played with broken pieces of bangles
	Chaki	Both Boys and Girls	Dry seasons	Group		This game is the local version of hockey.
All Tribes	Kitkit	Both Boys and Girls	All season	Group		Hopscotch: Hopping and jumping over quadrangles drawn
All Tribes	Biti/ Gili-danda	Boys	Dry seasons	Group		It is a game of hitting the small sticks with the big one. (Tipcat)
Lanjia saora	Iryzang Kel	Both	Dry seasons	Group		It is also a game of sticks with some certain rules.



Lanjia saora	Yarrana kel	Tribal men		Group	Rituals	Running and Balancing
Saora	Sur kel	Boys	Dry seasons	Group	Life skill	Played between two teams with some certain rules.
All Tribes	Bati Khela	Boys	Dry seasons	Group		Marble game
All Tribes	Luch luchani/ luchakali/ Chor Police	Both Boys and Girls	Dry seasons	Group		Blind folded hide and seek
All Tribes	Chhuan chhuin/ chhu chhuani	Girls	Dry seasons	Group		Role playing
All Tribes	Gachha Mankad/ Dahi Mankad/ Mankad dian	Boys	Dry seasons	Group		Hide and seek
All Tribes	Bohuchori	Girls	All season	Group		Hide and seek game
All Tribes	Bagha Cheli Khela	Both Boys and Girls	All season	Group		Hide and seek
Tribes in western odisha	Daudi Tana Khela	Both Boys and Girls	Dry seasons	Group		Two teams play with a rope by pulling each others towards them
	Chaki khela	Girls	Dry seasons	Group		hitting the ball by stick and checking
All Tribes	7 days khela, des khela, Basket	Both Boys and Girls	Dry seasons	Group		Stone and tennis ball game
	Lattu	Boys	Dry seasons	Group	Commn Game	Spinning the 'Lattu'
All Tribes	Puo-Jhio Bahaghar	Both Boys and Girls	All season	Group		Immitation of 'marriage '
	Kathi Badi Khela	boy	All season	Group		Long jump by touching sticks
	Pencil lati khela	Both Boys and Girls	All season	individual		100 mtr race
Bonda	Jhati Khel	Boys	All season	individual	Ritual game	Whipping each other between two persons, ritual game
Kandha and Paraja	Mahulbeta (Hunting for Mahua flower)	Girls	Dry seasons	Group	Traditional Game	Narrative game

Kandha and Paraja	Tangia Chhane Dia	Both Boys and Girls	Nuptial tradition	Group	Traditional Game	Narrative game
Kandha and Paraja	Bahadia Samdhen	Girls	All season	Group	Ritual game	Describing activities by singing and dancing
Kandha and Paraja	Machhasare Ghina	Girls	All season	Group	Common Game	Role play
All Tribes	Hatbika	Girls	All season	Group	Traditional Game	Imitating selling and buying of traditional home needs
All Tribes	Purathela	Boys	All season	Group	Common Game	Running with rolling of a big stone
Tribes of Western Odisha	Bhara Tangen	Boys	All season	Group		Imitate agricultural Activities
All Tribes	Ghudel or Gedi	Community members	All season	Group	Ritual game	Walking on stick, changing the stick ritually on this occasion
Tribes of Western Odisha	Mudi Luken	Both Boys and Girls	All season	Group	Ritual game	Hiding finger ring by bride and bridegroom
Kharia	Ganthi Ganana	Community members	All season	Group	Ritual game	Counting the node of bamboo
Tribes of Western Odisha	Hanichopen	Men	All season	Group	Traditional Game	Breaking earthen pots
All Tribes	Billa, Ghacha, Pati	Boys	All season	Group		Stone and broken pot game
All Tribes	Bagchhel	Both Boys and Girls	All season	Group		Tiger and goat
All Tribes	Bhalumaten	One boy and a group of girls	All season	Group		Bear and humans (Role Playing)
All Tribes	Jam Bhut	Boys	All season	Group		Playing the role of Witchcraft

Tribes of Western Odisha	Gharbanaba	Boys	All season	Group	Ritual game	Making House
	Gaur Badi	Community members	After Harvesting	Group		Martial Performance
Tribes of Western Odisha	Thenga Pelen	Boys	All season	Group		Game like Kabbadi
Tribes of Western Odisha	Khutighicha, Badi Ghichen	Men	All season	Group	Fun Game	Tug of War
Tribes of Western Odisha	Humo, Bauli, Boria	Girls	All season	Group	Traditional Game	Dancing and singing (Traditional song)
All Tribes	Bana Badi	Community members	All season	Group	Cultural game	Marbles and Hide & seeking
All Tribes	Rajamantri	Boys and Girls	All season	Group	Commn Game	Paper puzzle
All Tribes	Cockfighting	Men	All season	individual		Fighting of two cocks

**Table –23 List of some traditional tribal games of Odisha classified in context**

Sl. No	Type of game	Names
1	Indoor games	Kasadi
		Kanchkaudi
		Bagchhel (Bagha chheli)
		Chudikhel
		Angtiputen
		Kandaghichen
		Khamkhamalo
		Khaparakati (Paisa Khaparakati, Hunta khaparakati)
		Rama Sita
2	Outdoor games	Kelibadi
		Kulabnatu
		Kukudagali
		Khutighicha
		Godibeten
		Boria
		Humo

		Bhalumaten
		Tir khel
		Budhi basa khel
		Kati Khel
		Batul Khel
3	Women games	Kasadi
		Bohuchori
		Puchi
		Nakchimken
		Beteng
		Chudikhel
		Bagchhel
		Chhaka
4	Men games	Bati
		Pitu
		Sutaluken
		Patra
		Khadilmani
		Khunta
		Gupchi
		Guinta
		Kelibadi
		Hadbando
		Khutighicha
		Thengapelen
		Dudhbhar
		Gudu
		Retadudu
5	Women & Men games	Kanthdachor
		Kurkuren
		Kandaghichen
		Angtiphuten
		Ghas-ki-pada
		Chhti-ki-para
		Dangluken
		Patra
		Phul-ki-patar
		Chhelchori
		Ravankukuda
		Khapribetani
		Chhor
6	Children games	Bohu-Bara khel
		Gudi-Pathar khel (Ranga gudi khel, Andhaputuli gudi khel,

		Lupha gudikhel)
		Dhinki khel
		Khapti khel or Khapara khel (Bhatarandha khapara khel, Machhadhara khapara khel, Harinamara khapara khel)
		Kumbhaghar khel
		Pempti bana khel
		Luluk bana khel
		Thia Puchi khel
		Mukha khel
		Dudu khel
		Apal Chapal
		Hikil Mikil
		Kadal Majha Majha
		Antda Pantda
		Sankal sara
		Kuhuluka
		Puchi
		Ghans khel
7	Singing & dancing games	Humo
		Bauli
		Boria
		Kalakokil
		Jeeralabang
		Retadudu
		Sarigudu
		Dharanigudu
		Bohuchori
		Puchi
8	Carnival games	Retadudu
		Gudu
		Khutighicha
		Hanipechen
		Thengapelen
		Gedi
		Badikhel
		Bhejabindha
		Kukudauda khel
		Kukudaladhei khel
		Handipata
9	Graphic and imitative games	Kunikachi
		Masterkhel
		Namchimken

		Chihirkuta
		Machhdhara
		Gharbanaba
10	Water games	Chhipimara
		Phuit

**Table- 24 Traditional Games and Sports in Jharkhand**

Tribe	Name of Game	Gender	Time/ Season	Team/ Individual	Ritual/ Social significance	Process/ Rules
Munda	Phodi	Boys	Day, Winter	Team of five	Between villages	Kind of hockey in a boundary. Ball and stick game.
Kolha, Ho, Munda	Khati	Boys, adult	Shade in Summer	Team of five or seven	Team game	Stick game
Tribal herds boys	Chhur	Cowherd boys	Grazing area	Team	Two teams	Intrusion – safeguarding between two groups
All tribes	Tilguti	Boys	All season, indoor	Individual, Team of 2 or 3	Common game	Sort of back-gammon game
Kolha, Ho, Munda	Kouri-Lnu	Boys and girls	All Season	Team of 2	Common play	Running under a limit of height
	Dundu Khel	Boys and girls	All Season	Group	Common	Variety of blind man's buff game
	Bhoura-Lnu	Boys	Indoor, outdoor, all season	Individual	Fading	Spinning the top
	Uku-Lnu	Boys and girls	Outdoor, all season	Group	Common	Hide and seek
	Kantara-Lnu (Jackfruit game)	Boys and girls	Evening, outdoor, dry season	Group	Replicating folk behavior of restoring good will of spirits	Dramatic presentation of jackfruit stealing, policing, propitiation and offerings, Sham Puja
	Didi-Lnu (Vulture play)	Boys	Day, Dry season	Three boys	Social significance, safeguarding country birds/pets	Dramatization: Two boys act as vultures and one third boy acts as dog. The dog drives away the vultures from catching the prey.
	Tuyu orosim (Fox and hen game)	Boys and girls	Day, all seasons	Group	Social significance – fostering, caring, solidarity, unity	Saving chickens from the fox
Munda, Oram	Hunt the sleeper	Boys	Summer, winter	Group	Game introduced by Christians	Piece of rag is adroitly passed on under the legs of boys, one boy passing it on to another unobserved. One or more boys move about trying to find out the rag.
Oram	Kho Kho	Boys and girls	Outdoor, play ground	Team		Kho-kho is a tag sports played by teams of twelve players
Santhal	Pusi pusi	Boys and girls	Outdoor	Group	Learning social behaviour	Funny game depicting the predator and prey relation
Munda,	Sim sim (Chicken)	Boys and	Outdoor	Group	Pantomimic	

Bhumij,	chicken)	girls			game	
Munda, Bhumij,	Kan kotra		Outdoor	Group		Boys and girls stand in a circle while one goes round with fore finger in each ear. One of them picks up a stone with his big toe and goes walling around. He quietly leaves the stone behind one of the girls and goes on round the circle. If the sitter does not notice it, she gets her bottom spanked and has to walk round with the stone herself. If she detects the stone behind her, she pounces on it and springs away.
Ho, Munda, Bhumij	Thoe thoe	Boys and girls	Outdoor	Group		Almost similar like Kan Kotra. However, in this game, instead of walking round with the stone between the toes, the walker creeps round with the stone in his hand.
Ho, Munda, Bhumij, Santhal	Sakam binda (tying the leaf)	Boys and girls	outdoor	group		They form a long line like a snake. The 'head' starts to move and the line runs wagging down the village.
Munda, Bhumij,	Bikhai birki (Blind man's bluff)	Boys and girls	Outdoor	Group		Hopping and catching fish game
Ho, Munda, Bhumij, Santhal	Merom bhet or bhet	Boys and girls	Outdoor	Group		The boys and girls form a double line and make an arch way of hands. The line then turns in on itself and each pair goes creeping down the tunnel clapping its hands and it goes. When everyone is through, the arch reverses and the line goes creeping back.
Ho, Munda, Bhumij, Santhal	Chakidar (laughing game)	Boys and girls	Outdoor	Group		The boys and girls squat down in a line, one behind the other holding each other's shoulders and gripping the hips with the knees and rocks, then a chanting is recited. When the chant is over, the line hops forward like a vulture. It goes on in great clumsy jerks until at last it collapses.
Ho, Munda, Bhumij, Santhal	Bicin	Girls	Outdoor	Group	Metaphorical, quizzing	Quizzing and decoding with behavioural signs
Ho, Munda, Bhumij, Santhal	Horotase (Spreading rice)	Girls	Outdoor	Group	Learning household chores	Game inculcating social norms and traditions to be maintained by a girl child
Ho, Munda, Bhumij, Santhal	Kati	Boys	Outdoor, dry season	Team		It is a traditional game being played since hundreds of years. Played with semicircular wooden disc (Kati) and a long pole (dehm) of bamboo.
Ho	Sekkor	Childre	Outdoor,	Team of seven	Ritual game	The game is played to bring on the



		n and Adult males	play ground, summer			rain to prevent drought. Playing this game pleases rain god. Before the game is played it is customary to worship the sekkors with toddy.
All	Kabaddi	Boys	Outdoor	Team	Competitions between groups/villages	Follows general Kabaddi playing practices and rules
All	Kelibadi	Boys	Outdoor	Individual, Team		Traditional gilli-danda type with varying rules
All	Rasi tana	Boys and girls	Outdoor	Team		Special events during Push Punei
	Gudu	Boys	Outdoor	Team	Competitions held between groups/villages	
All	Nadia Finga					Special events during Nuakhai
All	Puchi	Girls	Indoor, outdoor	Individual, group	Important exercise for girls	Maidens play it. Special competitions are held during Kumar Purnima in the moon lit night

**Table- 25 Traditional Games and Sports in Chhatisgarh**

Tribe	Name of Game	Gender	Time/ Season	Team/ Individual	Ritual/ Social significance	Process/ Rules
Baiga	Ghar-Gundia (Houses)	Boys and girls (pre-adolescence)	Day, Jungle	Pair and Group	Message on life skill and sex education	Mock play of forming a family, procreation, running the house and other day to day activities
	Gai gai/ Kukur Bilai/ Hati khel	Boys and girls	Jungle/ Secluded place	Pairs	Imitation of sex, animal game	Imitating sexual practices of livestock
	Dhulai-Putari	Boys, girls with elders	Indoor/ outdoor	Groups		Doll wedding game
	Dauki – Chundi Khel	Boys and girls	Village premises, nearby forest			Boys collect a tuft of maiden hair and put it on the difficult branch they could find on a semul tree. A girl is to climb the tree and bring it down, spit on it and throw it away. Failure is likely to expose her to obvious penalties.
	Sadhu-Khel	Boys	Village premises	Two boys		Quizzing the understanding of body and sexual behaviours
	Luka Puka	Boys and girls	Village premises	Group		Spiral human chains crossing each other
	Karpet-narvel	Boys and	House premises	Group		One child covers his eyes and the others hit him until he has guessed

		girls				correctly who did it.
	Nawan goti (sort of hunt the slipper)	Boys and girls	House premises	Group		The children sit in a circle passing a stone secretly from hand to hand. The child who is caught has to catch the stone in someone's possession.
	Chango khel	Boys and girls	Village premises	Group		Typical game played by children
	Kukri Chu	Boys and girls	Village premises	Group		Faking a marriage negotiation
	Phugri					
	Nunn (Salt game)	Boys and girls	Village premises	Group		
	Tapori	Boys and girls	Village premises	Group		The hands are clapped, the elbows and head touched rapidly with complicated and rhythmic succession while the performer sings a song.
	Kanda Khel	Boys and girls	Village premises	Group		Husband-wife behavioral game
	Goncha - Tuki	Boys	village	group	Ritual game	Goncha is actually a kind of catapult made of bamboo. People shoot at one another using goncha and tukki (a fruit used as a bullet) for fun

### Traditional Games in changing Cultural Context

In a dynamic socio-cultural scenario, there is a marked trend of traditional tribal games of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh adopting many things in changing context. For example, the choice of equipments of some traditional games has changed to some extent. Now cold drinks cap, and matchbox cover are used as a substitute of Pati in Ghacha, which was generally played by pieces of earthen pot. The ready-made marbles are used in Bati in place of hand-made marbles from stone. Sponge balls have replaced balls made of torn and discarded cloth pieces in Pitu.

Changes in performance have been noticed in changing cultural scenario. Rules and regulations have been changed and modified in the light of contemporary cultural set up. The game Bhalu Maten which is performed by unmarried girls and one young boy in the evening time, organized under Muhua tree only; now a days is performed under any other tree due to rapid depletion of Mahua tree. Performance of this game is also restricted in some areas because parents feel that it is not good and safe for their girls to play with one young man.

With the exception of Kabadi and Kho Kho, a plethora of very rich traditional folk games of Odisha are rapidly fading away from the memories of the masses. Bagh-Cheli and Bati, etc have for millennia remained indispensable means of recreation for the common man. However, in recent decades, shrinking rural populace and growing popularity of western forms of entertainment have gnawed away at the very root of this beautiful, melodious and ingenious sporting tradition of ours.

Traditional games differ a lot from the popular western games. Folk games are neither organized nor do they have any complexities. They don't have any rigid set of rules, no central authority. They even don't require any special equipment. Laws and names of the games vary from region to region. Furthermore, games played by children like Chasabasa, Gharbanaba, Hatabika and Kathajiba in western Odisha region are purely based on day to day rural activities. Some games also have their origin in ancient literatures of India. Popular Mankada-Kumbhira (monkey-crocodile) game has emanated from the ancient Sanskrit text Pachatantra. In addition to this, players of traditional games also sing various lovely short poems and Dhaga Dhamali during every stage of the games to make it more lively and aesthetic.

The influences of television and visual media have a great impact on the characters of some traditional games. Players now like to use names of celebrities and popular items in their games. Some new games have also been created and adopted into tribal culture. For example, the game "Sarpanch" is designed and played based on the three tier panchayati raj system adding characters like Chairman, B.D. O., Sarpanch and Member (ward member) to this game. Mainstream games like football, volleyball, hockey, badminton, chess, ludo and cards have also gained popularity and are widely played by different tribal communities.

The prevailing cut throat competition in educational sectors is adding salt to the injury. Time devoted to the studies has increased manifold in recent years. Games are being played only to earn certificates, which will in turn get the players some jobs. Astoundingly wide varieties of traditional games show the beauty of the creative Indian mind. Folk games are the mirrors of our society. According to noted folklorist MK Mishra, "Folk games improve the physical skill, mathematical ability and intellectual capabilities of the players." It's high time we preserved our traditional games. With the exception of few games, a plethora of very rich tradition of tribal games are rapidly fading away from the memories of the due to the impact of globalization and growing popularity of modern forms of entertainment. There are many games lost due to lack of proper promotion. Considering traditional games as a significant part of the cultural heritage, there is an urgent need of documenting, protecting, revitalizing and promoting these games.

## **CHAPTER -6**

### **ANALYSIS: PROBLEMS & POTENTIALS OF TRIBAL PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS**

Games and sports are necessary and useful for all. They are specifically useful in order to have a balanced development of the body as well as the mind. A sound mind lives only in a sound body. "All work and no play," as the proverb goes, "makes Jack a dull boy." Games and sports offer us a change from the monotony of daily life. It is a useful means of entertainment and physical activity and it also helps in character building.

Sports and games have been part of human society for thousands of years. Much of young children's learning comes from participating in sports and games, and this same participation as adults leads to happier, healthier and more productive lives. Games have long been used to educate children, teaching things such as taking turns, following rules and enhancing verbal communication. Playing games together also strengthens family and community ties, providing a non-confrontational opportunity to communicate and build relationships between children, adolescents, adults and elderly. It is through games and sports only that we learn how best to overcome the challenges of life.

The findings from the study are based on general observations and specific observations. While the general observations are drawn from extensive review of secondary sources, review of sports policies and schemes, discussions with District Sports Officers and other officials in the Sports directorate of respective states, sports journalists, Physical Education Trainers at School level, Coaches and other experts, the specific observations have been drawn from data collected from field and analysis of information from official sources.

#### **OBSERVATIONS**

##### **Awareness on sports as career**

The survey found that a major chunk of the people in the rural areas are not aware of the sports programs and hence are not able to conceive sports as career. It was only among the opinion leaders and the sports persons that the awareness levels were much higher, and similarly for the sports officials. However, even among the sports officials there were people who were unaware of the various sports program in which the participation of tribal people can be enhanced. Thus awareness about the various sports programs as regular and continuous programs is quite low in general. About a third among those who have taken part in the rural sports events are not aware. They have no idea that this is supposed to be a regular event, which is to be held.

Almost all the sports officials mentioned government as a source of information. This entails that while the information about sports program is available from the government with only a few people (leaders and officials) the vast majority of the people as well as the sports persons know

about it from their friends and associations. This leads to improper and at times misleading information, which is attested by the qualitative findings.

If we look at the awareness of the various disciplines among the respondents however, the findings reveal that the awareness levels are low. More people identified sports like Cricket, Kabbadi, Football, Volleyball, Kho Kho, and Athletics as sports, which are played under block and district level sports meets. A lesser number of people identified sports Archery, Judo, Tug-of-war, weightlifting and wrestling. This is true of respondents across categories.

### **Sports culture among Tribes in the three States**

The three states offer three different paradigms regarding the sports cluster of the tribes. In the three States, Odisha is having the highest number of Scheduled Tribe communities. Amongst them only few communities such as Oram, Santhal, Munda, Kisan, Kolha, Ho, Kandha, Gadaba, Paraja, etc have been good performers in sports. In Jharkhand also sportspersons from the communities like Oram, Santhal, Munda, Kisan, Kolha, Ho have been performing well in games and sports. In Chhatisgarh sports persons from the tribal communities such as Koya, Dhurua, Gadaba, Gond, Korias, Baiga have been performing at the highest standards. It is not to be interpreted that these tribes are kind of sports loving tribal communities, rather over the years the culture of games and sports developed in their areas with the spotting of certain sports talents who in later times brought laurels to the State.

The contiguity in ethnic boundaries of certain tribes, especially in the cluster 1 and cluster 2 of the study area indirectly facilitates the imbibing of sports culture transgressing the official/ political boundaries. For example, as a veteran one time rural hockey coach Bijay Toppo from Sundargarh maintained, once a community member excels in something then suddenly he/she catches attention. Gradually people start following him or her. According to him initially nobody taught how to play hockey to the Kunhas (Oram and Kisan). It started as children playing hockey imitating some matches. Their physical strength, agility and interest was to play the game, not to make a career in that. However, in course of time such talents were spotted, their zeal was nurtured, their skill development was facilitated, and they performed to their best. According to Toppo, even today, children are playing in their natural interests and nobody is playing with the aspiration of making a career. It just happens. In the current scenario Sundargarh and its adjoining areas in Jharkhand have been sort of Hockey kingdom of Eastern India. In the same manner, the Mayurbhanj and its adjoining Jharkhand i.e the cluster 2 is excelling in football, it may create a geographical indication for football in Eastern India. The cluster 3 that covers most of South Odisha and its adjoining Chhatisgarh is not very well acknowledged in the sports map of the region under study. The way certain communities have brought recognition to them in games and sports like the Oram community in Hockey, Munda and Santhal in football, Munda, Santhal, Kolha and Ho in athletics, in cluster 3 no such community is has created a recognition in games and sports.

In the tribal context, games and sports as a choice for future career is not very much there. This is because of lack of adequate awareness on sports as a career or because of typical shyness and inhibitions at their level. Excepting a few well known tribes like Santhal, Kolha, Ho, Munda, Oram, Kisan in Odisha and Jharkhand cluster; and Kandha, Koya, Gadaba, Gond, Bhatra, Dhurva who have got some education or adequate exposure in games and sports, other tribes are yet to

see sports in a career perspective. A large majority of probables drop out because of uncertainty and low rewards in the field of sports.

The tribal areas where development of certain sports has dragged wider attention there the sports as a culture in the context of officially recognized sports disciplines, has been gradually shaping up. Amongst the three clusters the cluster 1 and 2 have already been into the sports culture.

### **Sports policy of the study states**

In the three states, Odisha being the undivided old state is not even having a sports policy as yet. The Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh have already formulated their Sports Policies. In Odisha the sports policy related matters have been amalgamated in the Odisha State Youth Policy, 2013 but do not have an exclusive Sports policy. The State assigns high importance to promote sports activities among youth for ensuring their physical and mental development. The state however is looking ahead to bring in a sports policy emphasizing **constitution of Sports Authority of Odisha** to oversee the development of games and sports; and also **integrate sports and physical education in school curriculum**. In absence of a sports policy, sports and physical fitness remains an underdeveloped domain largely due to lack of basic infrastructure at the grassroots level, academic-centric education system, and apathetic attitude of parents and wider society towards participation in sports.

The Jharkhand State prepared its sports policy in the name of **Jharkhand Sports Policy, 2007** showing a commitment to promotion of games and sports as a Human Resource Development objective. The key objectives of the Sports Policy have laid pronounced priorities on **Sports For All**. The policy moves in the direction of creating opportunities for sports persons to excel in National and International sports events for which it intends to set a **Sports Culture** in the State.

The Chhatisgarh Planning Commission has prepared a **Draft Sports Policy, 2016** prepared in a consultative process. The key areas of the policy includes strategic approach; sports infrastructure; identification of talented sportspersons and excellence in sports; encouragement to sports and players; gender equity in sports; encouragement to sports for Divyang and Third Gender; Sports University; role of sports associations, sports promotion council and Government; and sports and private sector. The draft policy of the state appears very progressive as it has encompassed all elements of sports and has added up additional dimensions in comparison to other states. Precisely, the sports policy covers 40 components of sports as may be found in the sports policy of any other state. The state is all set to condition the Aanganwadi and schools as nurseries of sports in Chhattisgarh through talent hunt campaigns. Revival of traditional and local games has been over emphasized in the sports action plan of the state. There are **plans to constitute Game village and a Game museum for old, new and traditional games starting from local play like Gilli-Danda to many home games** which is played in villages.

### **Institutional set up in the three states and coverage to tribal areas**

The institutional set up of Odisha for promotion of games and sports is far more diverse and active in comparison to Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand. Odisha is at advantage as regards to the sports hostels constituted by the State and the Sports Authority of India. Through the sports hostels, the coaches and trainers, Odisha has been able to reach out to remote areas more aggressively compared to the other two States. As such, many schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) such as SAI Sports

Hostels, Special Area Games (SAG), SAI Training Centers (STC), National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Center of Excellence, etc has been operating in Odisha. In comparison Chhatisgarh has only two SAI Training Centers, one at Raipur and another at Rajnandgaon and no other SAI schemes have been operating there. In Jharkhand, SAI schemes like STC, SAG, NSTC, ABSC have been operating. **Looking at the location of SAI facilities and the effective coverage area in terms of covering tribal sports talents it can be said that Odisha is at advantage, followed by Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh in order. Adding to the SAI facilities, the State Sports Hostels are there to expedite promotion in participation of tribal in games and sports.**

#### **Allocation of sports disciplines in sports hostels**

The State sports hostels have been allocated with specific disciplines for talent scouting, selection, nurturing and coaching in Odisha. In Odisha 39 sports disciplines have been categorized into three categories. The category A covers disciplines Athletics, Chess, Cricket, Football and Hockey. It is evident that larger attention goes to category A sports. The tribal sportspersons have well established themselves in Athletics, Football and Hockey of the category A games. Similarly, in the disciplines of Archery, Basketball, Kho-Kho, Power lifting, Swimming, Weight Lifting under category B games; and in the disciplines of Rifle Shooting, Rugby, Wushu and Yachting the tribal sportspersons have been playing extraordinary. In the State run sports hostels, however, 12 disciplines have been prioritized in which most of the tribal sports talents have been taking larger interest. However, in Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh such traditions and official arrangements are not there. The particular category of sports in which the Sports Associations and Sports Federations have been promoting drags the tribal sports talents. Hence, the tribal sports talents get involved with such disciplines that are being promoted by sports bodies in their nearby areas.

It is evident that it does not matter much how many sports disciplines have been allocated and what amongst them are prioritized. What matters is the tribal sports talents choice of sports. Usually they get attracted towards the games and sports that have affinity with their indigenous games or that suits to their spirit. In Odisha although there has been a prioritization dividing the sports disciplines in category A, B, and C, it is seen that the tribal sports talents show affinity to specific disciplines irrespective of categorization.

Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh, having less number of SAI institutions have limited sports disciplines although the states have been much actively following up with Sports Associations and Federations for expediting more sports disciplines.

#### **Distribution of tribes and their access to sports infrastructure**

In all the clusters of the study, district wise profile of numerically 5 major tribes in the study states indicate that the percentage of tribal respective people living in rural areas ranges between 90-96%. However, the sports infrastructures and facilities are by and large localized in urban centers. The data indicates that in order to get good participation of tribal sports talents, it is essential that the infrastructure and facilities move into the rural landscape. The accessibility to infrastructure would determine the level of participation of tribal communities in games and sports. It further impress upon the fact that the tribal communities who have, as on now, imprinted their identity on games and sports map of the respective states have representative urban population. However, the

populations who do not have good number of representative urban population remain far from the infrastructural facilities.

### **Major sports disciplines in which tribal sports talents have brought laurels**

The profile of tribal sportspersons who have brought laurels to their respective States and the Nation impress upon some indication to understand that the tribal sports persons have excelled in certain disciplines of the sports falling under the Olympic sports category. In Odisha, sportspersons have brought laurels in hockey, archery, rugby, kho-kho, rowing, shooting, football, athletics and weightlifting. In Jharkhand the tribal sportspersons have been outshining in the disciplines of archery, hockey, football, boxing and lawn balling. Chhatisgarh in this connection is lagging behind the other two states in terms of excellence of tribal sportspersons. However, Chhatisgarh has taken a good stand on Archery and Basketball in consideration to involvement of tribal sportspersons at National level.

From another perspective, it is depicted that the tribal women have been doing much better in almost all disciplines as stated earlier. The women sportspersons have larger publicity in comparison to men. In a development context it is appreciable that women have been increasingly participating in sports, have been choosing sports as a career and more importantly, bringing laurels to the State and Nation. Women have been excelling in sports better in comparison to men

From an observation on tribal sports persons it is indicated that there are certain tribes who have been reigning the world of sports in respective districts. In Odisha, it is Oram, Kisan, Munda, Santhal, Kolha, Kharia, Kandha, Paraja ethnic groups who have been quite active in sports. Almost a similar picture is there in Jharkhand where the Oram, Kisan, Ho, Santhal, Munda and Gond have proved their excellence in sports. The Chhatisgarh scenario is comparatively grim about the tribal sports persons having excelled in sports. What comes out is that the Gond, Kisan, Munda, Oram, Baiga and Dhurva communities have been outshining in archery and basketball disciplines. Although not adequately publicized, Karate, Powerlifting, Swimming, netball, are the disciplines in which the participation of Gond community have been well acknowledged.

### **Every tribal child is potential sports talent**

Tribal sportspersons who have at least appeared in National level sports events, and those who have won medals in State level competitions and the ones who have appeared in the merit list for scholarships and cash awards have been considered while saying potential tribal sports talents. However, consultations at community level provide to understand that each tribal child is a potential sports talent. The community members believe so because, as some of them stated, the landscape itself in which the tribal people are living offers every day physical challenges. The common folks in their everyday life are doing good bit of physical exercise that way, and thereby playing some sort of sport by default. The same energies if channelized into sports would help create scores of tribal sports talents. It makes sense to understand that in their everyday life they have been playing in athletics disciplines in one way or other. Hence, provided due attention is given the tribal children can prove to be having enormous potential for bringing laurels to the State and the Nation.



The findings indicate that so far the tribal sports talents have been found potential in 16 disciplines of sports in Odisha, in 13 disciplines of sports in Jharkhand, and Chhatisgarh exhibits potential in 15 sports disciplines. It provides to understand that there are certain sports disciplines in which the tribal children are regular contributors, and there are also certain disciplines that are very new to them. The data indicates that efforts at each State level is being made to add new disciplines of sports in their lists and thereby open up new interest areas for tribal sports talents in different states. Apart from it being an opportunity for tribal sports talents, such initiatives would also narrow down the competitions to smaller number of participants which would increase the chances of winning laurels.

### **Participation of tribal girls in games and sports and allocated seats in Sports Hostels**

The discipline wise sanctioned strength of sports talents in sports hostels of Odisha indicates that three games i.e Football, Hockey and Athletics have been accorded priority by the State. Sanctioned strength for Football and Hockey makes about 55% of the total strength. Further, the sanctioned strength for girls is only 23.86% of the total sanctioned strength. Moreover, the sports hostels only have sanctioned strength for girls only in the disciplines like Athletics, Football, Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball, swimming and Weightlifting. In the disciplines of Archery, Kabaddi, Wrestling, Boxing and Gymnastics there is no sanction for girls. It is a fact that in Odisha girls have been performing well in such disciplines for which they have seats in hostels.

In Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh there are limited seats for girls in the SAI complex. In Jharkhand, the other Sports Academies have been promoting the participation of tribal girls in games and sports. In Jharkhand participation of the tribal girls as hostel boarders is hardly there because of many traditional restrains and cultural barriers restricting the tribal girls from effective participation in games and sports. However, certain philanthropic organizations have been trying to change the traditions and facilitate participation of tribal girls in mainstream games and sports for a good career ahead.

### ***Initiatives of Dharampal Saini in Bastar***

In the vicinity of LWE infested Bastar district there is an Ashram School named as Mata Rukmini Ashram, named after Rukmini Bhave by the efforts of one Dharampal Saini, a disciple of Gandhian Vinoba Bhave. The Ashram School and its associate schools enjoy a special status in Bastar. Apart from its excellence in educating children in the area, the Ashram has played key role in empowering girls in the region, challenging the traditions. Through its 37 residential schools, the ashram has educated nearly 20,000 girls.

Dharampal Saini encouraged participation of girls in sports and has played instrumental role in setting the corner stone for supporting best sporting talents of Bastar. A believer in 'play and learn' ideology, he gave sports an exalted status. This helped him attract many students, especially in the initial years. Saini himself was an athletic champion in his student days. The ashram and its students have benefited immensely from his special emphasis on sports and games. Aware of the potential of the Maria and Gond tribals, Saini groomed the girls in traditional disciplines like marathon, archery and kabaddi.

Sports are a way of life in Saini's schools. His students have picked up many state and national level awards, especially in marathons. The girls used to prepare for the races months in advance, under the watchful eyes of Saini, who personally monitored each one of them. They used to run 10 km every day on different surfaces, barefooted. The participants in marathons are given a special diet of milk and ghee. They stay back in the ashram during vacations, when others go home and support their parents in harvesting paddy. The girls are also famous for their exploits in volleyball, archery and kabaddi. The volleyball team of Chiurgaon school has been the under-14 state champion for the past 11 years. During the past two decades, over 500 girls from the ashram schools have participated in national competitions, while over 3,000 have taken part in state events. These girls have ensured the superiority of Bastar in track and field. "In Bastar division, there is an unwritten law that our girls will not compete in block-level competitions," said Vimala Yadav, superintendent of Dhurli School. "Otherwise, participants from other schools do not get to win."

A board in a classroom lists the other national hours that followed, but only till 2011-12, when space ran out. So the rest of the laurels are recorded in two registers, kept in the same room. The honours have come in karate, archery, athletics, discus and javelin throw, kabaddi, volleyball, handball, softball and football, bringing in both financial and infrastructural aid.

#### **Affinity of tribal sports persons towards certain sports disciplines**

In many cases there seem to be an apparent mismatch between the sports disciplines allotted to certain areas and the tribal sports talents take interest in different disciplines. In other words the allocation of sports disciplines and interest of tribal sports talents may not be always complementary. From the observations of local sports experts and other stakeholders taking active interest in promotion of games and sports, a sort of area and tribe wise affinity based games have been presented in the following table.

**Table - 25**

<b>Cluster -1: Affinity of tribal sports persons towards certain sports disciplines</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Sports/ Games</b>
Mayurbhanj,	Bathudi	Athletics, Football
Kendujhar, East	Bhuyan	Football, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Athletics
Singhbhum,	Gond	Kabaddi, Foot ball, Athletics
Sareikala-	Kolha	Athletics, Archery
Kharswan, West	Munda	Athletics, Archery, Football
Singhbhum,	Santhal	Foot ball, Athletics
Khunti, Simdega	Juang	Athletics, Football
Ranchi,	Ho	Football, Archery
Lohardaga, Gumla,		
Latehar		

**Table - 26**

<b>Cluster -2: Affinity of tribal sports persons towards certain sports disciplines</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Sports/ Games</b>
Sundargarh,	Bhuyan	Football, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Athletics, Hockey
Jharsuguda,	Gond	Kabaddi, Foot Ball, Athletics
Sambalpur	Kharia	
Jashpur, Raigarh,	Kisan	Foot Ball, Kabaddi, Athletics

Surguja, Korba, Bilaspur, Koriya	Munda	Kabaddi, Archery, Athletics
	Oraon	Football, Kabaddi, Hockey
	Paudi Bhuyan	Archery
	Kondh	Sprinting, Volley Ball, Athletics, Football
	Saora	Athletics, Football, Kho Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling
	Baiga	Archery
	Gond	Volleyball, Handball, Power lifting, Basketball, Kabaddi, Athletics

**Table - 27**

<b>Cluster – 3: Affinity of tribal sports persons towards certain sports disciplines</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Sports/ Games</b>
Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Raipur, Dhamatri, Kondagaon, Kanker, Bastar, Dantewada, Sukuma	Kondh	Sprinting, Volley Ball, Athletics, Football
	Paroja	Athletics, Power lifting
	Gadaba	Athletics, Weightlifting, Kabaddi
	Bhumia	Athletics
	Bhottada	Athletics, Kabaddi, Powerlifting, Discus throw, Hockey
	Gond	Kabaddi, Football, Athletics
	Kondh	Sprinting, Volley Ball, Athletics, Football
	Saora	Athletics, Football, Kho Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Wrestling
	Bonda	Athletics, Archery, Weightlifting
	Koya	Volleyball, Weightlifting, Football, Swimming
	Gond (including Maria and Muria)	Volleyball, Handball, Power lifting, Basketball, Kabaddi, Athletics, Archery
	Dhurva	Power lifting, Archery, Kabaddi,
Abujhmar	Archery	

The table above shows that there are certain sports disciplines in which tribal sports talents have interest and affinity. This discipline includes Athletics, Football, Hockey, Archery, Kho – Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Powerlifting, Wrestling, Handball and Discus throw. These disciplines, if expedited, in tribal areas can produce more competent sports persons who would bring laurels to the State in due course of time.

#### **Talent hunting from sports meets**

During the study, respondents were also asked to state the levels in which the rural sports meet was being held. The sports officials in all the states mentioned that competitions or sports meet of the priority sports disciplines are held regularly at the Block, District and State level. However, the frequency of such meets is once in a year in all three States. It a sports talent, for some reason could not participate in such competitions or meets then he loses his/her chance. It then remains to the discretion of the sports authorities to consider the abilities of the absentee sports talent through any competition or event on some other occasion, or to arrange something so that the agility, skill, ability and competence of the sports talent could be assessed. These situations often contribute to demotivation of a tribal sports talent.

In this context, Odisha is at advantage in terms of talent scouting through the Sports Hostels. The process of selection is same throughout the States as all the States follow the guidelines of Government of India.

***A good example of ensuring proper scouting of sports talents: Khordha District, Odisha***

*For a thorough scouting of rural and tribal sports talents and to ensure that no talented child was left behind the Khordha district in Odisha developed a strategy plan which assumes to be a good example to be recommended for implementation elsewhere in the study states. The District Sports Office in consultation with the Collector and District Magistrate prepared a rural sports meet calendar. At the preparatory stage, they identified efficient coaches and Physical Education Trainers (PETs) at school points to plan the rural sports meet. The district administration imparted refresher training to the selected coaches and PETs to conduct the talent spotting properly. A rural sports meet calendar was prepared to cover all the blocks in such a manner that the schedule of sports meet does not go hectic. The calendar was circulated to all the schools in the district utilizing the hierarchy within Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan (SSA) and District Education Office (DEO), Block Education Office (BEO) well in advance. No private school was spared. Further banners were placed at strategic locations mentioning the dates of sports competitions. The coaches and PETs were assigned to conduct meets at different blocks under the direct supervision of District Sports Office. Due to adequate campaign each block level sports meet ended up with high attendance of children interested in different sports and talents could be scouted. If, however, a sports talent missed the meet in his/her block, he/she was accommodated in the next meet in any other block. In this manner, the district identified rural talents, some of them could be accommodated in sports hostels, some of them were attached to sports hostels as day scholars, list of remaining sports talents was shared with Sports Associations and Federations for promotion at their level.*

**Sports scholarships**

It is recognised that scholarship and stipend are necessary to attract and retain talent in the sport. Sometimes, due to fragile socio-economic condition of the players, they have to leave the sports in the midway. This is also mandated by the GOI guidelines. The study however found that a majority of tribal children are dropping out from sports hostels and other facilities where they are trained and their talent nurtured because of lack of regular stipends and scholarships. The scholarships are paid only after one performs at a definite level. The tribal children who also constitute the workforce of the family therefore drop out from the middle of training. Scholarship is given only to a very few of the sports persons. Sports persons, those, who have received scholarship, were further asked about the source of that and everyone said that it was the state government which provides the scholarship. The sports disciplines covered under the scheme for scholarships are under the Sports Directorate.

**Skill Development in sports**

Despite the fact that sports becomes even more competitive, the skill sets of potential sportspersons have not been adequately augmented through better coaching. The State run sports hostels in different states hold the responsibility of skill development and coaching to the sports talents. However, in comparison to Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh are lagging far behind in terms of availability of sports hostels. While there are 14 sports hostels in Odisha, Jharkhand has 5 sports hostels coming up and in Chhatisgarh the sports hostels are yet to be organized. Thus, only the SAI sports hostels are operating in Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand. Both Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand as two new States have reasonably remained backward in the

context of organizing State Sports Hostels which is a major drawback in Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh in scoping the promotion of games and sports by building skill and competence of sports talents through the state sports hostel scheme.

As per the scheme, as in Odisha, the young talented boys and girls in the age group of 10-14 yrs. are selected from the grass-root level through a rigorous process of tests which include anthropometrics as well as series of battery of tests. After determining their motor capabilities, they are finally selected on the basis of their performance in specific skill tests. The Sports Hostel scheme has paid rich dividends as large numbers of Sports Hostel products have proved their worth in National and International tournaments.

In Odisha State Sports Hostels have been constituted since 1985. Under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan Sector, three sports hostels have been organized; one at Panposh Rourkela (1985), one at Sundargarh (1997-98), and one at Koraput (1991-92). In Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh the TSP sector schemes have not been directed towards implementation of sports hostel scheme.

The presence of sports hostels and their performances in spotting young talented tribal sports persons relatively influences the picking up of sports talents for further nurturing their skills.

#### **Accessibility to trainers and coaches for elementary training on tricks of the game**

However in each state the officials are also quite concerned about the non availability of trainers outside the sports hostels. Till a talent is spotted no basic training or tips are got by the talent from any other sources. In Jharkhand, for example, the tribal sports persons take larger interest in going to Kolkata for developing their skills in football. Although there has been the premier organization like Tata Football Academy, the tribal talents move to Kolkata where lot of trainers is available outside the sports organizations to train the basics. Under the PYKKA program although developing the sports talents in rural pockets was a top priority, even then because of lack of adequate trainers outside the sports systems, it was difficult for the sports talents to build themselves. Trainers are not available for all the sport disciplines. Secondly, even when sports trainers are available, they are not accessible to the sports persons.

Trainers outside the system are available in urban areas or such areas where sports infrastructure is adequate. Out of own personal interests the local experts come forward to help sports talents. In that case the tribal sports talents fail to afford time and resources to take training in urban set up.

**The relative inaccessibility to sports infrastructure and the affordability of time and resources determine the fate and future of a tribal sports talent in remote area.** A comparative account of three states indicate that in terms of availability of trainers and coaches Odisha has a fairly larger network compared, and in that consideration Jharkhand comes second and the situation of Chhatisgarh is very poor, especially in the context of extending trainer and coach facility to tribal sports talents.

Moreover, it came out from consultations with wider stakeholders that in order to strengthen the base to produce more tribal sports talents it is required that basic training facilities should be created at Panchayat level and training sessions may be conducted by good trainers at least once a week. Equipped with basic training the tribal sports talents can do better in Block level and District level competitions. The low accessibility to trainers, especially in Chhatisgarh is a point for concern.

## **Physical education and sports in tribal areas**

Activities relating to sports and physical education are essential components for human resource development. Physical Education is rightly recognised as an integral part of formal education. The word 'physical' refers to body, and indicates bodily characteristics such as strength, speed, endurance, flexibility, health coordination and performance. It seemingly contrasts the body with the mind.

Education administration in tribal areas of all the three States is confronted with issues. In all the three states physical education and sports have been emphatically integrated in the school curriculum. Towards that the Physical Education Trainers have been appointed at different schools. However, the basis of selection of PET at school level has always remained as an exclamation for the local sports experts. On one hand, there is a serious dearth of PET at school level, especially in tribal areas, and on the other hand once appointed the PETs forget their basic responsibilities. According to many stakeholders most of the PETs have been appointed just because there is a provision for PET at school level. Their understanding of Physical Education is always doubted, especially about those who have been appointed in tribal areas. Further, most of the PETs are not even physically fit to train physical education. At many places in tribal areas women PETs have been appointed in mainstream locations. Their contribution in proper physical education is far from that is expected.

It is often thought about in tribal areas that the PET is the one to provide coaching on sports disciplines at school level. Many local opinion leaders also believe that PET and coach are the same. In matter of fact PET and Coach are not the same. On the other hand, the PETs, even though take proactive interest in helping a sports talent grow further, they become chained with official formalities, non-availability of infrastructure and facilities, and above all the indifference on the part of sports officials.

Thus, role of PET and Coach should not be confused as the same. It should not be expected that PETs are responsible for nurturing skills of sports talents. The PETs are hardly covered under any refresher or field training. During our consultation with many PETs, in all the three states it clearly emerged that the sent percent of the PETs are ignorant about basic understanding of a sports discipline, for example, most of them are not even accurate about saying size of a volley ball court. Similarly, our questions to the PETs regarding the anthropometric parameters on the basis of which a sports talent is tested, hardly anybody had a correct idea of it. If we are to expect good out of the PETs in terms of expediting spotting the tribal sports talents and nurturing their skills, empowerment of PETs need to be done.

## **Role of CSR in promotion of games and sports in tribal areas**

The role of CSRs of big corporate houses and Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) is clearly visible in promotion of games and sports. The CSRs have been facilitating conducting of sports competitions or sponsoring for the same in many tribal localities. Some CSRs have been doing the same exhibiting a professional work culture and with real intention of promoting tribal games and sports while many others are just happy with sponsoring an event. The CSRs working on professional ethics maintain database of the sports talents and help them reach the next level. The role of other part-time sponsors is equally important as they at least ignite the passion of sports talents through sponsoring events.

In all the three states studied the role of CSRs is clearly visible. In Odisha the SAI-SAIL Sports Hostel at Panposh, the SAI-HAL at Koraput, Tata Rural Development Society have been examples of public-private partnership in promoting games and sports in tribal areas. In Jharkhand the Tata Sports Academy (Archery, Athletics, Football and Adventure sports) is a bright example. In this regard, although not in a good position on sports across the states, the Chhatisgarh administration has set new paradigm for involving the CSRs in more productive manners for promotion of games and sports in tribal areas. In their sports policy, **the Chhatisgarh government has assigned 33 sports disciplines to industries and corporate for promotion. The industries and corporate are located in both rural and urban areas and hence by assigning specific sports disciplines for promotion by them the state government can amply leverage human resources as well as financial resources.** The Table 6 illustrates the tie up between Chhatisgarh Government and the Industries and Corporates.

The respondents were asked to further comment on whether the PYKKA and RGKA has been successful in finding out local talent. Very few people said that it has been successful. They said so on the basis of one or two successful sports persons, but when asked further, they said that the program could do significantly better. They think that whatever has been the success of the program in finding local talent is not because of the system as such but because of the initiatives of some dedicated officials.

It is also recognized fact that the development of sports is dependent on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Without adequate infrastructure the talents cannot bloom and without national/international standard infrastructure, the talents cannot compete at a higher level. Under the national strategy of sports promotion, the states are the main organisers and promoters of sports including rural sports in their respective states. The national government seeks to support the efforts of the states through the sports programs. Its support is limited both in terms of the disciplines converged as well as the financial allocations. The study found that there are not enough financial resources for the development of sports as a whole. This includes infrastructure development, training, incentives to the sports person as well as for mobilisation of talent.

The respondents across all categories mentioned that there is a severe dearth of financial resources for the nurturing and promoting the rural talents. This is because; the states sports authorities have been focussing on infrastructure rather than on nurturing of the sports persons. Because of funds constraints, sports persons do not get adequate kit or most of the essential facilities.

## CHAPTER – 7

### KEY FINDINGS, SYSTEMIC SHORTCOMINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

The study has identified the following key findings, some systemic shortcoming hindering the promotion of games and sports in tribal areas and on the basis of observations, consultations and data analysis some workable recommendations have been arrived at. They are as below.

#### Key findings

- In the three states, no state has a sports policy being implemented. While Jharkhand has got its sports policy prepared since 2007, Chhatisgarh has prepared the draft policy in 2016, and Odisha is not having a sports policy. The requirement of sports policy is warranted in order to utilize the opportunities in the sports sector to the optimum level and also to facilitate progress towards goal. Sports policy can also be instrumental in leveraging resources.
- Very low level of awareness of communities and students in schools regarding sports programs of the State which is influencing the decision of sports talents and their parents in choosing sports as a career. Lack of awareness often leads them to improper and at times misleading information.
- Sports as a culture were never there in the tradition of the tribal communities. Their everyday work habits are also sports, in their connotations. However, sports as a culture is emerging in tribal clusters, especially where outstanding sports persons have brought laurels to the State. The imbibing of sports as a culture is transgressing political boundaries.
- In consideration to required institutional set up for promotion of games and sports in tribal areas Odisha stands at a better position compared to the other two States.
- On infrastructure side Odisha is at advantage for being an old State in comparison to Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh that have been carved out in 2000. However, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand are on progressive track about setting proper infrastructure. In Odisha infrastructure set up up to Block level have gone far covering as many as 113 TSP blocks, at least in expediting construction of mini stadium at block level.
- Allocation of seats and disciplines in sports hostels located in tribal areas should take reference of the choices of the local tribal population in relation to preferred sports disciplines. Seats for girl children must increase and improvement in environment to motivate girls to stay in sports hostels need to be taken care of in all areas.
- Scientific decision for organizing sports infrastructure must be taken. Tribal populations in the range of 90-96% have been residing in rural areas. Hence infrastructure development in rural areas needs to be expedited.
- Despite many sports disciplines approved by respective states the tribal sports persons have been showing affinities to certain disciplines like hockey, football, archery, kho-kho, athletics, weightlifting, power lifting, etc. Revamping the infrastructure in such sports disciplines and putting adequate trainers and coaches in place would ensure progress.



- Talent scouting from tribal areas should be done as many times as possible. Before each talent hunting process adequate publicity should be given so as to ensure sent percent participation of tribal sports talents. Some good examples are there at districts level, they may be replicated.
- Skill development at early stage and continuous skill development after induction remains as a grey area in all the states. Adequate attention for skill development is required. In areas of Chhatisgarh philanthropic organizations have made their entry and creating impressions on skill development. Wider convergence platforms for this are need of hour.
- The presence of sports hostels and their performances in spotting young talented tribal sports persons relatively influences the picking up of sports talents for further nurturing their skills.
- The relative inaccessibility to sports infrastructure and the affordability of time and resources determine the fate and future of a tribal sports talent in remote area.
- Common folks consider PETs as coaches. However, PETs are not covered under refresher or skill development training. Most of them are also not having minimum basic understanding on sports. They should be covered through training to be able to provide basic understanding to a child at early days of his/her induction into sports. The PETs should be made more responsible and accountable.
- The CSRs of Corporate houses and Industries have been taking larger interest at State and National level for promotion of games and sports. To the extent possible the CSRs should be pulled into promotion of games and sports and promote tribal participation in sports. The framework of Chhatisgarh in assigning particular sports disciplines to particular CSRs seems to be a good example to be replicated.

## **SYSTEMIC SHORTCOMINGS**

### **Maintaining sports database**

This is the major shortcoming in the development of games and sports throughout the three states. That, at the District Sports Offices there is no comprehensive information on sports talents in the district, their address or performance records. In our efforts to comprehend our information avoiding duplications we tried to take reference of data base at district sports offices. The information are erratically placed, irregularly maintained, no effort for validation of information ever made, and more importantly, nobody feels bothered or concerned for that. It seems as if sports data has no importance at all, only numbers would do, no systematic documentation is required. This is the greatest grey area in the sports database management.

In the sports database, particularly in the abstract statements there is no mention of the caste/tribe status of the player, expecting ethnic status seems a farther dream. It is therefore, not possible to trace the tribal identity from the sports database. One easy explanation, as stated by DSO Koraput Raj Kishor Jena, is that probably in the sports sector caste/tribe identity is not of much importance, for the sports quota/reservation in job sectors do not look at the caste/tribe status rather considers the performance only. His statement could be partly correct but it would not be out of context to just mention the ethnic status of a person in the datasheets. Even the records on scholarship and

cash awards ethnic status is not considered important. In such a situation, how would a state strategize its programs for tribal talents.

#### **Timely availability of funds and proper plan for utilization**

Among the various shortcomings mentioned by the people, inadequate fund was stated as the top most problems. There is lot of gap in timely allocation of funds and proper planning for utilization of funds. Sometimes the sports offices are flooded with funds and very often they run through severe crisis. The respondents also mentioned about inadequate infrastructure and inadequate awareness due to inadequate communication to the people, as major impediments to the existing sports programs meeting its goal. The study also found that a large majority of the respondents said that there were shortcomings in almost every stage of the program.

#### **District Sports Offices are Least Monitored**

This is a common case throughout the three States that sports programs are not regularly monitored at district level. The district planning committee or the District Collectors even do not raise a query about sports promotion activities and programs. Once the sports development becomes a regular agenda of the district level program reviews many issues, challenges and problems can be easily sorted out.

#### **Inadequate initiative to raise awareness**

A common scene throughout the study areas is that on every strategic site in tribal areas the tribal development programs and various flagship programs of the Government has been well publicized. Although PYKKA was a major flagship program it was hardly publicized. Hence the awareness of common folks is poor because of inadequate publicity on sports promotion programs. The system must focus on this and develop mechanisms for betterment.

#### **Monitoring physical growth and nutrition of sports talents**

There is apparently no system in any of the States surveyed for monitoring physical growth and nutrition status of sports talents. It is therefore, as many of the sports officers and trainers viewed, that some children do well during screening but later show no progress. The physical growth is also hindered by malnutrition.

#### **Age certificate scrutinization and check faults**

After selection of a sports talent the age certificate comes into question. In tribal areas people are not very careful about collecting authentic birth certificates, mainly due to the fact that most of the child delivery cases happen outside medical institution. In such cases, generally age certificates, which are either issued by the school authority or Panchayat is produced which remains faulty in most of the cases. There is absolutely no machinery to check the faults. When the same sports talent is subjected to medical examination and the medical examination do not give concurrence to the birth certificate, there the aspirations of a budding sports talent ends. Another issue related to birth certificate is that even if the birth certificate is original and authentic, yet it cannot be accepted if it has not been registered at the competent authority within one year of birth.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- States should have exclusive sports policies to focus on sports in much better manner in terms of institutions, infrastructures, operational modalities and above all regular monitoring for promotional strategies. The sports policy, going beyond the activities to promote games and sports should also involve other stakeholders in setting sports culture in areas that assume high potential.
- The requirement of sports policy is warranted in order to utilize the opportunities in the sports sector to the optimum level and also to facilitate progress towards goal. Sports policy can also be instrumental in leveraging resources.
- It is recommended that a special prioritization and categorization of the sports disciplines need to be developed especially keeping in view the development of games and sports in tribal areas, the interest and aspirations of the tribal sports talents so as to create conditions for self initiated participation of tribal sportspersons. In Odisha a sort of categorization of sports disciplines have been made and accordingly larger focus is being given to the category A listed sports. A similar categorization and prioritization needs to be there exclusively for tribal sports talents. Accordingly infrastructure and facilities must be created.
- There are certain sports disciplines in which tribal sports talents have interest and affinity. This discipline includes Athletics, Football, Hockey, Archery, Kho – Kho, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Weightlifting, Powerlifting, Wrestling, etc. serious attempts required to validate this observation. Accordingly the states should make a list of priority sports disciplines that suit to the affinity and interests of tribal sports talents. Such disciplines should therefore be expedited in tribal areas.
- The sports officials in all the states mentioned that competitions or sports meet of the priority sports disciplines are held regularly at the Block, District and State level. However, the frequency of such meets is once in a year in all three States. If a sports talent, for some reason could not participate in such competitions or meets then he loses his/her chance.
- Local sports meets intending scouting of sports talents should be professionally organized so as to ensure not a single sports talent was left behind from the talent test. The dates of the sports meet should be intimated well in advance to reach out to every nook and corner and adequate publicity about the events should be given. Systematic processes need to be developed so that any sports talent who missed the test date for some reason could appear in another test to justify himself.
- The relative inaccessibility to sports infrastructure and the affordability of time and resources determine the fate and future of a tribal sports talent in remote area. In this connection it is important that some facilitation process should be in place to expand and extend the network of trainers and coaches to rural areas at least for elementary level of understanding the tricks of the game by a budding sports talent. The local sports associations along with the sports department functionaries must look at the availability of trainers in remote tribal pockets.
- The PETs need to be provided with refresher training periodically and they should be provided with basic training on different sports so that they can conduct basic training on sports at school level and impart some basic understanding on the sports, the selection criteria and the basic things that a budding sports talent should practice. This would

substantially reduce the pressure of non-availability of local trainers for budding sports talents.

- Public Private Partnership for promotion of games and sports in tribal areas is need of the hour. Many industrial houses and mining industries have been working in these areas. Their CSR should be effectively utilized in promotion of games and sports in tribal areas. An eye opening example is the prospective sports policy of Chhatisgarh where in they have assigned 33 sports disciplines to industries and corporate for promotion. The mining industries in this connection have wider outreach to tribal pockets of the study districts. For better resource pooling and resource utilization the CSRs of industries and corporate should be tapped well.
- **The selection of rural talents is yet to be democratised and decentralised.** Almost half of the general people had no idea about the selection process. There remain many doubts and apprehensions regarding selection of sports talents from tribal areas. To make the selection process more transparent and avoid the apprehensions of failing in the selection, an ideal step would be to engage community level sports volunteers who can help local sports talents boost their morale and as well can facilitate linkages.
- Infrastructure, which is easily accessible, is the ideal situation for development of sports. Hence bare minimum infrastructure must be expedited at Gram Panchayat level.
- Monitoring of sports promotion program and activities at the district level should be an important agenda for district level review meetings, especially in tribal areas.
- Systemic and systematic efforts should be made to publicize various sports programs and activities, the career prospects in sports, the infrastructure and facilities available, and above all bridge between community folks and district sports offices should be expedited.
- In order to make sports promotion programs more effective and delivering it is important to periodically assess the physical growth parameters and the nutritional status and requirements. For this purpose the government systems should ensure that the sports talents are regularly monitored by sports physicians and nutritionists.
- At the early stage the tribal children feel very home sick, is a common phenomena everywhere. They feel uncomfortable in sports hostels for many psychological and cultural conditions. In order to boost their morale, build positive attitude and to maintain competitive spirit group sessions of value education, personality development tips, positive motivation, etc are very much required. Development in sports is a multidisciplinary matter. Attention need to be provided on psychological counseling of the tribal sports talents, at least for the resident boys and girls. Usually, it is a common trend among tribal children that they do not come to play for building a career in sports, rather they play for their passion. Mechanisms need to be developed to convert their passion into career orientation so that more and more talents would be there.
- The sports database should reflect the ethnic status of the sportspersons in all its records. Once such a modification is done it would be easy to identify the areas prospering in sports, in tracking the status of a tribal sports person, and as such it would be very instrumental for assessing the participation of tribal communities in games and sports.
- On a ranking exercise on the database management systems of the three states, especially in the context of assessing the tribal participation in the overall scenario of the state, Jharkhand would rank number one, Odisha at number two and Chhatisgarh at the third position. Although there are limitations, yet Jharkhand is keen about maintaining and

displaying the status of tribal participation in the state scenario of games and sports. At least, in the list of the cash awardees and scholarship fetchers the Jharkhand government provides complete address of the person with phone numbers. This would at least help reaching out to the concerned sports person, at least, for further details. Such a system should be in place and should be expedited with urgency.

- Health centers and Gram Panchayats should be made aware about the importance of and requirements related to birth certificate for pursuing a career in sports. More than that, the said concerns should be made well aware of the registration of birth certificate.
- The club culture in sports has been proving more efficient as a mechanism to promote sports. It is realized from the various leagues and tournaments that clubs are more careful about building competency among their members. The involvement of sports clubs in talent scouting should be expedited and the clubs may be dragged into the official system of sports for better coverage and goal achievement.
- Producing efficient coaches for various disciplines of sports has always remained an appreciable initiative of non-governmental athletic associations. In this connection some sports coaches suggest that government may adopt a system under which a person from affiliated sports clubs is sent for skill development in coaching, who in turn can train others after coming back from coaching. This way more coaches and trainers can be produced in the interest of tribal sports persons. Further, club culture is much better than school culture, is attested by many sports officials consulted for this study.
- Another good practice has been suggested by the PA, ITDA, Panposh. According to him, in order to promote tribal participation and their performance in sports, nursery sports hostels should be organized at major residential school complexes. His suggestion appeared quite logical based on some pragmatic observations. His argument was that the routine of a school student and a sports talent are different. A sports talent would require field practices in morning and afternoon hours. Hence, a sports talent staying as an inmate with other students cannot concentrate on sports. Hence, if a nursery sports facility is organized in every major residential school complexes of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Department then a pool of potential sports talents can be created in tribal areas.
- It is also advocated by many experts and sports professionals that, in order to promote tribal sports talents, the responsibility of doing that should be vested in Tribal Welfare Department. Development in sports programs in tribal areas should be monitored by ITDA. The government mechanisms towards that may be developed.
- Development of institutions which will focus on sports skills. There is a need to develop special sports schools, separate from mainstream schools, with greater emphasis on training and coaching support. The curriculum for these schools has to be determined with much greater care.
- Early identification of skill sets of individual sports persons on a scientific basis, at least partly based on biomedical and other scientific data. This is necessary in order to assist the sports persons in identifying their proficiency for specific sports and then to concentrate on development of these skills.
- Identification of sportspersons who have special ability and can excel in their chosen field of Sport and put them through intensive and scientific long term training program and

exposure to increasingly competitive sporting environments in order to ensure that they fulfill their potential.

- Establish a sports data repository on all sports persons participating at any formal level. This would enable quick identification of possible participants in any sporting event and also identification of talent.
- The stipend facilities as well as free hostel facilities should also be made under the scheme. There should be good package for State level and National level players
- In some of the areas, summer camps being organized by the state government to promote sports. Therefore, a summer camp component should be made under the RSP scheme and camps should be held for at least a month.
- Specific disciplines must be identify the specific disciplines with local interest and natural abilities of the sports persons and more coaching center should be opened and modern equipments and infrastructure should be provided.
- There is a need to sincerely include indigenous / traditional games under the existing Sports Programs. Although this has been mentioned categorically in the scheme, but in reality traditional sports events have not been given adequate focus so far by the organisers of the events.
- The study, therefore, emphasizes the need for a joint and coordinated approach by including public and private sector, in pooling their resources to promote sports in the country. The Gram Panchayats should also be sensitized to raise local public and private contributions for land and other inputs under PPP Model.

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## ANNEXURE – 1

### SPORTS CLASSIFICATION: GENERAL

According to the *World Sports Encyclopedia* (2003), there are 8,000 indigenous sports and sporting games. (How many sports are there in the world? (Archived July 23, 2010, at the Wayback Machine). See ISBN 9780760316825) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_sports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sports)

#### PHYSICAL SPORTS

<b>Air sports</b>			
<b>Main Games</b>	<b>Branch</b>	<b>Sub- Branch</b>	
Aerobatics			
Air racing	Cluster ballooning		
	Hopper ballooning		
	Gliding		
	Hang gliding	Powered hang glider	
	Human powered aircraft		
	Model aircraft		
	Parachuting		
	Banzai skydiving		
	BASE jumping		
	Skydiving		
	Skysurfing		
	Wingsuit flying		
	Paragliding		
	Powered paragliding		
	Paramotoring		
Ultralight aviation			
<b>Archery</b>			
Field archery			
Flight archery			
Gungdo			
Indoor archery			
Kyūdō			
Popinjay			
Target archery			
<b>Ball-over-net games</b>			
Badminton			
Ball badminton			
Biribol			
Bossaball			
Fistball			
Footbag net			
Football tennis			
Footvolley			
Hooverball			
Padel			
Peteca			
Pickleball			
Platform tennis			



Sepak takraw			
Sipa			
Throwball			
Volleyball	Beach volleyball Water volleyball		
	Paralympic volleyball		
Wallyball			
Ringo			
Basketball	Beach basketball		
	Deaf basketball		
	Streetball		
	Water basketball		
	Wheelchair basketball		
Cestoball			
Korfball			
Netball	Fastnet Indoor netball		
Ringball			
Slamball			
<b>Bat-and-ball (safe haven)</b>			
Baseball	Softball	Slow pitch	
		Fast-pitch softball	
		16-inch softball	
Bat and trap			
British baseball – four posts			
Brännboll – four bases			
Corkball – four bases (no base-running)			
Cricket – two creases	Indoor cricket		
	Limited overs cricket		
	One Day International		
	Test cricket		
	Twenty20		
Danish longball			
Kickball			
Kilikiti			
Lapta – two salos (bases)			
The Massachusetts Game – four bases			
Matball			
Oina			
Old cat – variable			
Over-the-line – qv			
Palant			
Pesäpallo – four bases			
Punchball			
Rounders – four bases or posts			
Scrub baseball – four bases (not a team game <i>per se</i> )			

Stickball – variable			
Stool ball – two stools			
Tee-ball			
Town ball – variable			
Vigoro – two wickets			
Wireball	Wiffleball		
	Baton teirling		
	Acro sports	Gymnastics	
		Dancing	
		Ballet	
		Cheer leading	
<b>Performance sports</b>			
Marching band			
Drum corps			
<b>Board sports</b> (Sports that are played with some sort of board as the primary equipment)			
Skateboarding			
Scootering	Casterboarding		
	Freeboard (skateboard)		
	Longboarding		
	Streetboarding		
Sky surfing			
Streetl uge			
Snow boarding	Mountain boarding		
	Sand boarding		
	Snow kiting		
Surfing	Wake surfing		
	Body boarding		
	River boarding		
	Skim boarding		
	Wind surfing		
Wakeboarding	Knee boarding		
	Paddle boarding		
<b>Catch games</b>			
Dodge ball			
Ga-ga			
Keep away			
Kin-Ball			
Newcomb ball			
Quid ditch			
Rundown (a.k.a. Pickle)			
Yukigassen			
<b>Climbing</b>			
Rock climbing	Bouldering		
	Deep-water soloing		
	Sport climbing		
	Traditional climbing		
Aid climbing			
Ice climbing			

Mixed climbing			
Abseiling			
Mountaineering			
Other	Canyoning (Canyoneering)		
	Hiking		
	Rope climbing		
	Pole climbing		
	Coasteering		
<b>Cycling (Sports using bicycles or unicycles)</b>			
<b>Bicycle</b>			
Artistic cycling			
BMX			
Cyclo-cross			
Cross-country mountain biking			
Cycle polo			
Cycle speedway			
Downhill mountain biking			
Dirt jumping			
Enduro mountain biking			
Freestyle BMX			
Hardcourt Bike Polo			
Road bicycle racing			
Track cycling			
Underwater cycling			
<b>Skibob</b>	Skibobbing		
<b>Unicycle</b>	Unicycling		
	Mountain unicycling		
	Unicycle trials		
	Unicycle hockey		
	Unicycle basketball		
<b>Combat sports</b> (competitive contact sport where two combatants fight against each other using certain rules of engagement)			
<b>wrestling and martial arts</b>	<b>Grappling</b>		
	Aiki-jūjutsu	Aikido	
	Jujutsu	Judo	Brazilian jiu-jitsu
	Sambo (martial art)		
	Sumo		
	Wrestling	Amateur wrestling	Greco-Roman wrestling
			Freestyle wrestling
	Folk wrestling	Boli Khela	
		Collar-and-elbow	
		Cornish wrestling	
		Dumog	

		Glima	
		Gouren	
		Kurash	
		Lancashire wrestling	Catch wrestling
		<b>Malla-yuddha</b>	
		Mongolian wrestling	
		Pehlwani	
		Professional wrestling	
		Schwingen	
		Shuai jiao	
		Ssireum	
		Varzesh-e Pahlavani	
		Yağlı Güreş	
	Greek wrestling		
<b>Striking</b>	Choi Kwang-Do		
	Cockfighting		
	Boxing		
	Bokator		
	Capoeira		
	Fujian White Crane		
	Karate		
	Kenpō		
	Kickboxing		
	Lethwei		
	Muay Thai		
	Pradal serey		
	Sanshou		
	Savate		
	Shaolin Kung Fu		
	Sikaran		
	Silat		
	Subak		
	Taekkyeon		
	Taekwondo		
	Taidō		
	Tang Soo Do		
	Wing Chun		
	Zui quan		
<b>Mixed or hybrid</b>	Baguazhang		
	Bando		
	Bartitsu		
	Bujinkan		
	Hapkido		
	Hwa Rang Do		
	Jeet Kune Do		

	Kajukenbo		
	Kalaripayattu		
	Krav Maga		
	Kuk Sool Won		
	Marine Corps Martial Arts Program		
	Mixed martial arts		
	Northern Praying Mantis		
	Ninjutsu		
	Pankration		
	Pencak Silat		
	Sanshou		
	Shidōkan Karate		
	Shōrin-ryū Shidōkan		
	Shoot boxing		
	Shootfighting		
	Shorinji Kempo		
	Systema		
	T'ai chi ch'uan		
	Vajra-mushti		
	Vale tudo		
	Vovinam		
	Xing Yi Quan		
	Zen Bu Kan Kempo		
<b>Weapons</b>	Axe throwing		
	Battōjutsu		
	Boffer fighting		
	Eskrima		
	Egyptian stick fencing		
	Fencing		
	Gatka		
	Hojōjutsu		
	Iaidō		
	Iaijutsu		
	Jōdō		
	Jogo do pau		
	Jūkendō		
	Jittejutsu		
	Kendo		
	Kenjutsu		
	Krabi–krabong		
	Kung fu		
	Kyūdō		
	Kyūjutsu		
	Modern Arnis		
	Naginatajutsu		

	Nguni stick-fighting		
	Okinawan kobudō		
	Shurikenjutsu		
	Silambam		
	Sōjutsu		
	Sword fighting		
	Wushu		
	Kumdo		
	Wing Chun		
<b>Skirmish</b>	Airsoft		
	Laser tag		
	Paintball		
<b>Cue sports</b>			
Carom billiards	Three-cushion		
	Five-pins		
	Balkline and straight rail		
	Cushion caroms		
	Four-ball (yotsudama)		
	Artistic billiards		
Novuss (and cued forms of carrom)			
Pocket billiards (pool)	Eight-ball		
	Blackball (a.k.a. British eight-ball pool)		
	Nine-ball		
	Straight pool (14.1 continuous)		
	One-pocket		
	Three-ball		
	Seven-ball		
	Ten-ball		
	Rotation		
	Baseball pocket billiards		
	Cribbage (pool)		
	Bank pool		
	Artistic pool		
	Trick shot competition		
	Speed pool		
	Bowliards		
	Chicago		
	Kelly pool		
	Cutthroat		
	Killer		
	Russian pyramid		
Snooker	Sinuca brasileira		
	Six-red snooker		

	Snooker plus		
Hybrid carom–pocket games	English billiards		
	Bottle pool		
	Cowboy		
Obstacle variations	Bagatelle		
	Bar billiards		
	Bumper pool		
Table Sports	Foosball		
<b>Equine sports (Horse racing or sports using a horse)</b>			
Buzkashi			
Barrel racing			
Campdrafting			
Cirit			
Charreada			
Chilean rodeo			
Cross country			
Cutting			
Dressage			
Endurance riding			
English pleasure			
Equitation			
Eventing			
Equestrian vaulting			
Gymkhana			
Harness racing			
Horse racing			
Horseball			
Hunter			
Hunter-jumpers			
Jousting			
Pato			
Reining			
Rodeo			
Show jumping			
Steeplechase			
Team penning			
Tent pegging			
Western pleasure			
<b>Fishing</b>			
Angling			
Big-game fishing			
Casting			
Noodling			
Spearfishing			
Sport fishing			

Surf fishing			
Rock fishing			
Fly fishing			
Ice fishing			
<b>Flying disc sports</b>			
Beach ultimate			
Disc dog			
Disc golf			
Disc golf (urban)			
Dodge disc			
Double disc court			
Flutterguts			
Freestyle			
Freestyle competition			
Goaltimate			
Guts			
Hot box			
Ultimate			
<b>Football</b>			
Ancient Games	Chinlone		
	Cuju		
	Episkyros		
	Harpastum		
	Kemari		
	Ki-o-rahi		
	Marn Grook		
	Woggabaliri		
	Yubi lakpi		
Medieval football	Ba game		
	Caid		
	Calcio Fiorentino		
	Camping (game)		
	Chester-le-Street		
	Cnapan		
	Cornish hurling		
	Haxey Hood		
	Knattleikr		
	La soule		
	Lelo burti		
	Mob football		
	Royal Shrovetide Football		
	Uppies and Downies		
Association football	Jorky ball		
	Paraolympic football		
	Powerchair Football		
	Reduced variants	Five-a-side football	Beach soccer
			Futebol de Salão
			Futsal



			Papi fut
		Indoor soccer	
		Masters Football	
	Street football	Freestyle football	
		Keepie uppie	
	Swamp football	Three sided football	
Australian football	Nine-a-side footy		
	Rec footy		
	Metro footy		
English school games	Eton College	Field game	
		Wall game	
	Harrow football		
Gaelic football	Ladies' Gaelic football		
Gridiron football	American football	Eight-man football	
		Flag football	
		Indoor football	Arena football
		Nine-man football	
		Six-man football	
		Sprint football	
		Touch football	
	Canadian football		
	Street football (American)		
Rugby football	Beach rugby		
	Rugby league	Masters Rugby League	
		Mod league	
		Rugby league nines	
		Rugby league sevens	
		Tag rugby	
		Touch football	
		Wheelchair rugby league	
	Rugby union	American flag rugby	
		Mini rugby	
		Rugby sevens	
		Tag rugby	
		Touch rugby	
		Rugby tens	
		Snow rugby	
Hybrid codes	Austus		
	Eton wall game		
	International rules football		
	Samoa rules		
	Speedball		
	Universal football		
	Volata		

<b>Golf</b>			
Match play			
Skins game			
Stroke play			
Team play	Shotgun start		
Speed golf			
Miniature golf			
<b>Gymnastics</b>			
Acrobatic gymnastics			
Aerobic gymnastics			
Artistic gymnastics	Balance beam		
	Floor		
	High bar		
	Parallel bars		
	Pommel horse		
	Still rings		
	Uneven bars		
	Vault		
Juggling			
Rhythmic gymnastics	Ball		
	Club		
	Hoop		
	Ribbon		
	Rope		
Rope jumping			
Slacklining			
Trampolining			
Trapeze	Flying trapeze		
	Static trapeze		
Tumbling			
<b>Handball</b>			
Goalball			
Tchoukball			
Team handball	Beach handball		
	Czech handball		
	Field handball		
Torball			
Water polo			
Hitbal			
<b>Hunting (Sometimes considered blood sports)</b>			
Beagling			
Big game hunting			
Deer hunting			
Fox hunting			
Hare coursing			
Wolf hunting			

Ice sports			
Bandy	Rink bandy		
Broomball			
Curling			
Ice hockey			
Ringette			
Ice yachting			
Figure skating			
Kite sports			
Kite buggy			
Kite fighting			
Kite land boarding			
Kite surfing			
Parasailing			
Snow kiting			
Sport kite (Stunt kite)			
<p><b>Mixed discipline</b> (the three components of triathlon: swimming, cycling, running): Decathlon, heptathlon, and the pentathlons consist of ten, seven, and five component contests that are scored together using one points system.</p>			
Adventure racing			
Biathlon			
Duathlon			
Decathlon			
Heptathlon			
Icosathlon			
Modern pentathlon			
Pentathlon			
Tetrathlon			
Triathlon			
Orienteering			
Geocaching			
Orienteering			
Rogaining			
Letterboxing			
Waymarking			
Pilota family			
American handball			
Australian handball			
Basque pelota	Jai alai		
Fives	Eton Fives		
	Rugby Fives		
Frisian handball			
Four square			
Gaelic handball			
Jeu de paume			
Palla			
Patball			
Valencian pilota			

<b>Racquet (or racket) sports</b> (Sports where a player uses a racquet (or racket) to hit a ball or other objects. <b>Racket sports</b> are games in which players use rackets to hit a ball or other object).			
Badminton			
Ball badminton			
Basque pelota	Frontenis		
	Xare		
Beach tennis			
Fives			
Matkot			
Padel			
Paleta Frontón			
Pelota mixteca			
Pickleball			
Platform tennis			
Qianball			
Racketlon			
Racquetball			
Racquets			
Real tennis			
Soft tennis			
Speed-ball			
Speedminton			
Squash	Hardball squash		
Squash tennis			
Stické			
Table tennis			
Tennis			
<b>Remote control</b>			
Model aerobatics			
RC racing			
Robot combat			
Slot car racing			
<b>Rodeo-originated</b> (Sports that have originated from rodeos in the old Western Americas)			
Bullriding			
Barrel Racing			
Bronc Riding	Saddle Bronc Riding		
Roping	Calf Roping		
	Team Roping		
Steer Wrestling			
Goat Tying			
<b>Running</b>			
Endurance	5K run		
	10K run		
	Cross-country running		
	Half marathon		
	Marathon		
	Road running		
	Tower running		
	Ultra marathon		

Sprint			
Hurdles			
<b>Sailing</b>			
Ice yachting			
Land sailing			
Land windsurfing			
Sailing			
Windsurfing			
Kiteboarding			
Dinghy sailing			
<b>Snow sports</b>			
<b>Skiing</b>	Alpine skiing		
	Freestyle skiing		
	Nordic combined		
	Nordic skiing	Cross-country skiing	
		Telemark skiing	
	Ski jumping		
	Ski touring		
	Skijoring		
	Speed skiing		
<b>Sled sports</b>	Bobsleigh		
	Luge		
	Skibobbing		
	Skeleton		
	Toboggan		
<b>Shooting sports (Sports using a firearm)</b>			
Clay pigeon shooting	Skeet shooting		
	Trap shooting		
	Sporting clays		
Target shooting	Field target		
	Fullbore target rifle		
	High power rifle		
	Benchrest shooting		
	Metallic silhouette		
	Practical shooting		
	Cowboy action shooting		
Metallic silhouette shooting			
<b>Stacking</b>			
Card stacking			
Dice stacking			
Sport stacking			
<b>Stick and ball games</b>			
	Hornussen		
<b>Hockey</b>	Hockey		
	Ball hockey		
	Bando		
	Bandy	Rink bandy	

	Broomball	Moscow broomball	
	Field hockey	Indoor field hockey	
	Floorball		
	Ice hockey	Pond hockey	
		Power hockey	
		Ringette	
		Sledge hockey	
		Underwater ice hockey	
	Roller hockey	Inline hockey	
		Roller hockey (Quad)	
		Skater hockey	
	Rossall Hockey		
	Spongee		
	Street hockey		
	Underwater hockey		
	Unicycle hockey		
<b>Hurling and shinty</b>	Cammag		
	Hurling	Camogie	
	Shinty		
	Composite rules shinty-hurling		
<b>Lacrosse</b>	Lacrosse	Box lacrosse	
		Field lacrosse	
		Women's lacrosse	
		Intercrosse	
<b>Polo</b>	Polo	Bicycle polo	
		Canoe polo	
		Cowboy polo	
		Elephant polo	
		Horse polo	
		Segway polo	
		Yak polo	
<b>Street sports</b>			
Free running			
Freestyle footbag			
Freestyle football			
Powerbocking			
Parkour			
Scotering			
Street workout			
<b>Tag games</b>			
British bulldogs (American Eagle)			
Capture the flag			
Hana Ichi Monme			
Hide and seek			
Jugger			

Kabaddi			
Kho kho			
Kick the can			
Oztag			
Red rover			
Tag			
<b>Walking</b>			
Hiking			
Backpacking (wilderness)			
Race walking			
Bush whacking			
Walking			
<b>Wall-and-ball (Games involving opponents hitting a ball against a wall/walls using a racket, or other piece of equipment, or merely gloved/barehanded)</b>			
American handball			
Australian handball			
Basque pelota			
Butts Up			
Chinese handball			
Fives			
Gaelic handball			
International fronton			
Jorky ball			
Racquetball			
Squash			
Squash tennis			
Suicide (game)			
Valencian frontó			
Wall ball			
Wally ball			
<b>Weightlifting</b>			
Basque traditional weightlifting			
Bodybuilding			
Highland games			
Olympic weightlifting			
Powerlifting			
Strength athletics (strongman)			
Steinstossen			

**AQUATIC AND PADDLE SPORTS** (these sports use water; river, pool, etc)

<b>Aquatic &amp; paddle sports</b>			
<b>Canoeing</b>	Canoeing		
	Outrigger canoeing		
<b>Kayaking</b>	Creeking		
	Flyak		
	Freeboating		
	Sea kayaking		
	Squirt boating		
	Surf kayaking		
	Whitewater kayaking		
<b>Rafting</b>	Rafting		
	White water rafting		
<b>Rowing</b>	Rowing (sport)		
	Gig racing		
	Coastal and ocean rowing		
	Surfboat		
	Single scull		
<b>Other paddling sports</b>			
	Dragon boat racing		
	Stand up paddle boarding		
<b>Aquatic ball sports</b>	<b>Surface</b>	Water polo	
		Canoe polo	
		Waboba	
	<b>Underwater</b>	Underwater football	
		Underwater rugby	
		Underwater hockey	
<b>Competitive swimming</b>	Backstroke		
	Breaststroke		
	Butterfly stroke		
	Freestyle swimming		
	Individual medley		
	Synchronized swimming		
	Medley relay		
<b>Kindred activities</b>	Bifins (fin swimming)		
	Surface fin swimming		
<b>Subsurface and recreational</b>	Apnoea finswimming		
	Aquathlon (underwater wrestling)		
	Freediving		
	Immersion finswimming		
	Scuba diving		



	Spearfishing		
	Snorkelling		
	Sport diving (sport)		
	Underwater hockey		
	Underwater orienteering		
	Underwater photography (sport)		
	Underwater target shooting		
<b>Diving</b>	Diving		
	Cliff diving		

**MOTORIZED SPORTS**

<b>Motorized sports</b>			
<b>Auto racing</b>	Autocross (a.k.a. Slalom)		
	Autograss		
	Banger racing		
	Board track racing		
	Demolition derby		
	Desert racing		
	Dirt track racing		
	Drag racing		
	Drifting		
	Folktrace		
	Formula racing		
	Formula Libre		
	Formula Student		
	Hill climbing		
	Ice racing		
	Kart racing		
	Land speed records		
	Legends car racing		
	Midget car racing		
	Monster truck		
	Mud bogging		
	Pickup truck racing		
	Production car racing		
	Race of Champions		
	Rally raid		
	Rallycross		
	Rallying		
	Regularity rally		
	Road racing		

	Short track motor racing		
	Snowmobile racing		
	Sports car racing		
	Sprint car racing		
	Street racing		
	Stock car racing		
	Time attack		
	Tractor pulling		
	Touring car racing		
	Truck racing		
	Vintage racing		
	Wheel stand competition		
<b>Motorboat racing</b>	Drag boat racing		
	F1 powerboat racing		
	Hydroplane racing		
	Jet sprint boat racing		
	Offshore powerboat racing		
	Personal water craft		
<b>Motorcycle racing</b>	Auto Race		
	Board track racing		
	Cross-country rally		
	Endurance racing		
	Enduro		
	Freestyle motocross		
	Grand Prix motorcycle racing		
	Grass track		
	Hill climbing		
	Ice racing		
	Ice speedway		
	Indoor enduro		
	Motocross		
	Motorcycle drag racing		
	Motorcycle speedway		
	Off-roading		
	Rally raid		
	Superbike racing		
	Supercross		
	Supermoto		
	Supersport racing		
	Superside		
	Track racing		
	Trial		

	TT racing		
	Free-style moto		
<b>ATV racing</b>	All-terrain vehicle competition		

<b>Marker sports</b>			
Airsoft			
Archery			
Paintball			
Darts			
<b>Musical sports</b>			
Color guard			
Drum corps			
Indoor percussion			
Marching band			
<b>Fantasy sports (Sports seen in Movies/Books/Video Games/ETC)</b>			
Quidditch			
Hunger Games(Gladiating)			
Pod Racing			
Mortal Kombat(MMA)			
<b>Other</b>			
Stihl Timbersports Series			
Woodsman			
<b>Overlapping sports (Sports falling into two or more categories)</b>			
Tennis			
Polocrosse			
Badminton			
Polo			

### **MIND SPORTS**

<b>Mind sports</b>			
They require little or no physical exertion or agility, mind sports are often not considered true sports. Some mind sports are recognized by sporting federations.			
Card games			
Debating			
Quizzing			
Speed cubing			
Strategy board games	Arimaa		
	Backgammon		
	Chess	Chess960 (Fischer Random Chess)	
		Losing chess	
	Checkers		
	Chinese checkers		
	Diplomacy		
	Dominoes		
	Draughts		

	Go		
	Go-Moku		
	Jacquet		
	Mancala		
	Mahjong		
	Reversi		
	Risk		
	Scrabble		
	Shogi		
	Sholo Guti		
	Sogo (Score four)		
	Stratego		
	Sudoku		
	Xiangqi (Chinese chess)		
<b>Competitive model sports</b>			
Model aircraft racing			
Model yacht racing			
Neppis			
Slot car racing			

Sourcing from Wikipedia this table has been designed

## **ANNEXURE – 2.1**

### **Checklist -1**

#### **General about the district/ Region**

1. Important disciplines of Games and Sports played/ promoted in the district/ sports cluster (Indoor/ Outdoor/ Martial Art)
2. If there are any identified sports clusters (Blocks/ Cluster of Blocks) in the district specific to certain sports disciplines
3. What are the disciplines of sports and games in which the tribal participation is significant?
4. Which tribal communities outshine in games and sports? What are the reasons? What changes have been seen over the years?
5. What are the sports schemes operating in the district? What are the problems encountered in implementation?
6. Status of sports infrastructure in the district (Sports hostel/ SAI/ Stadium/ Mini stadium/ etc)
7. Any recognized sports clusters in tribal areas?
8. Games and sports map of the district (Block wise and discipline wise)
9. Institutional arrangements for identifying sports talents and nurturing their talents (Process, motivation, retention, coaching, incentives, etc)
10. If different processes are adopted by sports hostels and SAI in hunting sports talents? Coordination between Sports Hostels and SAI?
11. Any special initiative for promoting participation of tribal girls/ women in mainstream disciplines of games and sports (Potential, Scope, Constraints, Challenges)
12. Important Sports Federations/ Associations/ Organizations/ Corporate bodies promoting specific disciplines of games and sports

## **ANNEXURE – 2.2**

### **Checklist - 2**

#### **Documentation of Traditional Play, Games and Sports**

- Ethnic community Name
- Area/ Location (Village/ Panchayat/ Block/ District/ State)
- Name of the play/ Game/Sports (Local Name/ Tribal Name)
- Indoor Game or Outdoor game
- Timing of play/game/sports
- Who play it (Boys/ Girls/ Boys and Girls)
- Materials required
- Individual or Team (Team size)
- Age Group of players
- Location (house premises/ village play ground/ site of shrine/ agricultural land/ Forest/ Any other)
- Seasonality of the play/game/sports
- Rules of the play/game/sports
  - Any pledging or oath taking before play
  - How played
  - How regulated
  - What if rules are violated? Any sanctions
  - Any referee required/ who oversee the abiding of rules
  - Differences seen in rule system over the years
- Any ritual/ cultural significance of the play/game/sports
- Social message disseminated through the play/game/sports
- Differences seen over last two decades
- Any efforts at community level to conserve/ popularize the tradition: Annual sports events/ community cultural programs...
- Any effort made by government agencies/ Panchayats for recognition of the play
- Photograph/ Diagram
- How the data collected (Observing players during play/ Interaction with players/ Informant/ Group Discussion)



### ANNEXURE – 3

SPORTS DISCIPLINES AND SANCTIONED STRENGTH IN THE STATE SPORTS HOSTELS IN ODISHA							
Sl. No	Name of Sports Hostel	Year of establishment	Discipline	Strength		Total	Age-wise distribution of sports discipline
				Boys	Girls		
1	Bhubaneswar	1985-86	Athletics	23	14	37	All age groups
			Basket ball	20	20	40	
			Football	0	22	22	
			Volleyball	20	20	40	
			Swimming	10	10	20	
			Weightlifting	0	20	20	
			Hockey	30	30	60	Above 18 years
			<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>239</b>	
2	Bolangir	1991-92	Football	22	0	22	Under 15
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	
3	Sambalpur	1987-88	Football	22	0	22	16 yrs - 18 yrs
			Swimming	15	0	15	All age groups
			<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	
4	Baripada	1989-90	Football	32	0	32	16-18
			Athletics	20	0	20	All age groups
			<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	
5	Bhawanipatna	1988-89	<b>Football</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	16-18
6	Sundargarh	1997-98	Hockey	45	0	45	Under 18
			Football	22	22	44	Under 15
			Athletics	15	15	30	All age groups
			<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>119</b>	
7	Rourkela	1984-85	<b>Hockey</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>140</b>	Under 18
8	Keonjhar	1991-92	Athletics	12	0	12	All age groups
			Archery	16	0	16	All age groups
			Football	22	0	22	Under 15
			<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	
9	Cuttack	1984-85	<b>Football</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54</b>	Above 18 years
10	Koraput	1991-92	Athletics	15	0	15	All age groups
			Volleyball	20	0	20	All age groups
			<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	
11	Puri	1987-88	Kabaddi	15	0	15	All age groups
			Wrestling	15	0	15	All age groups
			Gymnastics	20	0	20	All age groups
			Boxing	5	0	5	All age groups
			<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	
12	Berhampur	1988-89	Weightlifting	24	0	24	All age groups
			Volleyball	20	0	20	All age groups
	Berhampur		Basket ball	20	0	20	All age groups
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>			



13	Phulbani	2011-12	Athletics	16	0	16	All age groups
			Football	24	0	24	Under 15
			Archery	15	0	15	All age groups
			<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	
14	Balasore	1989-90	Football	22	0	22	Under 15
			Volleyball	12	0	12	All age groups
			<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	
15	Nayagarh	2001-02	<b>Football</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	Under 15
			<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1010</b>	

## ANNEXURE -4

DISTRICT LEVEL IDENTIFIED TRIBAL SPORTS TALENTS IN DISTRICTS OF ODISHA					
District	Block	Sports Person	Gender	Community	Discipline
Kendrapara	Mahakalpara	MadhuBaskey	Male	Kolha	Athletics
	Marsaghai	PapuniMurmu	Male	Santhal	Football
	Kendrapara	PradhanHembram	Male	Kolha	Volleyball
	Derabish	Rajesh Tudu	Male	Kolha	Kabaddi
		ButuChapeyar	Male	Kolha	KhoKho
		ChameHembram	Male	Kolha	KhoKho
Bhadrak	Bhadrak	BaburamSamad	Male	Santhal	Football
		Sadhu CharanBesra	Male	Oram	Athletics
		GangulyHembram	Male	Santhal	Football
		Sunaram Ho	Male	Ho	Football
		SoraiHansda	Male	Santhal	Volleyball
	Banth	RadheshyamMunda	Male	Munda	Archery
		TipiriaMunduri	Male	Santhal	Archery
		Rajesh Hembram	Male	Munda	Football
		Sital Kumar Singh	Male	Munda	Archery
		SamayaHansda	Male	Santhal	Volleyball
	Tihidi	GolaPurty	Male	Munda	Athletics
		SingiraiSoren	Male	Munda	Volleyball
		DhananjayaMurmu	Male	Santhal	Football
		SilaiPurty	Male	Munda	Football
Kandhamal	Phulbani	PadmanavaKanhar	Male	Kandha	Football
	Phiringia	SukamaniKanhar	Male	Kandha	Football
	K. Nuagaon	PapunKanhar	Male	Kandha	Football
	Phulbani	ManojKanhar	Male	Kandha	Athletics
	Baliguda	BijayaPradhan	Male	Kandha	Athletics
	Raikia	SanjitKanhar	Male	Kandha	Weight lifting
Koraput	Bandhugaon	HariMiniaka	Male	Kandha	
		BujiTadingi	Male	Kandha	Volleyball
	Narayanpatna	PadminiMandinga	Female	Kandha	
	Laxmipur	ParamaHikaka	Female	Kandha	
		SonuMiniaka	Male	Kandha	
	Dasmantpur	SradhamaniJhodia	Female	Jhodia	Kabaddi
		SubhraSaunta	Female	Paraja	Kabaddi
		Tele Hikaka	Male	Kandha	Volleyball
	Koraput	BipinSaunta	Male	Paraja	
		Sana Pangi	Male	Paraja	
		MuralidharBhatra	Male	Bhatra	
Semiliguda	LaxmiPangi	Female	Paraja	Kabaddi	

Koraput	Semiliguda	GunamatiChapadi	Female	Paraja	Kabaddi
		BaideiNaik	Female	Paraja	Kabaddi
		HariBhumia	Male	Bhumia	Football
		DebaMadkami	Male	Koya	Football
	Pottangi	BapiJani	Male	Kandha	KhoKho
		RajuBhatra	Male	Bhatra	KhoKho
	Nandapur	KanakManjariSisa	Female	Paraja	Kabaddi
		KushaKhilllo	Male	Paraja	Volleyball
	Lamtaput	Chandra Muduli	Male	Paraja	Volleyball
		RadhikaKirsani	Female	Paraja	Volleyball
		SundarayKirsani	Male	Paraja	Volleyball
		PramilaKirsani	Female	Paraja	Weight lifting
	Boipariguda	UrdhabaKantari	Male	Gadaba	
		KabitaSisa	Female	Paraja	Kabaddi
	Kundra	Amir Bagdaria	Male	Gadaba	KhoKho
	Kotpad	MotiMajhi	Male	Gadaba	Volleyball
Borigumma	Shiva Bhatra	Male	Bhatra	KhoKho	
Jeypore	IndraDhangdamajhi	Male	Paraja		
Deogarh	Reamal	SantanyuBhuyan	Male	Bhuyan	Kabaddi
		ChandiniSabar	Female	Saora	Volleyball
		MinatiMajhi	Female	Santhal	Hockey
		SimaraniKisan	Female	Kishan	
		JananiTigga	Female	Oram	Archery
	Barkote	Beauty UshaToppo	Female	Oram	KhoKho
		SaraswatiKishan	Female	Kishan	Volleyball
		SusantaTirky	Male	Oram	Football
		SambariSabar	Female	Saora	
		UpamaKallo	Female	Gond	Kabaddi
	Tileibani	SukuruToppo	Male	Oram	Hockey
		PratapKujur	Male	Munda	Volleyball
		BijayaMunda	Male	Kolha	Football
		SaritaMinz	Female	Munda	
		SushilDungdung	Male	Kolha	Archery
Malkangiri	Mathili	RanjitaParaja	Female	Paraja	Volleyball
	Mathili	AratiKabasi	Female	Koya	Volleyball
		RadhikaMalali	Female	Kandha	Volleyball
		RukminiPujari	Female	Kandha	Volleyball
		SabitaKachhim	Female	Kandha	Volleyball
		SukantiMadkami	Female	Koya	Volleyball
		BuluDurua	Male	Durua	Archery
		MadhabKandki	Male	Koya	Archery

Malkangiri	Mathili	SusantaGudia	Male	Kandha	Football
		HariharDuraa	Male	Duraa	Football
		BhaskarGudia	Male	Kandha	Football
		RajendraMuduli	Male	Paraja	Weight lifting
	Kalimela	ShireeshaKarami	Female	Koya	Volleyball
		DipaliSodi	Female	Koya	Volleyball
		UrmilaSodi	Female	Ko	Volleyball
		SisilinaSoren	Female	Santhal	Volleyball
		Indira Podiami	Female	Koya	Volleyball
		MausiGullel	Female	Kandha	Volleyball
		MadhusmitaBhumia	Female	Bhumia	Volleyball
		SaraswatiGadaba	Female	Gadaba	Volleyball
		SagarikaPentia	Female	Pentia	Volleyball
		RajendraMuduli	Male	Paraja	Weight lifting
		SantiKabasi	Female	Koya	Weight lifting
		MukaKabasi	Male	Koya	Football
		PadmanPodiami	Male	Koya	Football
		Podia	PoojaKabasi	Female	Koya
	DiptiKabasi		Female	Koya	Volleyball
	ParbatiGadaba		Female	Gadaba	Volleyball
	BrundaPangi		Female	Kandha	Volleyball
	HemalataDuraa		Female	Duraa	Volleyball
	HaribandhuGolari		Male	Kandha	Volleyball
	SaniaMadkami		Male	Koya	Volleyball
	SankarChapadi		Male	Paraja	Volleyball
	SukadevHantal		Male	Paraja	Archery
	GangadharKaude		Male	Duraa	Archery
	Rajesh Durua		Male	Duraa	Archery
	MukeshSoyami		Male	Koya	Football
	Malkangiri		UrdhabaMalali	Male	Kandha
		SurendraMadkami	Male	Koya	Volleyball
		BijayaKope	Male	Koya	Volleyball
		AnantaTukunia	Male	Kandha	Volleyball
		GangadharDuraa	Male	Duraa	Volleyball
		Mahesh Panda	Male	Koya	Volleyball
		Ramesh Kuduku	Male	Koya	Volleyball
Padma Durua		Male	Duraa	Volleyball	
SankarChapadi		Male	Paraja	Volleyball	
SanyaMadkami		Male	Koya	Volleyball	
BalaramMadhi		Male	Koya	Archery	

Malkangiri	Malkangiri	RinaKabasi	Female	Koya	Swimming
	Khairput	Shanti Madkami	Female	Koya	Weight lifting
		LaxmiMuduli	Female	Bonda	
		ChandanBeti	Male	Kandha	
		KhageswarTangulu	Male	Kandha	Football
	Korkunda	DebakiKhilllo	Female	Paraja	Weight lifting
		Shanti Padiami	Female	Koya	Archery
		LakiPodiami	Female	Koya	Archery
		RajuMadkami	Male	Koya	Football
		SankarMadhi	Male	Koya	Football
		SanadharMadkami	Male	Koya	Football
		RabindraPodiami	Male	Koya	Football
		Era Madkami	Male	Koya	Football
		BirendraPodiami	Male	Koya	Football
		RaghunathKhilllo	Male	Paraja	Football
		BhaktaramBesti	Male	Kandha	Football
	Kudumulguma	RabindraKhinbudi	Male	Kandha	Football
Ajit Kumar Pangi		Male	Kandha	Football	
AbhiPangi		Male	Kandha	Football	
Gajapati	Kashinagar	Tobias Gomango	Male	Saora	Wrestling National 2015-16
	Gajapati	RebikaSabar	Female	Saora	KhoKho National 2015-16
Rayagada	Kashipur	ChandanJhodia	Male	Jhodia	Weight lifting
		RenukaPulaka	Female	Kandha	Handball
	Kolnara	SajanHikaka	Male	Kandha	
		RanjitSabar	Male	Saora	Archery
	Gunupur	BiswaKisanSabar	Male	Saora	
		Rashmitamaliphula	Female	Kandha	
	Bissamcuttack	Bari Hikaka	Male	Kandha	
		BharatiWadaka	Female	Kandha	
	Muniguda	BabulaHimrika	Male	Kandha	
		NilantiKutruka	Female	Kandha	
Ramnaguda	Amie Raika	Female	Saora		
Keonjhar	Banspal	SukmatiLaguri	Female	Munda	
		SukmatiLaguri	Female	Munda	Football
	Sadar	BidyaSoren	Female	Santhal	
		Rama Chandra Naik	Male	Bhuyan	
		PrafullaNaik	Male	Bhuyan	Football
SunaramMajhi	Male	Santhal	Archery		
Keonjhar	Harichandanpur	KishanMajhi	Male	Santhal	Handball

Cuttack	Nuapatna	DurgacharanTudu	Male	Kolha	
Cuttack	Tangi	DipunaAruk	Male	Kolha	
		ChandramaniTudu	Male	Kolha	Archery
		Ashok Purty	Male	Kolha	Archery
		ArchanaGuria	Female	Kolha	Archery
		SahadevKisku	Male	Kolha	Football
Nayagarh	Odagaon	ManasiPradhan	Female	Kandha	Kabaddi
	Odagaon	GitanjaliJani	Female	Kandha	Volleyball
		SmrutilaxmiJani	Female	Kandha	KhoKho
		SmrutilaxmiJani	Female	Kandha	
		Nayagarh	Babul Kanhar	Male	Kandha
	Merry Majhi	Female	Santhal	Volleyball	
	SwagatikaPatamajhi	Female	Kandha		
	SantilataJani	Female	Kandha	KhoKho	
	Daspalla	BhimaPingua	Male	Kolha	Football
	JogeswarDehuri	Male	Sabar	Volleyball	
	SobhanginiPradhan	Female	Kairia		
	Karishmajani	Female	Kandha	Kabaddi	
	LaxmipriyaMajhi	Female	Santhal	Archery	
	Nuagaon	NilachalKanhar	Male	Kandha	Football
	MituSabar	Male	Saora	Volleyball	
	Bharat Mallik	Male	Kandha		
	SantanuSabar	Male	Saora	Kabaddi	
	PramilaMallik	Female	Kandha	Archery	
	Ranpur	RanuMallik	Female	Kandha	Football
	PanamaniHembram	Female	Munda	Volleyball	
	MinatiMurmu	Female	Santhal		
	BanitaMallik	Female	Kandha	Kabaddi	
	RinaPatmajhi	Female	Kandha	Archery	
	Khandapada	BikramMajhi	Male	Santhal	Football
	LekhanaMallik	Female	Kandha	Kabaddi	
	TanmayeeMajhi	Female	Santhal	KhoKho	
	PratimaPradhan	Female	Kandha	KhoKho	
	SantilataJani	Female	Kandha	KhoKho	
	Bhapur	BipinMajhi	Male	Santhal	Football
	MitaliPradhan	Female	Kairia	Kabaddi	
SabitaPradhan	Female	Kandha	KhoKho		
SitakantaMallik	Male	Kandha			
SumitraMallik	Female	Kandha			
Gania	DaminiJani	Female	Kandha	Football	

Nayagarh	Gania	LilimaJani	Female	Kandha	Volleyball
		KamilaBehera	Female	Kairia	
		GitanjaliBehera	Female	Kairia	Kabaddi
		BalaramMallik	Male	Kandha	Kabaddi
Nabarangpur	Umarkote	Arun Santa	Male	Saunta	Weight lifting
		SumatiBhatra	Female	Bhatra	
		Sakuntalamajhi	Female	Bhatra	
		KanchanSaanta	Female	Saunta	
		SusamaSaanta	Female	Saunta	
	Papadahandi	Sulochanamajhi	Female	Bhatra	Hockey
	Raighar	KishorGond	Male	Gond	Archery
		LailaGond	Female	Gond	Kabaddi
		GeetabaiGond	Female	Gond	Kabaddi

Source: Department of Sports and Youth Services (DSYS), Odisha

## ANNEXURE -5

DETAILED LIST OF SANCTION OF FUND FOR TSP BLOCKs FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MINI-STADIUM DURING 2013-14 TO 2016-17 in ODISHA									
SI. No	DISTRICT	BLOCK	LOCATION	FUNDS SANCTIONED in Lakhs					
				2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	TOTAL	
1	Balasore	Nilgiri	Ayodhyaplay ground, Ayodhya	10	10	0	0	20	
2	Deogarh	Tileibani	Suguda high school, Play ground	0	0	10	10	10	
3	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	Block head quarters play field	0	0	10	10	10	
4		Mohana	SSD high school play ground	0	0	10	10	10	
5		Gumma	Block head quarters play field	0	0	10	10	10	
6		Nuagada	Block head quarters play field	0	0	10	10	10	
7		Rayagada	Govt. SSD high school, Rayagada	0	0	10	10	10	
8		Gosani (paralakhemu ndi)	Block HQ play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
9		Kashinagar	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
10		Kalahandi	Thuamul Rampur	Sirimaskaplay ground, Sindhipadar	0	0	10	10	20
11			Lanjigada	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
12	Kandhamal	Daringibadi	Dr. B.R.A. National college ground	0	10	0	10	20	
13		Phiringia	Block headquarter play ground	0	0	10	10	20	
14		Phulbani	Namdev play field	0	0	10	10	20	
15		Baliguda	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
16		Chakapada	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
17		G. udayagiri	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
18		K. nuagaon	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
19		Khajuripada	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
20		Kotagarh	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
21		Raikia	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
22		Tikabali	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
23	Tumudibandha	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20		
24	Keonjhar	Joda	Barbil play ground	10	10	0	0	20	
25		Telkoi	Telkoi college ground	0	0	10	10	20	
26		Jhumpura	Murusuan play ground	0	0	10	10	20	
27		Champua	Champua play ground	0	0	10	10	20	
28		Saharapada	Sialijoda high school play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
29		Keonjhar	Sendkap play ground	0	0	0	20	20	



30		Bansapal	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
31		Ghatagaon	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
32		Harichandanpur	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
33		Patana	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
34	Koraput	Borraguma	Borraguma govt. High school	10	10	0	0	20	
35		Narayanpatna	Govt. High school Narayanpatna	10	10	0	0	20	
36		Lamtapur	Govt. High school Lamtapur	10	10	0	0	20	
37		Kotpad	Local public of Kotpad	10	10	0	0	20	
38		Nandapur	Netaji high school, Jhuba	10	10	0	0	20	
39		Kundra	Govt. High school Kundra& public	10	10	0	0	20	
40		Jeypore	Ambaguda play ground	0	0	10	10	20	
41		Pattangi	Pattangi block head quarters	0	0	10	10	20	
42		Laxmipur	Laxmipur play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
43		Bandhugaon	Bandhugaon play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
44		Dasmanthpur	Dasmanthpur play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
45		Semiliguda	Kundeuli GP play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
46		Koraput	Mathalput play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
47		Baipariguda	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
48		Malkangiri	Khairapur	Block head quarters ground	0	0	10	10	20
49			Kalimela	MV-81-, GP Maharajapali	0	0	10	10	20
50	Korkonda		MV-4 Chalaguda play ground	0	0	10	10	20	
51	Mathili		Block HQ play ground	0	0	10	10	20	
52	Kudumulgomma		Block head quarters	0	0	10	10	20	
53	Padia		Padia play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
54	Malkangiri		Padmagiri GP HQ play ground	0	0	0	20	20	
55	Mayurbhanj	Saraskena	Khernaplay-field	10	10	0	0	20	
56		Bisoi	Bisoi play field	10	10	0	0	20	
57		Khunta	Bholagadia play field	10	10	0	0	20	
58		Karanjia	Tato playfield by public	10	10	0	0	20	
59		G.b. nagpur	Uparkhada play field by public	10	10	0	0	20	
60		Kaptipada	Kaptipada high school play field	10	10	0	0	20	
61		Udala	Udala high school, paly field	10	10	0	0	20	

62		Kuliana	Kuliana HQ play ground	0	10	0	10	20
63		Bangiriposhi	Bangiriposhi govt. High school	0	0	10	10	20
64		Bijatola	Khanta GP head quarters ground	0	0	10	10	20
65		Raruan	Bhanjaka village ground	0	0	10	10	20
66		Bahalada	Jiritandi play field	0	0	10	10	20
67		Thakurmunda	Ma basulei college ground	0	0	10	10	20
68		Samakhunta	Kendua GP HQ play ground	0	0	10	10	20
69		Kusumi	Deoliplay ground, Jaypur GP	0	0	10	10	20
70		Tiringi	Narayanpur GP HQ play ground	0	0	10	10	20
71		Suliapada	Kaptisole village ground	0	0	10	10	20
72		Rairangpur	Guhaldangiri high school	0	0	10	10	20
73		Jashipur	Bhanjaka college	0	0	10	10	20
74		Sukruli	Sukruli govt. High school field	0	0	10	10	20
75		Betonati	M.E. school play ground, Badasahi	0	0	10	10	20
76		Moroda	Block HQ play ground	0	0	0	2000 0	20
77		Baripada	Sankhabhonga GP play ground	0	0	0	2000 0	20
78		Jamada	Lipighutuplay ground, Badakuleibera GP	0	0	0	2000 0	20
79		Badasahi	Site to be identified	0	0	0	2000 0	20
80		Rasgobindpur	Site to be identified	0	0	0	2000 0	20
81	Nabarangpur	Jharigam	Jharigam play ground	10	10	0	0	20
82		Raighar	Govt. High school Raighar	10	10	0	0	20
83		Nandahandi	Public of Nandahandi	10	10	0	0	20
84		Dabugam	Bhairab college, Dabugam	10	10	0	0	20
85		Chandahandi	Dandamunda, Dhodipani G. P	10	10	0	0	20
86		Tentulikhunti	Govt. Bapujee high school, ground	10	10	0	0	20
87		Umarkote	DNK play ground, Umarkote	0	0	10	10	10
88		Papadahandi	Block h. Quarters ground	0	0	10	10	10
89		Nabarangpur	Badamasigaon ground	0	0	10	10	10

90		Kosagumuda	Block H. Q ground	0	0	0	20	20
91	Rayagada	Gunupur	Gunupur mini stadium	10	10	0	0	20
92		Bisamcuttack	Bisamcuttack play ground	0	0	10	10	20
93		Kashipur	Block head quarters ground	0	0	0	20	20
94		Rayagada	Block head quarters ground	0	0	0	20	20
95		Chandrapur	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
96		Gudari	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
97		Kalyansinghpur	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
98		Kolnara	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
99		Muniguda	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
100		Padmapur	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
101		Ramanguda	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20
102	Sambalpur	Bamara	Govindapur play ground	0	0	10	10	20
103		Jamenkira	Jamankira play field	0	0	10	10	20
104		Kuchinda	Mantrimunda field, Telitileimal	0	0	10	10	20
105	Sundargarh	Lephripara	J.R. high school play ground,	0	0	10	10	20
106		Kutra	Block HQ. play ground, Kutra	0	0	10	10	20
107		Sundargarh	Nuaamlipali play ground	0	0	10	10	20
108		Rajgangpur	Jampally ground	0	0	10	10	20
109		Bonaigarh	Block HQ play ground	0	0	0	20	20
110		Baragaon	Block HQ. play ground	0	0	0	20	20
111		Gurundia	Birsamunda hockey ground	0	0	0	20	20
112		Balisankara	Karai GP HQ play ground	0	0	0	20	20
113		Tangarpalli	Jogomal play ground	0	0	0	20	20
114		Subdega	Block HQ. play ground	0	0	0	20	20
115	Hemagiri	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
116	Koira	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	
117	Lahunipara	Site to be identified	0	0	0	20	20	

## ANNEXURE- 6

### Highlights of Sports policy of different Indian States

S.N	Key features of Sports Policy	Kerala 2015	Haryana 2015	Punjab 2010	Karnataka 2016 (Draft)	Gujarat 2016	West Bengal 2015	Rajasthan 2013	Andhra Pradesh 2015 (Draft)	Chhattisgarh 2016 (draft)
1	Classification of sports on potential to excel and get recognition (High, Medium & Low)	•	•		•	•			•	•
2	Creation of basic infrastructure at public places, parks and provide fitness apparatus				•	•				•
3	Yoga, an integral part of all sports training		•		•	•		•	•	•
4	Multipurpose sports complex		•	•	•	•			•	•
5	Emphasis on Sports for Person with Disability	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
6	Promotion of adventure sports		•		•	•			•	•
7	Gender Development in sports-encouraging participation for women		•	•	•	•		•	•	•
8	Research and reference cell / institute	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
9	Provision to open play fields for children in urban areas			•	•	•			•	•
10	Encouraging Private entities to start sports school or convert existing schools /colleges to sports school/Colleges			•	•	•			•	•
11	Incentives / awards to stakeholders (schools, colleges, clubs & other entity grooming player based on performance of the player)		•			•	•		•	•
12	Usage of Information Technology for Sports Databank	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
13	Involvement of Semi Govt. Corporations, boards and NGOs for sports promotion	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
14	Fellowships assistance to individuals in pursuing excellence in sports	•	•		•	•	•		•	•
15	Sports planning (short + long term quantifiable goals / targets in sport's governing bodies)		•		•	•				•
16	Encourage and support alternative dispute resolution for sports	•	•		•				•	•
17	Step towards 'State Sports Service' for management of sports	•								
18	Plan for development of walking, cycling tracks at pilgrim places, tourist centers & forest areas				•	•				•
19	Encouraging manufacturing of Sports goods				•	•				•
20	Tax exemption to private entities in sports good manufacturing or event organizers (entertainment duty, Sales Tax /VAT etc.)			•	•					•
21	Proposal for 'Welfare funds for players' & encouraging corporate for project based donations which will be exempted u/s 80G		•			•			•	•
22	All Public men (MPs, MLAs, LS members), employees of State & Central Govt. Corporate bodies, Boards, Corporations & autonomous institutions like Universities to contribute Rs. 100 per year to 'Sports Fund' / (Chhattisgarh will encourage public men to contribute for sports promotion)								•	•
23	Involvement of Non Resident Indians (NRIs) in sports promotion			•		•			•	•
24	Encouraging corporate for CSR activities in sports				•	•	•		•	•
25	Promotion of Businesses in the field of sports				•	•				•
26	Encouragement to adopt sports / players in the state			•		•				•
27	Formation of 'Standing Committee on Sports' for promotion of sports at the level of Three-tier Panchayat system									•
28	Focus on development of Sports-education, sports-research, sports-medicine, sports-industry sports tourism and sports-services etc. in the state	•			•	•				•

### Highlights of Sports policy of different Indian States

S.N	Key features of Sports Policy	Kerala 2015	Haryana 2015	Punjab 2010	Karnataka 2016 (Draft)	Gujarat 2016	West Bengal 2015	Rajasthan 2013	Andhra Pradesh 2015 (Draft)	Chhattisgarh 2016 (draft)
29	Promotion of sports through social media, local print and electronic media in the state		•							•
30	Identification of talented sports persons on the basis of age-groups				•		•	•	•	•
31	Creation of Cadre for physical education teachers / sports officers in the state						•			•
32	Development of sports infrastructure on the basis of climatic conditions									•
33	State level sports coaching calendar									•
34	Police stations/ Chauki near sports centers									•
35	Sports promotion through calling sports celebrities across schools, colleges and universities in the state				•					•
36	Linking of cash awards & dietary allowances to be given to national / international levelplayers/medal winners with Price Index									•
37	Priority to sport persons in battalions and sports teacher in the state					•				•
38	Encouragement to sports through utilization of a fixed percentage of MLA / MP LAD funds in the state									•
39	Monthly scholarship to talented sport persons									•
40	Sports goods manufacturing zone/park				•	•				•