

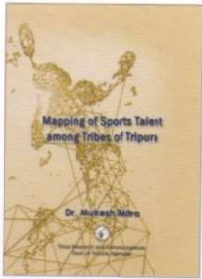


# **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

**Dr. Mukesh Mitra**



Tribal Research and Cultural Institute,  
Govt. of Tripura, Agartala



The book 'Mapping of sports talent among tribes of Tripura' targets the sports-loving readers and the sports-men as well since it deciphers the sporting talents in the tribals of Tripura. Being a resultant of an eponymous research project, the book can safely claim to be a document of research-oriented sports-related project and hence, should be an ideal guide to the future researchers in this field.



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**Dr. Mukesh Mitra**

## PREFACE

Being a former sportsperson, I myself had the privilege of sharing sporting-arena of different disciplines with many tribal fellow-sportspersons of my native state of Tripura. As I progressed into teaching, I contemplated over the need of mapping sports talent among the tribes of Tripura simply because nothing worthwhile has been done till date and there was no documentation whatsoever. This made me undertake the research-project entitled "Mapping of Sports Talent among the Tribes of Tripura" with direct patronage of TR & CI, Agartala and active encouragement of my college where I presently work. That there is no dearth of sporting expertise in the field of games and sports, is a remarkable feature and surprising element in this part of India and I tried to encash that potential.

The main purpose of the project is to know the present and past status of tribal players in national and international level. The information gathered will be documented and will help motivate the young generation of the community. The second purpose is to make profiles of tribal players, so that our society know their contribution in respective sports. The third purpose is to highlight the indigenous sports of different communities which is almost lost or is not known to the youth of our state. Depending upon the available evidence and information gathered from various sources, the project work completed. Undoubtedly, the findings and recommendations of the project work will be helpful to all communities, tribal players, sports experts and sports governing bodies of Tripura. Not only this, the report may also help the Government of Tripura for better implementation of sports scheme in tribal areas and for tribal players. During the course of completion of project work, I received valuable support from the sportspersons, experts, coaches, sports council, youth affairs and sports department, college authority, my fellow friends, project assistants and others who directly or indirectly helped me. I express my heart-felt gratitude to all concerned.

This book will cater to the sporting community and its demands because it is first of its kind. Future researchers will be inspired by this book and will come forward to contribute more in the field of games and sports. Last but not the least, all sorts of constructive criticism about this book are welcome.

Mukesh Mitra



## MESSAGE

It is really heartening to see the outcome of a research-project namely "Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura" turning into a book, especially because the project is from Tribal Research & Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura, Agartala.

I deem it greatly satisfying being able to congratulate the writer of the book, Dr. Mukesh Mitra who has put tremendous amount of work to see the book the light of the day.

Last but not the least, everyone concerned with this book must be congratulated.

I hope that this book will be endeared to all sports-lovers as well as the sports personalities of the State of Tripura.

Dated, Agartala  
the 20th Nov., 2017

  
(Sunil Debbarma)  
Director,  
Tribal Research & Cultural institute,  
Govt. of Tripura.  
Agartala

## FOREWORD

It gives me immense pleasure to write a foreward to the book entitled “Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura” which is the outcome of a comprehensive research project patronized by TR & CI, Agartala.

First of all, I appreciate whole-heartedly the amount of dedication and hard-work of the researcher-cum-writer that has gone to write this book. It is a timely presentation dished out for the sporting community of Tripura. More so for the tribals of this state because they form the crux of the sporting-talents, espicially in the arena of indigenous sports. The organization of the book is a well-thought one where different chapters bring out the mapping of talents in this state. I must mention that the data and the analysis will be immensely beneficial and the recommendations suggested in the book are going to benefit the sports-section of this state, provided the Government of Tripura pays heed to these sweeping steps.

I hope that the book would be endeated to all and wish it a great run.

Dr. Sudip Das  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Physical Education  
Tripura University.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all I would like to thank the Director, Tribal Research & Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura for providing me the opportunity and the financial support for conducting the present study. I would also like to express his sincere appreciation and gratitude to Dr. Dilip Sarkar, Principal, M.B.B. College, for providing me the support to work on this project. My sincere thanks to all the teaching and non-teaching staff of M.B.B. College for timely help.

No words are adequate to express my sentiments of over lasting gratitude and respect to all the coaches of different sports disciplines, Tripura Sports School, SAI Centre - Agartala, Directorate of Youth Affairs and Sports, Tripura Sports Council and indigenous sports experts of different communities of Tripura for their valuable and dedicated guidance, constant inspiration and scholastic attitude which was in abundance throughout this project. I received valuable help from players for giving their responses of my questionnaire; my sincere appreciation is extended to all of them.

My appreciation to Mr. Amit Dhar and Ms. Sanchita Bhattacharyya, both Research Assistants of the project. Without their support and assistance the completion of this project would not have been possible. I also extend my sincere appreciation to Dr. Surajit Sen, Department of English, Mr. Luther Debbarma, Department of IT and Computer Science, Dr. Surajit Sen Gupta, Department of Sociology, Mr. Ratul Chakraborty, Department of Statistics, all Assistant Professors of M.B.B. College, Agartala, Mr. Gajender Bhatkaria, Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, ICVC, Belonia and Dr. Sudip Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, Tripura University, whose timely help in my study was paramount.

Finally, the personal support of my family during this research was invaluable. I would like to whole-heartedly express my love to my parents, my wife Ms. Bharti Nigam for her unconditional support and sacrifice and my sons Abhik and Chitransh.

I am indebted to a host of people who have contributed to the completion of this project work.

So thanks, one and all.

***Dr. Mukesh Mitra***

## LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table-1    Questionnaire blue print	27
Table-2    Percentage of players on passion for sports	38
Table-3    Percentage of players on dream to improve the desire sports skills	39
Table-4    Percentage of players interested in watching sports event	39
Table-5    Percentage of players on current performance status	40
Table-6    Percentage of players on availability of sports talent identification programs	40
Table-7    Percentage of players on financial support	41
Table-8    Percentage of players on availability of sufficient standard sports equipments in the sports centre	41
Table-9    Percentage of players on availability of standard sized ground	42
Table-10   Percentage of players on equipment for measuring physical, physiological, psychological and social attributes	42
Table-11   Percentage of players on sports facilities accessible	43
Table-12   Percentage of players on sports equipments	43
Table-13   Percentage of players on availability of coaches	44
Table-14   Percentage of players on minimum qualification for coaching	44
Table-15   Percentage of players on coaches' knowledge of training and competition strategy	45
Table-16   Percentage of players on demonstration the fundamental skills by coaches	45
Table-17   Percentage of players on coaches' knowledge of technical and tactical aspect	46



Table-18	Percentage of players on coaches' training plan before practice	46
Table-19	Percentage of players on use of physical, physiological, psychological measuring techniques by the coach	47
Table-20	Percentage of players on coaches encouragement	47
Table-21	Percentage of players on participate in sports every week	48
Table-22	Percentage of players on involving in training programme	48
Table-23	Percentage of players on training schedule to improve skill perfection and accuracy	49
Table-24	Percentage of players on sports influencing the attitude	49
Table-25	Percentage of players on providing opportunities by the school	50
Table-26	Percentage of players on school encouragement	50
Table-27	Percentage of players on participating in sports and games interferes the study	51
Table-28	Percentage of players on receiving encouragement from parents	51
Table-29	Percentage of players on receiving encouragement from friends	52
Table-30	Percentage of players on taking proper nutritional diet	52
Table-31	Percentage of players on receiving appreciation from society	53

## APPENDICES

	Page
Appendix - A : Questionnaire	108-110
Appendix - B: Raw Scores of Tribal Players	111-116
Appendix - C: Players Profiles	117-205

## CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	
Message	
Foreword	
Acknowledgement	
List of Tables	
<b>Chapter - I</b>	<b>1 - 28</b>
Introduction	
History of Sports - A Brief Review	
Sport in Prehistory	
Ancient Summer	
Ancient Egypt	
Ancient Greece	
Middle Ages	
Modern Sports - Its Development	
Competitive Sports	
List of Competitive Sports	
Government Policy	
Objective of the Study	
Meaning and Delineation of the Terms	
Benefits of Sports	
Significance of the Study	
Methodology	
Selection of Subjects	
Sampling Technique of the Study	
Research Tool	



Administration of Tool and Collection of Data	
Statistical Analysis of Data	
<b>Chapter - II</b>	29 - 37
Review of Related Literature	
<b>Chapter - III</b>	38 - 54
Analysis of Data and Results of the Study	
Analysis of Data	
Findings	
Discussion of Findings	
<b>Chapter - IV</b>	55 - 62
Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations	
Summary	
Conclusions	
Recommendations	
<b>Chapter - V</b>	63 - 103
Introduction of Indigenous Games and Sports	
<b>Bibliography</b>	104 - 107
<b>Appendices</b>	108 - 203
Appendix - A: Questionnaire	
Appendix - B: Raw Score of the Players	
Appendix - C: Players' Profiles	

# 1

## INTRODUCTION

Virtual India have emerged from the faddish corners of the video game, where most of the youths are spending lots of time to entertain themselves by playing video games or using modern gadgets. These types of games and modern gadgets are spoiling the youth life in terms of physical, mental and social aspect. We are in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in various aspects we are economically and industrially developed country, but the youth of our country tolerate optimum stress to develop such type of advancement. Youths almost left the sports ground and engage themselves in establishing their careers. According to 2011 census report, India having 1,210,854,977 nos of population, out of which 41 % are youth but minimum percentage of youth are participating in games and sports. In case of Tripura total population is 3,673,917 and the scenerio is the same.

Today sports is a weapon which is supposed to be used by each and every country of the world. And it is also used by normal person for the betterment of their physical and mental condition. Physical activity or games aim at maintaining or improving physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants, and in some cases entertainment for spectators. Usually the contest or game is between two sides, each attempting to exceed the other. Some sports allow a tie game; others provide tie-breaking methods, to ensure one winner and one loser. A number of such two-sided contests may be arranged in a tournament producing a champion. Many sports leagues make an annual champion by arranging games in a regular sports season, followed in some cases by playoffs. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. In certain sports such as racing, many contestants may compete, each against all with one winner.



## **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

Sports is generally recognised as activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organisations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive but non-physical activities claim recognition as mind sports. Sports are usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression (Ajmer Singh 2003).

### **1.1 History of Sports – A Brief Review**

The history of sports may extend as far back as the beginnings of military training, as a means to determine whether the individuals were fit and useful for service. Team sports may have been developed to train and prove the capability to fight and work together as a team. The history of sport can teach us about social changes and about the nature of sport itself, as sports seems involved in the development of basic human skills. Of course, as one goes further back in history, dwindling evidence makes theories of the origins and purposes of sport more and more difficult to support.

Artefacts and structures suggest sport in China as early as 2000 BC. Gymnastics appears to have been popular in China's ancient past. Monuments to the Pharaohs indicate that a number of sports, including swimming and fishing, were well-developed and regulated several thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt. Other Egyptian sports included javelin throwing, high jump, and wrestling. Ancient Persian sports such as the traditional Iranian martial art of Zourkhaneh had a close connection to warfare skills. Among other sports that originate in ancient Persia are polo and jousting.

A wide range of sports was already established by the time of Ancient Greece and the military culture and the development of sports in Greece influenced one another considerably. Sports became such a prominent part of their culture that the Greeks created the Olympic Games, which in ancient times were held every four years in a small village in the Peloponnesus called Olympia. Sports



## **Introduction**

have been increasingly organized and regulated from the time of the ancient Olympics up to the present century. Industrialization has brought increased leisure time, letting people attend and follow spectator sports and participate in athletic activities. These trends continued with the advent of mass media and global communication. Professionalism became prevalent, further adding to the increase in sport's popularity, as sports fans followed the exploits of professional athletes — all while enjoying the exercise and competition associated with amateur participation in sports. Since the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, there has been increasing debate about whether transgender sportspersons should be able to participate in sport events that conform to their post-transition gender identity.

### **1.2 Sport in Prehistory**

Cave paintings have been found in the Lascaux caves in France suggestive of depicting sprinting and wrestling in the Upper Paleolithic around 17,300 years ago. Cave paintings in the Bayankhongor Province of Mongolia dating back to Neolithic age of 7000 BC show a wrestling match surrounded by crowds. Neolithic Rock art found at the cave of swimmers in Wadi Sura, near Gilf Kebir in Libya has shown evidence of swimming and archery being practiced around 6000 BC. Prehistoric cave paintings have also been found in Japan depicting a sport similar to sumo wrestling.

### **1.3 Ancient Summer**

Various representations of wrestlers have been found on stone slabs recovered from the Sumerian civilization. One showing three pairs of wrestlers was generally dated to around 3000 BC. A cast bronze figurine, (perhaps the base of a vase) has been found at Khafaji in Iraq that shows two figures in a wrestling hold that dates to around 2600 BC. The statue is one of the earliest depictions of sport and is housed in the National Museum of Iraq. The origins of boxing have also been traced to ancient sumer. The Epic of Gilgamesh gives one of the first historical records of sport with Gilgamesh engaging in a form of belt wrestling with Enkidu. The cuneiform tablets recording the tale date to around 2000 BC. However, the historical Gilgamesh is supposed to have lived around 2800 to 2600 BC. The Sumerian king Shulgi also boasts of his prowess in sport in self-praise of Shulgi. Fishing hooks not unlike those made today have been found during excavations, showing evidence of angling in Sumer at around 2600 BC.



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

### 1.4 Ancient Egypt

Monuments to the Pharaohs found at Beni Hasan dating to around 2000 BC indicate that a number of sports, including wrestling, weightlifting, long jump, swimming, rowing, flying, shooting, fishing and athletics, as well as various kinds of ball games, were well-developed and regulated in ancient Egypt. Other Egyptian sports also included javelin throwing, high jump, and snooker. An earlier portrayal of figures wrestling was found in the tomb of Khnumhotep and Niankhkhnum in Saqqara dating to around 2400 BC.

### 1.5 Ancient Greece

Depictions of ritual sporting events are seen in the Minoan art of Bronze Age Crete, such as a fresco dating to 1500 BC of gymnastics in the form of religious bull-leaping and possibly bullfighting. The origins of Greek sporting festivals may date back to funeral games of the Mycenaean period, between 1600 BC and 1100 BC. In the Iliad there are extensive descriptions of funeral games held in honour of deceased warriors, such as those held for Patroclus by Achilles. Engaging in sport is described as the occupation of the noble and wealthy, who had no need to do manual labour themselves. In the Odyssey, king Odysseus of Ithaca proves his royal status to king Alkinoos of the Phaiakes by showing his proficiency in throwing the javelin. It was predictably in Greece that sports were first instituted formally, with the first Olympic Games recorded in 776 BC in Olympia, where they were celebrated until 393 AD. The games were held every four years, or Olympiad, which became a unit of time in historical chronologies. Initially a single sprinting event, the Olympics gradually expanded to include several footraces, run in the nude or in armour, boxing, wrestling, pankration, chariot racing, long jump, javelin throw, and discus throw. During the celebration of the games, an Olympic Truce was enacted so that athletes could travel from their countries to the games in safety. The prizes for the victors were wreaths of laurel leaves. Other important sporting events in ancient Greece were the Isthmian games, the Nemean Games, and the Pythian Games. Together with the Olympics, these were the most prestigious games, and formed the Panhellenic Games. Some games, e.g. the Panathenaia of Athens, included musical, reading and other non-athletic contests in addition to regular sports events. The Heraean Games were the first recorded sporting competition for women, held in Olympia as early as the 6th century B.C.



## Introduction

### 1.6 Middle Ages

For at least seven hundred years, entire villages competed with each other in rough, and sometimes violent, ballgames in England (Shrovetide football) and Ireland (caid). In contrast, the game of calcio Fiorentino, in Florence, Italy, was originally reserved for the aristocracy. The aristocracy throughout Europe favoured sports as patrons as well as players with combat sports such as fencing and jousting being popular. Horse racing, in particular, was a favourite of the upper class in Great Britain, with Queen Anne founding the Ascot Racecourse.

### 1.7 Modern Sports – Its Development

Some historians – most notably Bernard Lewis – claim that team sports as we know them today are primarily an invention of western culture. British Prime Minister John Major was more explicit in 1995:

We invented the majority of the world's great sports. 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain was the cradle of a leisure revolution every bit as significant as the agricultural and industrial revolutions we launched in the century before. European colonialism certainly helped spread particular games around the world, especially cricket, football of various sorts, bowling in a number of forms, cue sports (like snooker, carom billiards and pool), hockey and its derivatives, equestrian, and tennis, and many winter sports. Regardless of game origins, the Industrial Revolution and mass production brought increased leisure which allowed more time to engage in playing or observing (and gambling upon) spectator sports, as well as less elitism in and greater accessibility of sports of many kinds. With the advent of mass media and global communication, professionalism became prevalent in sports, and this furthered sports popularity in general. With the increasing values placed on those who won also came the increased desire to cheat (<https://en.wikipedia.org> dated 12-05-16).

The promotion of sport is no longer a matter of dispute. The importance has been recognized at international level by all the countries of the world. Today sport is considered as an international discipline, because it develops international understanding and universal brotherhood. Sport is also one of the factors developing national character. Physical Education and Sport should form an integral part of lifelong education in the over all educational system and their promotion from pre school age to old age, should be treated as one of the fundamental human rights. Physical education serves as a medium for men's



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

total education, emotional and intellectual development using experience centered in movement. Hence, the promotion of Physical Education and sport is the moral and social responsibility of each nation (Ajmer Singh 2003).

#### **1.8 Competitive Sports**

A contest is held to determine the best athletes and teams and greatest achievements in sports, to improve athletic skills, and to popularize physical culture and sports. Sports competitions provide an opportunity to evaluate objectively the sports organizations, coaches, athletes, and officials. International sports competitions are important means of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among athletes of different countries. World sports competitions include the Olympic Games, the World Student Games, World Championships and World Cups, and specialized Olympiads, for example, in chess. They also include continental championships, cups, and national games and competitions. Competitions may be held in a single sport or in various sports. Separate competitions are held for men and women, with the exception of equestrian sports and certain sports demonstrating specific technical skills. Separate competitions are also held for seniors, juniors, and sub-juniors categories (<http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Sports> dated 24-05-16).

The contemporary world has emerged to be much extra concerned about sports. The sports culture has grown very strongly in the mind of each and every individual in the society. Sportsmen and spectators are very clear about the value, importance and effects of sports, therefore it is hardly an individual who has been left out of its impact. At the present time, winning the competition is a matter of national prestige as each nation strives to win. Few countries are trying to project the superiority of their political and social systems through achieving higher position in the field of sports. They bring name, fame and laurels for their countries and raise their prestige high in the world.

By following the similar system, India is also trying to get the world superiority depending upon the various communities of thirty six (36) states and Tripura is one of them where multiple communities have some natural and inborn talents. Originally, these tribals are aborigines of our country. They have been studied from multiple angles. The active life with a lot of physical activities to earn their daily bread and butter is contributory to their physical development as well as their sociological, psychological and economical development. The genetic

## Introduction

potentiality in performing vigorous physical activity can be valuable to excel in certain sports and games. Throughout the process of hard labour, the tribals are generally keeping themselves busy in order to get their livelihood. Such functional aspects were designed to their special structures which is suitable for attaining such type of work successfully. These functional aspects based on the specific structure and physical and motor fitness components are also considered to be pre-requisite factors for successful sports performance. In North East region, the state of Tripura acquires second position in almost all the games and sports inspite of lack of adequate infrastructural facilities.

### 1.9 List of Competitive Sports

There are several games and sports. These are divided into two main parts:

1. Individual games and sports and
2. Team games.

An individual sport is a sport in which participants compete as individuals.

Such as:

- Athletics
- Badminton
- Gymnastics
- Swimming
- Judo
- Yoga

A team sport includes any sport which involves two or more players working together towards a shared objective. A team sport is an activity in which individuals are organized into opposing teams which compete to win for example:

- Cricket
- Football

### Tripura's Individual and Team Games – Its Present Status

#### 1.10 Athletics

The history of athletics has its roots in human prehistory. The first recorded organized athletics events at a sports festival is the Ancient Olympic Games. At the first Games in 776 BC in Olympia, Greece, only one event was contested: the stadion footrace and the first olympic winner was Koroibos. In later years,



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

running competitions have been added. Also in the Ancient Olympic pentathlon, four of the events are part of the track and field we have even today. The long jump, the javelin throw, the discus throw and the foot race. Athletics events were also present at the Panhellenic games in Greece around this period, and they became known in Rome in 200 B.C. Modern competitions in athletics, took place for the first time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Usually they were organised by educational institutions, military organisations and sports clubs as competitions between rival establishments. In these competitions, hurdling was introduced for the first time. Also, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first national associations have been established and organized the first national competitions. The establishment of the modern Olympic Games in Athens at 1896 marked a new era for track and field. In 1912 the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) was established, becoming the international governing body for athletics, having the amateurism as one of its founding principles for the sport (<http://www.athleticsdb.com> dated 25-04-16).

The International Association of Athletics Federations, the sport's governing body, defines athletics in five disciplines: track and field, road running, race walking, cross country running, and mountain running. All forms of athletics are individual sports with the exception of relay races. Athletics is divided into two main events, Track and Field. The track which fall into three broad distance categories: sprints, middle-distance, and long-distance track events. Relay races feature teams comprising four runners each, who must pass a baton to their teammate after a specified distance with the aim of being the first team to finish. Hurdling events and steeplechase are variations upon the flat running theme in that athletes must clear obstacles on the track during the race. The field events come in two types – jumping and throwing competitions. In throwing events, athletes are measured by how far they hurl an implement, with the common events being the shot put, discus, javelin, and hammer throw. There are four common jumping events: the long jump and triple jump are contests measuring the horizontal distance an athlete can jump, while the high jump and pole vault are decided on the height achieved (A. K. Srivasrava 2015).

History of Indian athletics dates back to the Vedic Period. Although it is indeed a mystery when exactly athletics in India made its presence felt as a distinct sports form; however it can be said that the well illustrated values of the Atharva Veda contoured the Indian athletics. Athletics was being played in an unorganised manner in India till independence and it was in 1946, when Indian athletics started



## Introduction

to be managed in an organised manner. The decade of 1940s and 1950s are most notable in the history of Indian athletics, as a number of athletics associations started their journey in India, during that period. In 1946, the Amateur Athletics Federation of India (AAFI) was established for the management of Indian athletics. It worked in collaboration with other athletics associations for improving the entire scenario of Indian athletics. Indian athletes have made their presence felt in several international tournaments, and India has so far produced a number of successful athletes in the international level. Some of the most successful athletes in the history of Indian athletics include Milkha Singh, T. C Yohannan, Gurbachan Singh Randhawa and Sriram Singh. Some notable contemporary female athletes include P T Usha, Anju Bobby George, Jyotirmoyee Sikdar, Saraswati Saha, Soma Biswas etc (<http://www.indianetzone.com> dated 01-06-16).

We find much information regarding athletics of Tripura after independence. People took interest in athletics and also succeeded in that genre. Sonacharan Debbarma (1965) is the first athlete of Tripura. Another important name of an athlete is Arunabha Roy, who played in National school games in 1966. Saraswati Saha was another athlete who participated in Asian Games in track event in the year of 1988 and 2000, and secured first position in 4×100m relay and second position in 100 mts sprint event.

The history of Tripura's athletics will be incomplete without mentioning their names and their heroic deeds. After that many people trod on the path of athletics and many of them also succeeded in their own genre. They have made the career of athletics in Tripura more important and glamorous and this year 2016 the authority and management of athletics are going to celebrate the fulfillment of 50 years (Golden Jubilee). Having discussed the history of athletics in the state, let us now have a look at the other individual games and sports, in which Badminton is an emerging one.

### 1.11 Badminton

Badminton is a racquet sport played using racquets to hit a shuttlecock across a net. Although it may be played with larger teams, the most common forms of the game are "singles" (with one player per side) and "doubles" (with two players per side). Badminton is often played as a casual outdoor activity in a yard or on a beach; formal games are played on a rectangular indoor court. Points are scored by striking the shuttlecock with the racquet and landing it within the opposing side's half of the court. Each side may only strike the



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

shuttlecock once before it passes over the net. Play ends once the shuttlecock has struck the floor or if a fault has been called by the umpire, service judge, or (in their absence) the opposing side. The shuttlecock is a feathered or plastic projectile which flies differently from the balls used in many other sports. In particular, the feathers create much higher drag, causing the shuttlecock to decelerate more rapidly. Shuttlecocks also have a high top speed compared to the balls in other racquet sports. The game developed in British India from the earlier game of battledore and shuttlecock. European play came to be dominated by Denmark but the game has become very popular in Asia, with recent competition dominated by China, Korea and India. Since 1992, badminton has been a Summer Olympic sport with five events: men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, and mixed doubles. At high levels of play, the sport demands excellent fitness: players require aerobic stamina, agility, strength, speed, and precision. It is also a technical sport, requiring good motor coordination and the development of sophisticated racquet movements. Games employing shuttlecocks have been played for centuries across Eurasia but the modern game of badminton developed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century among the British as a variant of the earlier game of battledore and shuttlecock. ("Battledore" was an older term for "racquet".) The game may have originally developed among expatriate officers in British India, where it was very popular by the 1870s. Ball badminton, a form of the game played with a wool ball instead of a shuttlecock, was being played in Thanjavur as early as the 1850s and was at first played interchangeably with badminton by the British, the woollen ball being preferred in windy or wet weather. By 1875, returning officers had started a badminton club in Folkestone. England, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, and New Zealand were the founding members. Statement of the Problem of the International Badminton Federation in 1934, now known as the Badminton World Federation. India joined as an affiliate in 1936. The BWF now governs international badminton.

History of Badminton in India suggests that the modern version of the game was perhaps invented first in Pune, in the state of Maharashtra. Now this game is referred to as one of the popular sports in India. It is the second most played sport in India after Cricket. The British Army officers stationed in Pune, India, introduced the net, and devised the rules of play; the officers introduced the new sport in Britain during the early 1870s, where it came to be named Badminton. Badminton was definitively launched in the year 1873, when the Duke of Beaufort hosted it at a lawn party in his residence, Badminton House,



## Introduction

whence the game derived its modern name. The game, earlier known as 'Poona' after the city in which it was first played regularly, became a pastime of the British elite. In the year 1877, the first club dedicated to badminton called the 'Bath Badminton Club' was founded. This club is credited with forming and developing the primary official set of rules of the game. The game is now ubiquitous in India, and the country has produced several world renowned players like Prakash Padukone, Syed Modi, Chetan Anand, Pullela Gopichand and many others to name a few (<http://www.indianetzone.com> dated 01-06-16). Now female players like Saina Nehwal, P.V. Sindhu, have taken the game in our country to an extraordinary height through their medal-clinching exploits in London Olympic and Rio Olympics respectively.

Since Badminton is predominantly an European game, it took time to reach North Eastern state of Tripura. With the establishment of Tripura Badminton Association in the year 1968 and buoyed by the world class performance from an Indian shuttle Prakash Padukone, the game received immediate popularity and acceptance in this sports loving state. Despite best efforts from the authority the game as yet has not been able to attract the tribal players in they state. Preparation of standard badminton court, modern rackets, badminton net and adequate supply of shuttlecocks are an expensive affair resulting in non-involvement of the tribal players in our state. Beside the game requires tall players and mostly the tribals are of short stature.

Dr. Dalel Singh Chouhan, Director of Sports, University of Kurukshatra and Arjuna Awardee in his speech at M.B.B. College, Agartala on 29-02-2016 observed that since the tribal youth of the state of Tripura are of short stature, they should concentrate on playing games like gymnastics, swimming, judo, soccer, cricket etc. Keeping in mind his view, the following games are being discussed one by one below.

### 1.12 Gymnastics

To seek the beginning of gymnastics is to seek the beginning of mankind. In the beginning of gymnastics, which formally originated from Ancient Greece, gymnastics was originally intended for military training, where it was used by soldiers to get ready for war. The skills and strength in performing gymnastics at the ancient times were thought as great assets to those battling on the war-field. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Germany, three pioneer physical educators – Johann Friedrich Guts Muths (1759–1839) and Friedrich Ludwig



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Jahn (1778–1852) – created exercises for boys and young men on apparatus they had designed that ultimately led to what is considered modern gymnastics. Jahn promoted the use of parallel bars, rings and high bar in international competition. The Federation of International Gymnastics (FIG) was founded in Liege in 1881. During the 1920s, women organized and participated in gymnastics events. The first women's Olympic competition was primitive, only involving synchronized calisthenics and track and field. These games were held in 1928, in Amsterdam. By 1954, Olympic Games apparatus and events for both men and women had been standardized in modern format, and uniform grading structures had been agreed upon. In 1962, rhythmic gymnastics were recognized as a sport by the International Gymnastics Federation (<http://shrike.depaul.edu> dated 25-04-16 ).

Gymnastics is a sport involving the performance of exercises requiring strength, flexibility, balance and control. Internationally, all events are governed by the Federation International de Gymnastic (FIG). Each country has its own national governing body (BIW) affiliated to FIG. Competitive artistic gymnastics is the best known of the gymnastic events. It typically involves the women's events of vault, uneven bars, balance beam, and floor exercise. Men's events are floor exercise, pommel horse, still rings, vault, parallel bars, and the high bar. Gymnastics evolved from exercises used by the ancient Greeks that included skills for mounting and dismounting a horse, and from circus performance skills. Other FIG disciplines include: rhythmic gymnastics, trampolining and tumbling, and aerobic gymnastics (Kunal Nagi 2016).

Gymnastics is the mother of all games and Dalip Singh is the man considered the “father of gymnastics” in Tripura. He started journey from Vivekananda Byamagar, Agartala's oldest gymnasium, set up in August 1947. In 1963, Sports Authority of India (SAI) decided to send Dalip Singh with an aim of scouting and searching talented children for gymnastics from the state of Tripura. Talent needs to be nurtured and more importantly, recognised, that was the Soviet way of doing things and Dalip Singh brought this to Tripura. From the very first day, Singh worked relentlessly to introduce the sport of gymnastics. As a result in 1965 a gymnast represented the Tripura team in national championship and became the first gymnast to secure a gold in the floor exercise and a bronze in vaulting, the name none other than Bharat Kishore Deb Burman. Later on Singh placed a proposal to state government to give him training space at the Netaji Subhash Regional Coaching Centre (NSRCC) which was accepted. Later on,



## **Introduction**

his protege Montu Debnath became star gymnast of Tripura as well as India. He won Arjuna award (1975) in gymnastics field. After that, 24 gymnasts from Tripura won 60 national championship medals and undoubtedly we can say that Tripura dominated almost all the nationals, specially at the junior and sub-junior levels. With his effort alongwith SAI and the Tripura government, in 1968 a Soviet gymnasts team, in 1970 Russian team followed by a German team and a Chinese team in 1984 came to Tripura to demonstrate gymnastics skills. With this gymnastics became popular in the state. Kalpana Debnath, another Arjuna awardee won gold medals in all apparatus in national gymnastics championship at Surat in 1978. In her gymnastics career, she secured nine times best woman gymnast of India. Bisheshwar Nandi, the man who produced the Indian first woman Olympic gymnast and Drunacharya Awardee of our state has remarkable achievement in gymnastics. He is five-time national champion and the captain of Indian Gymnastics team in 1982 Asian Games. Apart from them Balaram Shil, Bijan Saha and Debashish Dam Choudhury were the members of Indian Gymnastics team in 1982 Asian Games. During 1990 and 2000 gymnastics performance went down to bottom line. It was regenerated by Diptanu Banik who won gold medal and two silver medals at the Tulit Petre International Gymnastics Competition in 2001 in Hungary. Now a days the moment is of Dipa Karmakar the first woman and fourth place holder gymnast of our country in Rio Olympic games. She made history and catapulted gymnastics to the height of popularity. After Dipa, another name is being highlighted in gymnastics, Ashmita Pal won string of medals in national competitions and World School Championship in Turkey in July 2016. The people of the state can see that pupils of our regions have extraordinary talent in gymnastics. With this vision and to make dream true, the state government in 2013 established Khumlung Tribal Gymnasium in West Tripura district, in order to find out the tribal gymnasts gladiators.

Directorate of youth affairs and sports, Government of Tripura under sports and youth affairs policy - 1997 mentioned that the state has hidden potentials in individual sports and swimming is one of them.

### **1.13 Swimming**

Swimming, in recreation and sports, engages the propulsion of the body through water by combined arm and leg motions and the natural flotation of the body. Swimming as an exercise is popular as an all-around body developer and is particularly useful in therapy and as exercise for physically handicapped persons.



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

It is also taught for lifesaving purposes. For activities that involve swimming, diving, lifesaving, surfing, synchronized swimming, underwater diving, and water polo, can be mentioned (<http://www.britannica.com> dated 24-04-16).

10,000-year-old rock paintings of people swimming were found in the Cave of Swimmers near Wadi Sura in southwestern Egypt. These pictures seem to show breaststroke or doggy paddle, although it is also possible that the movements have a ritual meaning unrelated to swimming. An Egyptian clay seal dated between 9000 BCE and 4000 BCE shows four people who are believed to be swimming, a variant of the front crawl. More references to swimming are found in the Babylonian bas-reliefs and Assyrian wall drawings, depicting a variant of the breaststroke. The most famous drawings were found in the Kebir desert and are estimated to be from around 4000 BCE. The Nagoda bas-relief also shows swimmers men dating back from 3000 BCE the Indian palace Mohenjo Daro from 2800 BCE contains a swimming pool sized 30 mts by 60 mts. The Minoan palace of Knossos in Crete also featured baths.

Swimming emerged as a competitive sport in the 1830s in England. In 1828, the first indoor swimming pool, St George's Baths, was opened to the public. By 1837, the National Swimming Society was holding regular swimming competitions in six artificial swimming pools, built around London. The sport grew in popularity and by 1880, when the first national governing body, the Amateur Swimming Association was formed, there were already over 300 regional clubs in operation across the country. In 1844 a swimming competition was held in London with the participation of two Native Americans. The British competitor used the traditional breaststroke, while the Native Americans swam a variant of the front crawl, which had been used by people in the Americas for generations, but was not known to the British. The winning medal went to 'Flying Gull' who swam the 130 foot length in just 30 seconds –the Native American swimming method proved to be a much faster style than the British breaststroke (<https://en.wikipedia.org> dated 25.04.2016).

Tripura has got a long tradition in sports and games. In order to give recognition to the advancement in swimming state government is trying to establish new infrastructure facilities for swimming in coming days. Tripura produced a few nationally successful players in swimming. Ganesh Naha, an international swimmer of India belonged to Tripura state. He created history by crossing English Channel in the year 1998 and the Gulf of Torrunous in 1999. Chaiti Debbarma is the first tribal girl in India and only swimmer of North East



## Introduction

India who successfully crossed 26 Kilometer distance of Gulf of Torrunous in 2000. Rati Ranjan Dhar is the first swimmer of Tripura who took part in International Swimming Tournament. He finished in second position in the Indo-Srilanka Palk Swimming Tournament in 1969. Samir Barman, a boy of Tripura represented India disabled swimming team in Para-Olympic. Apart from them few more swimmers represented Tripura swimming team in various national levels. They are: Budhaji Rajkumar (1970), Ashokjit Rajkumar (1970), Dharmabir Jamatia (1990), Bhakta Sadhan Jamatia (1970), Bishnu Debbarma (1970), Dulal Debbarma (1970), Tapas Debbarma (1970) Ehintamani Jamatia (1990), and Jagatmani Jamatia (1990). in girls category Himadri Debbarma (1970), Nitambini Jamatia (1990), Punam Debbarma (1990), Sushita Debbarma (1990), Niral bala Jamatia (1990), Jayanti Jamatia (1990), Anjana Jamatia (1970), Sunita Rani Jamatia (2000), Anip lali Jamatia (2000), and Purnima Jamatia (2000) from female category to have represented the Tripura swimming team from time to time. So the future of swimming in Tripura seems bright provided there are enough infrastructural facilities.

### 1.14 Judo

Judo is a form of unarmed fighting mainly using throws, joint locks, strangles and immobilizations. It is distinguished from the various forms of wrestling by its underlying principles of judo. This means that victory is gained by apparently yielding to the opponent's force, not by directly opposing his strength with others own. A smaller and weaker but skillful man can thus defeat a physically superior opponent (Monika Arora, 2005).

Judo is now practiced in almost every country of the world. Judo techniques are divided into three categories: tachiwaza (standing techniques), newaza (ground techniques) and atemiwaza (vital point techniques). Within these three categories are many sub-divisions that encompass the whole periphery of judo technique. Tachiwaza is also known as nagewaza (throwing techniques). Atemiwaza is derived from jiu-jitsu, is practiced only for self-defense and is prohibited in competition (Peter Lewis, 1990).

Judo is an unarmed combat sport. It is comparable in many ways with boxing and classical forms of wrestling, but has many advantages over these sports. Particularly losing favour is boxing because of the risk of brain damage and disfiguration, coupled with this is the fact that one of the objectives of the sport is to hurt one's opponent (George Glass, 1977).



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Judo's long road to the Olympics is an intriguing tale of the effect; western values on world society in the twentieth century. When Jigoro Kano created judo in 1882 with the opening of his small eight-mat dojo in Eishoji Temple in Tokyo, which he called kodokan Judo, it was an activity designed to forge the physique and spirit of young men. In many ways, Kano's idea of judo was a composite of two ideals. The first was inherent in the name he gave this activity. The Japanese concept of 'do' encompassed the principle of a 'path' or way to or greater understanding of life both for an individual and for the general benefit of mankind. The second idea was close to the idealized image of the Greek man. Kano was highly educated and aware of the ancient Greek tradition which admired wrestlers, archers and swordsmen. In short, the spirit could be honed by physical as well as mental skills (Nicolas Soames and Roy Inman).

It has been said that judo is one of the very new sports where, after twenty years of active involvement, it is possible to go for a competition and still see something totally new. Sometimes it is just a minor adjustment to a grip or an entry which is nevertheless sufficient to bring to life a technique previously written off as old fashioned and easily stopped. Sometimes, it is the combination of something old with something new or it could be a question of the cycle of fashion, with people forgetting defence and counters to some old throws that were toppling our judo grand fathers. More rarely, it is a real innovation, which sets in train a series of new ideas based on the same theme (Roy Inman, 1987).

Apparently and understandably, the beginning of Judo in India is shrouded in mystery. The first definite written reference of judo coaching available in Kodokan refers that Gurudev Rabindarnath Tagore arranged demonstration and coaching of Judo at Santiniketan in 1929 by Mr. Takagaki, a Japanese Judo coach in India. This unforgettable, historical and marvellous union of outstanding personalities in two different fields with the formation of the special poem, on judo has been written by none other then Gurudev Rabindarnath Tagore himself.

#### 1.15 Yoga

The literal meaning of the word 'yoga' is 'yoke'. It means for uniting the individual spirit with the universal spirit, or God. The word 'yoga' is derived from the roots of Sanskrit 'Yuj' which means to join, to attach, to bind, and to yoke, and to concentrate on one's attention. It also means union. Yoga is the true union of our will with the will of God (Ajmir Singh, 2013).



## Introduction

The origins of yoga have been speculated to date back to Pre-Vedic Indian traditions; it is mentioned in the Rigveda, but most likely developed around the sixth and fifth centuries BCE, in ancient India's ascetic and sramana movements. The chronology of earliest texts describing yoga-practices is unclear, varyingly credited to Hindu Upanishads and Buddhist Pāli Canon, probably of third century BCE or later. The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali date from the first half of the 1st millennium CE, but only gained prominence in the West in the 20th century. Hatha yoga texts emerged around the 11<sup>th</sup> century with origins in tantra.

Yoga gurus from India later introduced yoga to the west, following the success of Swami Vivekananda in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the 1980s, yoga became popular as a system of physical exercise across the Western world. Yoga in Indian traditions, however, is more than physical exercise; it has a meditative and spiritual core. One of the six major orthodox schools of Hinduism is also called Yoga, which has its own epistemology and metaphysics, and is closely related to Hindu Samkhya philosophy (<https://en.wikipedia.org> dated 08-11-2016).

In the state of Tripura, yoga was introduced slowly but it made a steady progress with the passage of time. Nandita Banik, Tanusree Majumder, Purnajita Sen, Susmita Saha and Krishadhan Das from Tripura representd India yoga team in World Yoga Championship and various prizes. Payali Majumder and Sabok Das participated in Asian Yoga Championship and secured multiple madels. Subham Chakraborty and Shelly Debnath were judged best of the best yoga players in India in 2015. In December 21<sup>st</sup> 2015, Chief Minister Manik Sarkar addressing a function organised in connection with a state-level yoga competition at Agartala, Tripura, have announced to introduce yoga as a subject in schools from class one to class eight from 2016 academic year. All schools under a block would be made into a cluster for teaching yoga." The state's school education and sports and youth affairs departments has already drawn up an action plan for this particular purpose, the chief minister said. He urged the yoga associations to help the government in making the plan a success. Another developmental step took place by the ICFAI University Tripura, by offering post graduate diploma in yoga with the aim of preparing high quality future for yoga teacher, yoga researcher, yoga trainer, and yoga therapist of our state's youth as well as the country as a whole. This course will cover entire important limbs of Yoga.

Recently yoga and meditation techniques are widely used almost in every individual and team games. All the professional players of different sports disciplines are introduced yoga and meditation as integral part of their training



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

scheduled for enhancing the concentration level where the longer playing duration is involved like soccer, cricket and so on. Let us now have a look at team games and sports, in which soccer is an emerging one.

#### **1.16 Soccer**

The popularity of football throughout the world today is almost unrivaled by any other sports. A game that started life over 2000 years ago is now played by millions all over the world. The earliest mention of a primitive form of football is the game of Tsu Chu played by Chinese warriors of the Han Dynasty 2100 years ago. Variations spread east and west, to Japan and Indo-China and then filtered through to Italy. The Romans brought their version of the game, called Harpastum, to England during their Conquests. English football's early days are not well recorded, although we do not know the game was being played in Derby and Chester as early as A.D. 217, and that the game was played by students at Oxford in 1303. Indeed the game, played by large mobs of players, was so rough, that, it was at one time considered dangerous and Edward II tried to ban it in 1314, but without success. It was not until the early 1800s, when the game was taken up by the public schools and universities, that football developed into a game of discipline and fair play. Gradually clubs were formed and in October 1863 the sports was organised in to the football association, which drew up a universal code of rules for the regulation of the game of football. By 1921, the Third division had been set up, but it was not until the 1958-59 season that the clubs of the four divisions were arranged as they are today. It was British soldiers, sailors, engineers and even priests who exported football through the world from the 1860s onward. They introduced it to countries as far away as Brazil and Russia and as close at hand as Denmark. So popular did the game become, that in 1904 FIFA was founded. The most famous football tournament played today is of the World Cup. European, South-American and Asian countries, who had treated it as a science, bringing to football new ball skills and tactics; varying the pace of the game to confuse opponents. Players have to learn from the innovation of the other countries, and evolve a new style of tactics and strategy (D.C.Lal, 2007).

Football is the most popular and interesting sports among the population of all age categories of Tripura. The football field is full of spectators during the football matches. Recently state government has been trying to generate numbers of football players of international standard. The state government is also setting up a Football Academic patronised by ONGC officially declared on 11<sup>th</sup> September



## Introduction

2012. ONGC Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) Sudhir Vasudeva met Tripura Chief Minister Manik Sarkar in New Delhi and discussed about setting-up of the Football Academy. The aim of this academic is to boost sport in the northeastern region.

Few football players who hold high the Tripura flag in national and international level. They are: Karnendu Debbarma from Tripura represented Indian School Football team in Asian Football Tournament in 1997; Gulti Chowdhury was the first women football of Tripura who represented Indian Football team in Asian Football tournament in 2005 and Indian Senior Women team in 2007. Apart from above few footballers were dominated the football field are: Arjun Debbarma (1970), Subrata Debbarma (1970), Sanjib Debbarma (1980), Dharandra Choudhary (1980), Dhabal Debbarma (1980), Ranjit Das (1970), Bimal Roy Choudhary (1970), Abdul Matin (1970), Dipak Chakraborty (1970), Dilip Saha (1970), Gouranga Ghoshmi (1970), Chandan Ghosh (1980), Muslumidin Sarkar (1980), Gulam Mustafa (1980), Rajesh Roy Choudhary (1980), Pankaj Deb (1980), Gukul Roy (1980), Abu Taher (1990), Karnendu Debbarma (1990), Arjun Ali (1990), Nandan Narayan Jamatia (2000), Badal Debbarma (2000), Nil Dhorgi Jamatia (2000), Pervez Bhuya (2016). In female categories Ranuka Jamatia (1980), Nayan Debi Jamatia (1990), Muhani Jamatia (2000), Kabita Jamatia (2000), Ruma Debbarma (2000), Sudha Debi Jamatia (2000), Kalpana Debbarma (2000). At present in female soccer Tripura have extraordinary talent that is none other than Laxmita Reang who represented the India female soccer team in China in 2016. The new generation is more enthusiastic to achieve higher performance like Laxmita Reang.

Government of India recently announced new sports scheme that is known as 'Khelo India'. Under this scheme Government of India apple to all youth to participate in games and sports activities for nation pride as well as healthy mind and healthy body. The concept of games and sports brought in India by East India company by playing cricket among them and gradually spread all over India. Lets have a look a brief history of cricket.

### 1.17 Cricket

Early cricket was at some time or another described as "a club striking a ball (like) the ancient games of club-ball, stool-ball, trap-ball, stop-ball". Cricket can definitely be traced back to Tudor times in early 16<sup>th</sup> century England. Written



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

evidence exists of a game known as creag being played by Prince Edward, the son of Edward I (Longshanks), at Newender, kent in 1301 and there has been speculation, but no evidence, that this was a form of cricket (Jitendra Kumar Thakur, 2013).

The word 'cricket' itself has come to mean in the English language "Good Sportsmanship". It is in that spirit that cricket or indeed any game, should be played. We play to win of course and try out utmost to do so, but even more than that we play cricket to maintain the high standard of sportsmanship said Jawaharlal Nehru (L.N.Mathur, 1967).

In cricket there is an essential nature born of the very wrap and woof of the game which comes close to and is more intimately expressive of the finer attributes in human character it self (L.N.Mathur, 1967).

Cricket is one of the most popular and richest in history of all ball games, there is no record available which shows when and by whom cricket was started in England. It is essentially an English game. Old work shows that it is as old as 13<sup>th</sup> Century (E.B.Aibara, 1970).

Research shows that "Creag" was the name of a game played in the year 1300. "Creag" was short name for "Creage". Also "Creage" is very close or "Cricee" or "Cric". The selection term for a very crooked stick and in the game bat were originally curved (Alan Lee, 1980).

The game eventually developed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century with underarm bowling, curved bat and a wicket of two feet wide and one feet high with a whole in the ground between the stumps ( R.G.Goel, 1975).

In earlier days cricket was predominantly a game of royal people. The Maharajas played during their leisure time. So people had no idea or very little idea about the actual demands of the game. But today with the advancement in technology in every sphere of life, cricket has gone common while dresses to track-suits and from royal cricket grounds to scientific gymnasiums. A good cricketer needs not only a shroud and balance planning but also strong physiological potential (D.Alan Dobbins, 1977).

Today Cricket is considered as an athletic activity, in Cricket the demands of optimum physical fitness have increased. The level of performance is affected by the level of specific physical fitness. By achieving optimum level of physical fitness sportsman enhances his sports performance. Coaches and Cricket Managers have been constantly employed for incorporating different training



## Introduction

methods to improve the performance and to determine the superiority of one method to the other. The methods found successful are being included in the training schedules so that players can attain optimal performance.

There are various departments in cricket i.e. Batting, Bowling, fielding and no other takes precedence over the other, they are all of course of equal importance. The objective in any cricket match is to score as many run as possible, but equally important is to take wickets and to keep your opponent scoring rate down.

Kumar Shri Ranjit Singh was the first Indian who played for the English cricket team. A few Indians played as members of the English cricket team while India was under British rules but India made its debut as a Test-cricket-playing - nation in England in 1932 led by C.K.Nayudu (Kulvinder Singh Bagga, 2014). The team's first series as an independent country was in 1948 against Australia. After the independence the country started the journey in cricket by winning the numbers of matches in world level. For the last few decades Indian cricketers have been dominating over the globe. India produced bunches of cricket players in international standard and most of them made remarkable contribution in cricket. Here we mention few names like C.K.Nayudu, Vijay Hazare, Vinoo Mankad, Bishan Singh Bedi, Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, Sourav Ganguly, Rahul Dravid, Sachin Tendulkar, Mahendra Singh Dhoni, Virat Kohli and so on.

In 1949-50 Maharaja Kumar Kirit Bikram Kishore, who acquired Cricket knowledge in London during studies, used to organize Cricket-nets in the palace compound during his vacation period at Agartala. Obviously at that time the game was limited to Royal family members and high officials. Perhaps, the first ever competitive match was organized by Maharaja of Tripura during that period between Maharaja's team (HHK XI) against Comilla XI (from the than East Pakistan) under the captaincy of late Jogesh Chakroborty, Ex-Minister of Tripura. This was the beginning of popularization of Cricket in this State. In the year 1960 first Cricket Tournament, namely Tapan Memorial, was organized by Tripura Sports Association. During the period there was no separate Association for Cricket or other games. Tripura Sports Association organized tournaments of different games. In the year 1968 Tripura Cricket Association was formed separately and Cricket game got momentum in the State. In the year 1976 Tripura became an Associate member of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. In 1984 Tripura was promoted to full member of the Board. After that Tripura cricket association with the collaboration of state government speededup the work to spread the cricket all over the state. Many of state players represented



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

national and international cricket team. Rajesh Banik and Tushar Saha, boys of Tripura represented Indian Junior Asian Cricket in 2000 in Malaysia and Junior World Cup Cricket Tournament in England in same year.

In games and sports, the state of Tripura made remarkable position in country. The youth of Tripura, especially tribals are showing excellent performance in certain games and sports. State government, government agencies and private sectors are working together to promote the games and sports in all over the state. They all are trying to establish new infrastructures for all sports. To keep the youth in right direction and utilize their potential the state government in 1972 formed Tripura sports council along with sports organization, sports administrators and sports personalities. The aim of council is to up-lift the sports infrastructures and development of sports in the state. Recently state government and sports council jointly formed centre of excellence (COE) with an aim to train talented players.

#### **1.18 Government Policy**

As per notification no. F.6(2-44)/DYAS/96(L-2), dated 27<sup>th</sup> November, 1997 issued from Education Department, Government of Tripura, there is an existing Sports and Youth Affairs Policy where in 2.2 clause, identification of sports talents has been given importance. But it has not been mentioned that research-projects should be encouraged. The sports-related research projects must be incorporated.

In clause 2.7, in the aforementioned policy, there is provision for strengthening of coaching and training but such coaching and training facilities are extremely inadequate, particularly in remote areas. The government should be more sincere in implimentating the policy otherwise, nurturing sports talent would be mere word-play.

#### **1.19 Objective of the Study**

The following objectives of this study have been mentioned below:

1. To know the present status of the tribal players in different competitive sports.
2. To mapping the sports talents of different tribal communities in competitive sports.
3. To identify the various traditional indigenous sports of various tribal communities of Tripura.

### 1.20 Meaning and Delineation of the Terms

#### 1.20 (a) Sports

The word "SPORTS" occasionally denotes a break of nature, usually it refers either to a pleasant pass time or some what hazardous recreation or to some one who is prepared to face during challenge or willing to take a chance.

Sport is an institutionalized competitive activity that involves vigorous physical skills or use of relatively complex physical skills by individual's participation, motivated by a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic factors.

The precise definition of what separates a sport from other leisure activities varies between sources. The closest to an international agreement on a definition is provided by Sport Accord, which is the association for all the largest international sports federations (including association football, athletics, cycling, tennis, equestrian sports and more), and is therefore, the de facto representative of international sport. Sport Accord uses the following criteria, determining that a sport should:-

- √ have an element of competition
- √ be in no way harmful to any living creature
- √ not rely on equipment provided by a single supplier (excluding proprietary games such as arena football)
- √ not rely on any "luck" element specifically designed into the sport

They also recognize that sport can be primarily physical (such as rugby or athletics), primarily mind (such as chess or go), predominantly motorized (such as Formula 1 or powerboating), primarily co-ordination (such as billiard sports), or primarily animal-supported (such as equestrian sport).

The inclusion of mind sports within sport definitions has not been universally accepted, leading to legal challenges from governing bodies in regards to being denied funding available to sports. While Sport Accord recognizes a small number of mind sports, it is not open to admitting any further mind sports.

There has been an increase in the application of the term "sport" to a wider set of non-physical challenges such as video games, also called e-sports, especially due to the large scale of participation and organized competition, but these are not widely recognized by mainstream sports organizations.



## **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

### **1.20 (b) Competition**

A situation in which someone is trying to win something or be more successful than someone else: competition for jobs is intense, there's a lot of competition between computer companies, and the two companies are in competition with each other (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org> dated 25-05-2016).

There are opposing views on the necessity of competition as a defining element of a sport, with almost all professional sport involving competition, and governing bodies requiring competition as a prerequisite of recognition by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or Sport Accord. Other bodies advocate widening the definition of sport to include all physical activity. For instance, the Council of Europe includes all forms of physical exercise, including those competed just for fun. In order to widen participation, and reduce the impact of losing on less able participants, there has been an introduction of non-competitive physical activity to traditionally competitive events such as school sports days, although moves like this are often controversial.

In competitive events, participants are graded or classified based on their "result" and often divided into groups of comparable performance, (e.g. gender, weight and age). The measurement of the result may be objective or subjective, and corrected with "handicaps" or penalties. In a race, for example, the time to complete the course is an objective measurement. In gymnastics or diving the result is decided by a panel of judges, and therefore subjective. There are many shades of judging between boxing and mixed martial arts, where victory is assigned by judges if neither competitor has lost at the end of the match time.

### **1.21 Benefits of Sports**

#### **1.21 (a) Personal Development**

Whether teens compete in team sports or engage in more individualized activities, all high school sports are fundamentally designed to help teens develop stronger personal and interpersonal skills and talents. Athletics offers teens a physical outlet to exert their troubles, anger, and emotions. As hormones alter teens' moods and thoughts, competition fosters an opportunity for teens to interact with fellow peers, coaches, and mentors, while helping them understand their own abilities and talents. When children and teens participate in group



## **Introduction**

competitions and activities, they learn skills that apply to opportunities both on and off the playing field. Through competition, teens establish a solid work ethic that values practice and rewards determination. Teenagers enhance skills in self-reliance and team interaction, and develop new structures of self-motivation, discipline, and personal responsibility.

### **1.21 (b) Physical Fitness**

While teens competing in sports are certainly exposed to opportunities to enhance their personal and social development, athletes competing in public school sports also expand their physical abilities and fitness levels. Today's teens are exposed to an array of entertainment avenues that may foster laziness, such as television, video games, and other media devices, but the traditional experience of sports, exercise, and kinesthetic activities help boost teens' minds and bodies. Involvement in sporting activities keeps children moving and engaged physically, vital for their overall health and wellbeing. During these formative high school years, teenagers' bodies grow and change constantly, and participation in sports can help teens learn how to manoeuvre and adjust to their changing body and physical abilities. In addition, a teen's hormones and chemical makeup are constantly in flux. Involvement in sports can actually help the body produce more positive chemicals, such as endorphins and adrenaline, which creates more stable moods, positive feelings of happiness, and decreased feelings of depression or sadness (<http://www.public.school.review.com> dated 12-05-2016).

### **1.22 Significance of the Study**

Human behaviour has undergone radical changes in the last few decades due to the implementation of scientific and technological advancements. Even tribals too have been influenced by these changes especially in respect to their interest. From the very beginning to recent age tribals have rich cultural, traditional and indigenous activity. Still nearly all the communities are peacefully and systematically sustaining their rich cultural and traditional activities but the youths of different communities are gradually going away from their rich indigenous activities due to the implementation of various science and technologies and shifted from traditional sports to modern purposive competitive sports. Therefore, an attempt will be made by the investigator for mapping the competitive sports talent and indigenous sports of different communities of Tripura. At this point, the present study will be signified by the following points:-



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

- √ The study will help to the people of Tripura to know the present status of the tribal players in different competitive sports.
- √ The study will help the different tribal communities to realizing their present existences in the field of sports.
- √ The study will be helpful in many ways to the government authorities for knowing the pros and cons of tribal players and thereby to take up proper implementation for up- lifting the desired standard in different sports.
- √ The worth of the study is to mapping the sports talents of different tribal communities in competitive sports.
- √ Further, the result of the study may be helpful to the sports authorities and sports administrators to evaluate and to understand the status and accordingly, to take appropriate steps in connection to competitive sports and indigenous sports in the state.
- √ The study will help to the tribal players by making their profiles and their services may be utilized for the upliftment of different games in this state.
- √ Further the study help to the people of India by knowing various traditional indigenous sports of various tribal communities of Tripura.
- √ The study will help to conduct further research on these areas to gather more information.

### **1.23 Methodology**

Under the methodology section: the selection of subjects, sampling technique, research instrument, administration of instrument and collection of data and statistical technique applied for analyzing the data are described.

### **1.24 Selection of Subjects**

For the purpose of the study, a total number of one hundred (100) state and national level tribal players of different sports disciplines were selected. These participants were selected by taking the consent of them and their coaches to participate in this study. The entire subjects were selected from the North-Eastern state of Tripura only. Tribal players belonging to different age-categories were selected from different sports disciplines.

## Introduction

### 1.25 Sampling Technique of the Study

For understanding the various features of the study, the purposive sampling technique was employed in drawing the samples and selected samples were treated as the subjects of my study.

### 1.26 Research Tool

In order to justify the objectives of the study, research tools were prepared. The questionnaire covered all the sectors, about the players, parents, coaches, equipments, facilities, infrastructure, training, school support, guidance by others and the financial assistance. In evolved questionnaire 30 questions on games & sports and other related areas with five point likert scale have been employed. Whether you agree or disagree with each statement by ticking (✓) where applicable using the following code: Strongly agree (05), Agree (04), Uncertain (03), Disagree (02) and Strongly disagree (01). The questionnaire was prepared in consultation with the experts. With most care and seriousness for the purpose, taking into consideration the maximum coverage of the area of the field concerned with relevant aspect needed for the study, so as to get maximum worthwhile and meaningful response from the subjects, the questionnaire was designed. Further the construction and arrangement of the questions was made in such a logical way that the sequence and coherence in the response statement would be readily available in an orderly manner which in turn may serve as a yardstick for determining problems. Attempts were made to make the questions simple, clear and relevant; leaving no room for ambiguity or vagueness. The evolved questionnaire blue print are given below:

**Table-1**  
**Questionnaire Blue Print**

Contents	Weightage
Performance related	04
Facility related	07
Coach related	08
Training related	04
School support related	03
Other area related	04



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

Further, to make the sportsman profile of different sports discipline interview and other secondary method was employed to collect the relivent information.

#### **1.27 Administration of Tool and Collection of Data**

In order to ensure participation and to minimize the risk of concentration disruption, an evolved questionnaire was used. The questionnaire has two sections. The first section consists of general information of the players and second section consists of players performance, sports facilities (talent identification programs, financial assistance, equipments, infrastructure), coaches, training, school support and others (parents, friends, society and diet). The questionnaire was administrated in their respective sports centres. First, the instructions were given to all the subjects by the researcher that read each statement and then tick (✓) the appropriate number. There is no right or wrong answer, do not spend too much time on any one statement, but choose the appropriate number that describe your feelings.

Procedure of the filling the questionnaire was explained to the participants by the investigator before the administration of the test. Written informed consent forms were collected from all participants and confidentiality was emphasized. All the data collection took place with in 20 to 30 minutes where the participants completed the evolved questionnaire.

#### **1.28 Statistical Analysis of Data**

A statistical analysis were used to address the purpose of this study. The data collected through questionnaire were computed and data were analysed by percentile method.

# 2

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Sincere efforts have been made by the research scholar to locate literature directly and indirectly related to this study. The relevant studies found from various sources which the research scholar has come across are cited below:

**2.1 Vishal Deshpande, Sagar Kulkarni and N.Ravi Kumar (2015)** studied the speed ability among the urban and tribal boys players of the Aurangabad city and tribal areas of Nasik district and their age between 16-18 years. The urban samples for the present study are randomly drawn from novice athletes who are practicing at SAI west zone center, Aurangabad. The tribal samples are randomly drawn from the tribal regions of the Nasik district. A total of 50 (urban 25 and tribal 25) players were selected. AAHPER 50 Yard Dash Test for Boys were used to collection of the data. Mean, Standard deviation and T-test is employed for inferential statistical analysis. The mean score of the urban and tribal players for the 50 yard dash running is 7.18 and 5.96 respectively. The standard deviation of the urban players is 0.538. The standard deviation of the tribal players is 0.412. To study whether the observed difference in the mean scores of the said test is significant or not, t- test is used at 0.05 level of significance. The obtained t- value 8.957 at 48 degree of freedom is significant at 0.05 level of significance. this confirms that the mean difference differs significantly. Hence it is evident that the significant difference exists between the mean scores of the urban and tribal players for speed ability. It was hypothesized that there is no difference in the speed ability among the urban and tribal players. As per the results drawn after the statistical treatment, there exists significant difference between the urban and tribal players in the speed ability. The speed ability of the tribal is far better than the urban players.



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

**2.2 Huang Hui-Chuan (2014)** studied on smangus tribe as an object, an investigation through qualitative methods the results showed that the formation of sport tourism products, mainly with the natural environment and indigenious tribal lifestyle and habits, providing active sport tourism conditions of participation, coupled with the tribal tourism development necessary to provide hořpitality service. In marketing terms need to match the theme; there is a high degree of well-known attractions, in order to attract tourists to come to tribes. Based on the above findings, this result is not only given to the development of sports tourism other tribes reference, but also to the relevant recommendations for future researchers.

**2.3 Sanjayakumar S. Awati (2014)** examined to improve the mass of students and give them as much health struggle and stamina as possible to unable physical education is the process by which changes on the individual or brought about through his movement experience physical education is the some of the changes in the individual caused by experience centred in motor ability. The purpose of the study is found out the comparative analysis on physical fitness of Rural and Urban high school students. This study will help coaches and physical education teachers in selecting the good players. This will help physical education teachers and coaches in preparing training programme. This will lead to success in future planning. This will reveal which of the two groups possess better physical education. The result of the study will help to students to participate in sports and game. The result of the study will give the clear idea about physical fitness of the rural and urban boys.

**2.4 Yogesh kumar Agrawal and Ashish Kumar Diwan (2014)** compared competitive behaviour between tribal and non tribal male archers. To conduct the study, 30 state level tribal male archers (Ave. age 23.24 yrs.) were selected as sample. Another set of 30 state level non-tribal male archers (Ave. age 24.22 years) were also selected for the present study. Random sampling method was used for selection of subjects. The selection of subjects was done from the state of Chhattisgarh. Competitive behaviour of the selected subjects was assessed by Competitive Behaviour Scale prepared by Yadav (1995). Results reveal that degree of competitive behaviour was found to be significantly higher amongst non-tribal male archers as compared to tribal male archers. On the basis of results, it was concluded that competitive behaviour in male archers is influenced by their tribal-non tribal belongingness.



**2.5 Erik C. Taylor, Mark E. Moore, Cody Logan Chullen and James E. Zemanek Jr. (2014)** explored the significance of tribal behavior within the soccer supporters groups, the significance of roles among group members, and the influence of the community on the consumption habits of members through conducting an ethnographic examination of American soccer consumers. Social identity, field-capital and tribalism theories were tested through ethnographic, non-participant observation. Three US-located supporters groups of English Premier League soccer teams were studied through Internet-based social networks, particularly discussion forums. Results showed that, people join tribes not only as means of identifying and self-actualization but also as a form of socializing. Additionally, membership status was implied to influence consumption of specific brands; and soccer supporter groups were suggested to be unserved market segments that possess rich potential for the corporate market if adroitly cultivated. Implications, limitations and direction for future research were also discussed.

**2.6 Ajay Y. Karkare (2012)** compared fundamental motor skills among tribal and non-tribal players. Eight hundred tribal and non-tribal players (i.e. 200 each from tribal boys, non-tribal boys, tribal girls and non-tribal girls) were selected as subjects for the purpose of the study. The selected tribal players (boys and girls) have been selected from different schools of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. Non-tribal players (boys and girls) were selected from different schools of urban areas of Vidarbha region. To find out motor skills, the test prepared by Johnson was used. To find out difference between the groups one way ANOVA technique was used. Result revealed that tribal players and non-tribal players differed significantly on all the items of motor skill test.

**2.7 Arvind Bahadur Singh (2012)** find out the relationship between selected motor fitness variables and skill performance of tribal women handball players. The study was conducted on 30 (thirty) women basketball players randomly selected as subject from the players undergoing training camps at Pt. Ravi Shankar University Raipur, (C.G). Guru Ghasidad University Bilaspur, (C.G). Sarguja University, Ambikapur (C.G). Skill performance as independent variables were passing, defensive and dribbling. Motor fitness variables involved were speed, explosive power, agility, cardio-respiratory endurance and flexibility. Defensive ability, passing ability, speed shot shooting ability and control dribbling ability was assessed by AAHPERD Basketball test battery (1984). The test selected for assessing motor fitness variables were speed by 50 meter run, explosive jump by sergeant jump, agility by (6x10meter) shuttle run cardio-respiratory endurance



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

by 12 minute run/walk test and flexibility by sit and reach test. To find out correlation between selected motor fitness variables to skill performance of tribal handball player Pearson Product Moment Correlation method was used. The result showed that defensive ability had positive correlation with speed and agility whereas explosive power, cardio-respiratory endurance, and flexibility had a negative correlation. The passing ability had a negative correlation with speed & agility and a positive correlation with explosive power, cardio respiratory endurance, and flexibility. The skill of dribbling had a positive correlation with speed and agility, a negative correlation with explosive power and was insignificantly correlated to cardio respiratory endurance and flexibility.

### **2.8 Dharam Singh Meena, Arvind Kumar and Rakesh Kumar (2012)**

investigated the comparison of health related physical fitness components between tribal and non-tribal sports persons of inter university level of Rajasthan state. 200 sports persons of Govt. & private colleges were going to act as samples/subjects for this particular study. Out of these 200 subjects, 100 subjects were tribal and 100 subjects were non-tribal. The age group of tribal and non-tribal sports persons was limited to 17 to 25 years. These subjects were selected through the random sampling technique ten from each govt. & private colleges. A total of 20 sports persons (10 tribal and 10 non-tribal) were selected from each college for this study, an attempt has been made to compare physical fitness components namely strength, flexibility, co-ordinative ability (shuttle run, speed, cardio vascular endurance (12 minute run). The data was analyzed and compared by using statistical procedures in which arithmetic mean, standard deviation (S.D.), t-test are calculated with the help of AAHPERD Youth Fitness Test. In this particular study it was found that tribal sports persons were superior in strength, endurance, speed and co-ordinative ability but there was no significant difference on flexibility exists between the tribal and non-tribal sports persons.

### **2.9 Pedro Diomsio, Carmo Leal and Luiz Moutinho (2008)**

identified the existence of tribal behaviour in football fans and the impact of this tribalism on the consumption of brands associated with the club. The intention is not to recognize tribal relationships between fans and their club but to identify to what extent the fan commitment level can impact the preference for sponsor brands. Two focus groups were made with two distinct types of club supporters, namely the members of one supportive organized group and another with highly-devoted fans. Research questions posed in this study were mostly confirmed: football-



## Review of Related Literature

devoted supporters have a kind of cult with their club and it is possible to distinguish several distinct fan typologies varying with the level of fan commitment. The associative behaviour of football fans is influenced by affiliation through the need for social recognition, socialization and symbolism. The study also reveals that devoted fans assume an effective knowledge of club association with some brands but they do not manifest an effective preference towards them. The main limitation refers to the restricted research scope, i.e. one country, one club and one supporting associative group. Managerial implications are related to the club needing to maintain an open channel with supporters. Sponsor brands should also develop a long-term strategy and support another sport besides football. This paper provides exploratory research in an area of great popularity, relating tribal behaviours with brand strategies which involve millions of euros all over the world.

**2.10 C. D. Agashe and Ajay Karkare (2003)** identified the difference of motor fitness between tribal and non-tribal sports person. 150 tribal boys (Av. age 15.53 yrs) and 150 non-tribal boys (Av. age 15.26 yrs), 150 tribal girls (Av. age 15.34 yrs) and 150 non-tribal girls (Av. age 14.02 yrs) are selected as sample. All tribal samples are selected from Krida Parisar of Chhattisgarh state. Modified JCR motor fitness test prepared by Cooper (1965) was administered to each subject. Results revealed that both tribal boys and girls were having significantly high speed and agility ( $p < 0.01$ ). In vertical jump tribal boys were superior. ( $p < 0.01$ ). No difference was found on this dimension in tribal girls and non-tribal girls. Regarding chin-up tribal boys showed significantly more strength compared to non-tribal boys ( $p < 0.01$ ), but surprisingly non-tribal girls were superior in chin-up item compared to tribal girls. Results indicated that tribal boys and girls were much more fit than non-tribal boys and girls in motor fitness.

**2.11 Chandan Manna (2002)** to analyse and compare the tribal and non-tribal boys in some selected personality factors. Eighty tribal boys from Jhargriam of West Bengal and same number of non-tribal boys from center of the same state were selected as subjects. The subjects were within 10 to 12 years of age. Bengali version of Porter and Cattle's children personality questionnaire (cpq) was used to analyse the fourteen personality factors of the subjects. The raw scores were converted to sten scores. The data were statistically analysed for testing difference between two means by 't' test. Results revealed that the subjects of the tribal group were more mild obedient, and submissive. The non-tribal group appeared to be more intelligent, serious, restrained, zestful, but careless.



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

**2.12 Devi (2000)** conducted a comparative study of physical fitness and psychological traits of tribal and non-tribal high school students on a sample of 1200 drawn from high altitude. Fleishman physical fitness test battery was used for the purpose. She concluded that :-The tribal (boys and girls) were found superior in explosive strength than the non-tribal (boys and girls). The non-tribal (boys and girls) were better in extend flexibility than the tribal (boys and girls). The tribal boys were found superior in agility and dynamic flexibility to the non-tribal boys. The non-tribal boys were better in endurance than the tribal boys. The tribal girls were better in speed and endurance than the non-tribal girls. The non-tribal (boys) of lower altitude were better in dynamic flexibility than the non-tribal boys of higher altitude.

**2.13 S. Chaturvedi (1999)** found high creative tribal to be warmhearted intelligent, emotionally stable, excitable, enthusiastic and self controlled than the low creative.

**2.14 P. Chatterjee, D. Jana and S.P. Jana (1997)** studied on hand muscle strength, endurance capacity of hand muscles, speed and agility power have been studied in 200 tribal and 200 non-tribal students of 10 different age groups. To facilitate the study, the two consecutive classes of age groups are bunched together to represent one age sub-group of 40 (forty) subjects. They were selected from schools and colleges of Midnapore District, West Bengal. Result revealed that both the Hand grip strength and hand muscle endurance under age groups (13-14) and (15-16) was significant in tribal's in respect of the non-tribal's. No significant changes was recorded in 50-yard dash and shuttle run tests, excepting the age groups (17 -18) and (19-20) where non-tribal's were superior to tribal's students.

**2.15 Vijayalakshmi (1996)** to conducted a comparative study of intellectual abilities of tribal and non-tribal students and she concluded that the socio-economic status influence not only the physical setting but also the intelligence process. Thus, the socially intelligence behavior could be product of the socio- economic status to which individual belongs.

**2.16 Chatterje Dhara and Pal (1995)** conducted a study on compared physical performance and body dimension between tribal and non-tribal school students. In the present investigation, body dimension and sports performance ability

#### Review of Related Literature

statistically significant at 0.05 level of confidence. But in the remaining five test items i.e. 50 meter dash, 600 meter run/walk, sit-ups, shuttle run and standing broad jump, the performance of none of the groups was found, statistically significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

**2.24 Manorma Mehta**, to compared physical fitness of tribal and non-tribal school girls of Indoor Division. She used six physical fitness tests items of AAHPER Physical fitness test. The results showed that tribal girls were better in arm strength, abdominal strength and agility but non-tribal girls were better in their explosive strength and endurance.



## Review of Related Literature

of tribal and non-tribal boys were evaluated. The study was conducted on 35 school boys (age range 14 to 17 years) selected from tribal and non-tribal population. Different anthropometric dimensions, e.g. height, weight of hip, arm girth, thigh girth, calf girth chest girth of the boys were measured. To evaluate their sports performance different tests, viz. broad jump, shuttle run, push up, flying start and hamstring looseness were performed. Results showed that there was significant difference in body dimension between tribal and non-tribal boys except for weight, arm girth and thigh girth. Tribal boys showed significantly better sports performance abilities than that of non-tribal students. The broad jump score and push up score were found to be significantly correlated with calf girth and arm girth respectively. It was concluded that a sports talent search programme should be undertaken among the tribal boys.

**2.17 A.S. Chandel (1993)** conducted a comparative study on physical fitness, physiological and anthropometrics variables between the tribal and the non-tribal 260 tribal and 220 non-tribal students were selected to act as subjects of the study. AAHPER Youth Fitness Test Battery consisting of six test items i.e. sit ups, standing broad jump, 50 yard dash, shuttle run, 600-yard run/walk were used to measure physical fitness of the subjects. Selected physiological parameters such as pulse rate, blood pressure, and hemoglobin were measured and some anthropometrics measurements were also undertaken. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) A significant difference in mean score of anthropometrics variables was found in favour of the tribal. They were found heavier in weight, better in height, possessing broader shoulder, wider chest cavity, bigger hip, thigh and calf circumferences. 2) The tribal were found superior in all aspect on physical fitness variables as significant mean difference was found in their favour in sit ups, standing broad jump, shuttle run, 50 yard dash, 600 yard run/walk. Hence, it could be safely concluded that the tribal were superior in speed, agility, and endurance than their counterparts. 3) The tribal were superior to non-tribal in physical fitness, cardiovascular endurance and anthropometrics measurements.

**2.18 Haider Khanna Banerjee (1987)** to concluded in his study that in such sports events where strength is the determinant factor, the tribal students if find opportunity may prove to be better performance than the non-tribal students and hence they may be provided with proper training and other factors to come up at the national level.



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

**2.19 Ray and Khanna (1987)** conducted a study on tribes and non-tribes with emphasis on socio-economic status on performance. They concluded that tribes were socio-economically backward than non-tribes. But tribes were superior in strength and cardio respiratory endurance capacity than non-tribes.

**2.20 N. D. Joshi (1984)** made a study on socio-cultural and educational constraints of Adivasis in Kerala. According to him "The tribal children who attended the ordinary schools were below average in studies and above average in sports and cultural activities". He found out that the major reasons for discontinuation of students were the parental ignorance of education, involvement in work, lack of interest in studies and failure in examinations.

**2.21 Maity (1983)** conducted a study to compare physiological and physical fitness variables between tribal and non-tribal high school students of Murekatha Nehru Bidya Bhawan shown in Midnapur district of West Bengal. The subjects chosen for the study were between the age of 14-17 years. It was observed that tribal students were significantly superior in peak respiratory flow rate and speed endurance and anaerobic power than non-tribals.

**2.22 Umesh Chandra Saha (1980)** compared the selected physical fitness variables and anthropometric measures of tribal and non-tribal students of 63 Tripura. They were tested with selected item of AAHPER youth fitness test i.e. 50 yard run, 40 yards shuttle run and 600 yards run/walk and selected anthropometric measurements i.e. chest girth, height, weight, upper arm girth, thigh girth and calf girth. In all tests and measurements, the composite mean scores of tribal students were higher than their non-tribal counterparts but none of the differences in the means were found statistically significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

**2.23 Bijay Krishan Ray (1979)** conducted a study to compare the physical fitness of the tribal and the urban students in Tripura. He administered the AAHPER youth fitness test on sixty tribal and sixty urban students studying in MBB College, Agartala. Their age ranged from 16 to 20 years. The mean difference between the physical of urban and tribal students was not found statistically significant at 0.05 level of confidence. It was found that urban students were better in pull ups and soft ball throw for distance and their performance was



# 3

## ANALYSIS OF DATA AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY

### 3. Analysis of Data

The statistical analysis of data of players of different sports using has been presented in this chapter. The data related to the players performance, parents, coaches, equipments, facilities, infrastructures, training, school support, guidance by others and financial assistance have been examined by percentile method.

#### 3.1 Findings

Findings of the study 'on players' performance, parents, coaches, equipments, facilities, infrastructure, training, school support, guidance by others and the financial assistance have been presented below and data related to this have been presented in the tables - 2 to 31.

Table-2

#### 3.2 Passion for sports

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	86	86
Agree	04	14	14
Uncertain	03	00	00
Disagree	02	00	00
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

### Analysis of Data and Results of the Study

Result of the study reveals that in response to first question, 86 % of players have shown passion for their respective sports and 14 % of players normally agree it. None of the players has been found that to have no passion in sports.

**Table-3**

#### 3.3 Dream to improve the desire sports skills

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	88	88
Agree	04	10	10
Uncertain	03	01	01
Disagree	02	00	00
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

It can be observed from table-3 in response to second question that 88 % of players strongly agreed and only 10 % of the players normally agreed that they dream to improve the desired sports skills. Apart from that result 01% of players uncertain and strongly disagree with response to second question. We can conclude that these players are not interested to learn sports skills.

**Table-4**

#### 3.4 Interested in watching sports event

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	83	83
Agree	04	12	12
Uncertain	03	02	02
Disagree	02	03	03
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

It can be noticed minutely from table-4 in response to third question that 83 % of players said that they are watching the sports event for improving their skills. Only 12 % of players agree that they have the interest. But 02 % of players show uncertainty and 03 % of players show no interest to watch the sports event.

**Table-5**

#### 3.5 Current performance status (Self evaluation)

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	08	08
Agree	04	22	22
Uncertain	03	07	07
Disagree	02	48	48
Strongly Disagree	01	15	15
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

When answering the fourth parameter, 48% of the sports persons said that their performance did not match up to the national standard and 15 % strongly opined that their performance lagged far behind of national standard. It indicated that they require more improvement in training and coaching aspect. 08 % of players felt that their performance was up to the mark and 22 % believed that they were close to national standard. In this category most of the players are medal holder of our state. Remaining 07 % players could not say anything about their performance. All the players demand more scientific modules of training and coaching plan must be implemented for improving the performance.

**Table-6**

#### 3.6 Availability of sports talent identification programs

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	51	51
Agree	04	24	24
Uncertain	03	13	13
Disagree	02	06	06
Strongly Disagree	01	06	06
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

### Analysis of Data and Results of the Study

It can be observed from the table-6 that in response to fifth question, 51 % of players strongly agreed and 24 % of players agreed that the sports talent identification programme were available. 13 % of players could not say any thing in this regard. In strongly disagree and disagree category, a total of 06 % of players said that such type of programmes were not available.

**Table-7**

### 3.7 Financial support

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	25	25
Agree	04	15	15
Uncertain	03	06	06
Disagree	02	39	39
Strongly Disagree	01	15	15
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

Result of the study reveals that in response to sixth question 25 % and 15 % of players respectively agreed and strongly agreed that the state authority is providing the financial support in term of scholarship, stipend, cash prize, awards and many more. 06 % of players could not say any thing. 39% and 15 % of players said that they did not avail the facilities.

**Table-8**

### 3.8 Sufficient standard sports equipments in the sports centre

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	14	14
Agree	04	17	17
Uncertain	03	11	11
Disagree	02	44	44
Strongly Disagree	01	14	14
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

In response to seventh question 44 % of players from different sports discipline opined that sufficient standard equipments were not available in sports centres. 14 % of players strongly disagreed with the same view. 11 % of players could not say any thing in this context. 14 % and 17 % of players respectively strongly agreed and agreed that they have the standard equipments and they duly use it.

Table-9

#### 3.9 Availability of standard sized ground

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	20	20
Agree	04	14	14
Uncertain	03	13	13
Disagree	02	13	13
Strongly Disagree	01	40	40
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

While responding to eighth question maximum players (40%) strongly disagreed and 13 % disagreed in respect of standard size ground available. 13 % of players said that they could not say any thing in the context. 20% and 14 % of players respectively strongly agreed and agreed that they availed the standard size play field.

Table-10

#### 3.10 Equipment for measuring physical, physiological, psychological and social attributes

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	57	57
Agree	04	18	18
Uncertain	03	16	16
Disagree	02	03	03
Strongly Disagree	01	06	06
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

It can be observed from the table-10 that in response to ninth question, 57 % and 18 % of players were in the side of strongly agree and agree. 16 % of the players were not in position to say any thing. 03 % and 06 % of players disagreed and strongly disagreed in connection to this statement.

**Table-11****3.11 Sports facilities accessible**

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	31	31
Agree	04	64	64
Uncertain	03	02	02
Disagree	02	01	01
Strongly Disagree	01	02	02
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

In response to tenth question, most of the players agreed and strongly agreed (64 % and 31 % respectively) in connection to sports facilities easily accessible for them at coaching centres. Very few percentage i.e. 01 % and 02 % of players respectively disagreed and strongly disagreed that they were not in position to access the facilities and 02 % of players did not have any idea in this regard.

**Table-12****3.12 Sports equipments**

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	42	42
Agree	04	50	50
Uncertain	03	03	03
Disagree	02	04	04
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Result of the study reveals that, 42 % strongly agreed and 50 % agreed that the using sports equipment in different sports discipline are standard. 04 % disagreed and 01% strongly disagreed over the statement. 03 % of the respondents remained non-committal.

**Table-13**

#### 3.13 Availability of coaches

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	42	42
Agree	04	32	32
Uncertain	03	03	03
Disagree	02	14	14
Strongly Disagree	01	09	09
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

It appears from the table-13 in response to twelvth question that, 42 % of players strongly agreed and 32 % agreed that adequate number of coaches / physical instructors were available in different coaching centres. 03 % of players responded that they could not say any thing. 14 % of respondents responded that they strongly disagreed and 09 % of respondents disagreed in this context.

**Table-14**

#### 3.14 Minimum qualification for coaching

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	69	69
Agree	04	22	22
Uncertain	03	03	03
Disagree	02	05	05
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

In response to thirteenth question majority of players strongly agreed (69%) that their coaches had the knowledge of coaching. 22 % of respondents also agreed the same. 03 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 05 % of players disagreed and 01 % strongly disagreed in connection to the topic.

**Table-15**

**3.15 Coaches' knowledge of training and competition strategy**

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	76	76
Agree	04	21	21
Uncertain	03	01	01
Disagree	02	02	02
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

The statement of fourteenth number question analysis reveals that the large percentage (76%) of players strongly agreed with the fact that coaches had the knowledge in training and competition strategy. 21 % players also agreed the same. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal. Only 02 % of players disagreed in connection to the statement.

**Table-16**

**3.16 Demonstration the fundamental skills by coaches**

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	58	58
Agree	04	38	38
Uncertain	03	02	02
Disagree	02	02	02
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Result of the study reveals that major portion of respondents strongly agreed (58 %) and agreed (38 %) in the context of demonstrating the skill by the coaches during the coaching. 02 % of the respondents remained non-committal and same percentage of players disagreed.

**Table-17**

#### 3.17 Coaches' knowledge of technical and tactical aspect

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	69	69
Agree	04	25	25
Uncertain	03	04	04
Disagree	02	02	02
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

Against sixteenth statement 69 % of the players of different sports discipline strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 04 % were uncertain, 02 % disagreed. Less percentage of players told that coaches were not technically and tactically sound.

**Table-18**

#### 3.18 Coaches' training plan before practice

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	32	32
Agree	04	62	62
Uncertain	03	03	03
Disagree	02	03	03
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

It can be observed from the table-18 that 32 % strongly agreed and 62 % of players agreed in consideration of training structure plan before practice. 03 % of the respondents remained non-committal. Only 03 % of players disagreed in connection to the statement.

Table-19

### 3.19 Use of physical, physiological, psychological measuring techniques by the coach

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	28	28
Agree	04	49	49
Uncertain	03	21	21
Disagree	02	02	02
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

It can be observed from the above table that 28 % and 49 % of players strongly agreed and agreed respectively. 21 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 02 % of players disagreed in connection to this statement.

Table-20

### 3.20 Coaches encouragement

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	66	66
Agree	04	32	32
Uncertain	03	01	01
Disagree	02	01	01
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

The analysis of data in response to nineteenth question states that, 66 % and 32 % of players from different sports discipline strongly agreed and agreed that their coaches encouraged them for improving the performance. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 01 % of players disagreed with the statement.

**Table-21**

#### 3.21 Participate in sports every week

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	59	59
Agree	04	40	40
Uncertain	03	00	00
Disagree	02	01	01
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

The table-21 indicates that maximum number (i.e. 59 % and 40 %) of players were engaged in every day practice to improve the performance. Only 01 % of players were not involved in practice regularly.

**Table-22**

#### 3.22 Involved in training programme

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	57	57
Agree	04	42	42
Uncertain	03	00	00
Disagree	02	00	00
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

### Analysis of Data and Results of the Study

The table-22 indicates that maximum percentage (57 % and 42 %) of players were engaged in training programme created by the coaches for improving their performance. Only 01 % of players strongly disagreed that they were not involved in training programme.

**Table-23**

#### 3.23 Training schedule to improve skill perfection and accuracy

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	50	50
Agree	04	48	48
Uncertain	03	02	02
Disagree	02	00	00
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

In response to twenty second question, 50 % and 48 % of players from different sports discipline strongly agreed and agreed that different types i.e. endurance, strength, speed, flexibility and coordination training schedules were used to improve the skill perfection and accuracy. Only 02 % of the respondents remained non-committal.

**Table-24**

#### 3.24 Sports influencing the attitude

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	57	57
Agree	04	39	39
Uncertain	03	02	02
Disagree	02	02	02
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

It appears from the table-24 in response to twenty third question that maximum percentage i.e. 57 % of players strongly disagreed and 39 % agreed that participation in sports influenced their attitude. 02 % of players responded that they could not say any thing in the context. 02 % of players disagreed with this context.

**Table-25**

#### 3.25 Providing opportunities by the school

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	46	46
Agree	04	50	50
Uncertain	03	00	00
Disagree	02	01	01
Strongly Disagree	01	03	03
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

The analysis of data in response to twenty four question speaks that, large percentage of players i.e. 46 % strongly disagreed and 50 % agreed that school is always ready to provides opportunity for participating in state and national level competitions. 01 % players strongly disagreed and 03 % disagreed in connection of the statement.

**Table-26**

#### 3.26 School encouragement

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	54	54
Agree	04	43	43
Uncertain	03	01	01
Disagree	02	01	01
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

### Analysis of Data and Results of the Study

Result of the study reveals that major portion of respondents strongly agreed (54 %) and agreed (43 %) respectively in the context of school encouraging the players for improving performance. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal and same percentage of players strongly disagreed and disagreed.

**Table-27**

#### 3.27 Participating in sports and games interferes the study

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	32	32
Agree	04	58	58
Uncertain	03	02	02
Disagree	02	07	07
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

It can be observed from the above table that 32 % strongly agreed and 58 % of players agreed that sports & games interfere their study. 02 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 07 % and 01 % strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively in connection to this statement.

**Table-28**

#### 3.28 Parents encouragement

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	64	64
Agree	04	34	34
Uncertain	03	01	01
Disagree	02	01	01
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

The analysis of data in response to twenty seventh question states that large percentage of players i.e. 64 % strongly agreed and 34 % agreed that parents encouraged time to time. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 01 % of players disagreed with the statement.

**Table-29**

#### 3.29 Friends encouragement

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	31	31
Agree	04	56	56
Uncertain	03	04	04
Disagree	02	08	08
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

The analysis of data in response to twenty eight question reveals that most of players i.e. 31 % strongly agreed and 56 % agreed that friends encouraged time to time for uplifting performance. 04 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 08 % disagreed and 01 % of players strongly disagreed with the statement.

**Table-30**

#### 3.30 Proper nutritional diet

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	23	23
Agree	04	67	67
Uncertain	03	05	05
Disagree	02	04	04
Strongly Disagree	01	01	01
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

It can be observed from the above table that 23 % strongly agreed and 67 % of players agreed that they took proper nutritional diet. 05 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 04 % and 01 % strongly disagreed and disagreed in connection to this statement.

**Table-31**

### 3.31 Appreciation from society

Contents	Weightage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly Agree	05	47	47
Agree	04	46	46
Uncertain	03	04	04
Disagree	02	03	03
Strongly Disagree	01	00	00
Total:		100	100

Source: Field survey

The analysis of data in response to thirtieth question unearths that most of players i.e. 47 % strongly agreed and 46 % agreed that they received appreciation from the society. 04 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 03 % of players disagreed with the statement.

### 3.32 Discussion of Findings

Based on findings, the present study concludes that the players of different sports disciplines have sports attitude and dream, but they do not reach to the national standard of performance. Our coaches have knowledge in technical, tactical aspect but more scientific training and coaching modules are required. In sports stepwise, progressive and scientific as well as systematic planning are needed. Compared to other countries, we are lagging behind in this and therefore, we should be steadfast in implementing these here too. Sports talent identification programme exists but unsystematic and biased attitude hamper the implementation process. Financial support is there in terms of scholarship, stipend, cash prize, awards and many more. Lack of standard ground and sports equipments deter the players performance and it is the one of the prior reasons that maximum



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

number of players could not reach national or international level. Coaches have knowledge in every aspect of the game but more professionalism coaching attitude should be develop. Short term training and coaching courses are required for coaches to update themselves in modern training and technology used in sports. Players are involved in training, but lack of enthusiastic approach in training and coaching is hampering their performance. Sports change the attitude of the players. School are always ready to provide support to the sportsmen for participating in competition and so on. Maximum number of players believe that study interferes in their practice adversely. Players believe that practicing games and sports mount pressure among the players which can have impact on the studies. Parents and friends encourage to the players from time to time to uplift their performance. It seems that support from the family and society is also not encouraging to improve their performance. Regarding the nutrition, they take proper diet. Moreover, majority of players belong to lower socio-economic strata and consequently their family members pressurize them to concentrate on earning money. That is the reason, a large percentage of group drop-out from the games and sports after attaining certain age. Regarding the society support, the players receive appreciation from the society.

# 4

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 Summary

The contemporary world has emerged to be much extra concerned about sports. The sports culture has grown very strongly in the mind of each and every individual in the society. Sportsmen and spectators are very clear about the value, importance and effects of sports, therefore it is hardly an individual who has been left out of its impact. At the present time, winning the competition is a matter of national prestige as each nation strives to win. Few countries are trying to project the superiority of their political and social systems through achieving higher position in the field of sports. They bring name, fame and laurels for their countries and raise their prestige high in the world.

For the purpose of this study, a total number of one hundred (100) state and national level tribal players of different sports disciplines were selected. Tribal players belonging to different age categories were selected from different sports disciplines. The purposive sampling technique was employed in drawing the samples and selected samples were treated as the subjects of my study.

In order to justify the objectives of the study research tool were prepared. In evolved questionnaire consisting of 30 questions on games & sports and other related areas with five point likert scale has been employed. Whether you agree or disagree with each statement by ticking (✓) where applicable using the following code: Strongly agree, Agree, Uncertain, Disagree and Strongly disagree. The evolved questionnaire was administered in their respective sports centres.



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

The data connected to the players performance, parents, coaches, equipment, facilities, infrastructure, training, school support, guidance by others and financial assistance have been examined by percentile method.

In response to first question 86 % of players have shown passion for their respective sports and 14 % of players normally agree it. None of the players has been found that to have no passion in sports.

In response to second question 88 % of players strongly agreed and 10 % of players normally agreed that they dream to improve the desired sports skills. Apart from that result 01% of players are uncertain and strongly disagree with response to second question.

In response to third question that 83 % of players said that they watch the sports event for improving their skills. Only 12 % of players agree that they have the interest. But 02 % of players show uncertainty and 03 % of players show no interest to watch the sports event.

When answering the fourth parameter, 48% of the sportspersons said that their performance did not match up to the national standard and 15 % strongly opined that their performance lagged far behind of national standard. 08 % of players felt that their performance was up to the mark and 22 % believed that they were close to national standard. Remaining 07 % players could not say anything about their performance.

In response to fifth question, 51 % of players strongly agreed and 24 % of players agreed that the sports talent identification programme were available. 13 % of players could not say any thing in this regard. In strongly disagree and disagree category, a total of 06 % of players said that such type of programmes were not available.

In response to sixth question 25 % and 15 % of players respectively agreed and strongly agreed that the state authority provides the financial support in term of scholarship, stipend, cash prize, awards and many more. 06 % of players could not say any thing. 39% and 15 % of players said that they did not avail the facilities.

In response to seventh question 44 % of players from different sports discipline opined that sufficient standard equipments were not available in sports centres. 14 % of players strongly disagreed with the same view. 11 % of players could not say any thing in this context. 14 % and 17 % of players respectively strongly agreed and agreed that they have the standard equipments and they duly use it.



### Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

While responding to eighth question maximum players (40%) strongly disagreed and 13 % disagreed in respect of standard size ground available. 13 % of players said that they could not say any thing in the context. 20% and 14 % of players respectively strongly agreed and agreed that they availed the standard size play field.

In response to ninth question, 57 % and 18 % of players were in the side of strongly agree and agree. 16 % of the players were not in position to say any thing. 03 % and 06 % of players disagreed and strongly disagreed in connection to this statement.

In response to tenth question, most of the players agreed and strongly agreed (64 % and 31 % respectively) in connection to sports facilities easily accessible for them at coaching centres. Very few percentage i.e. 01 % and 02 % of players respectively disagreed and strongly disagreed that they were not in position to access the facilities and 02 % of players did not have any idea in this regard.

In response to eleventh question, 42 % strongly agreed and 50 % agreed that the using sports equipment in different sports discipline are standard. 04 % disagreed and 01% strongly disagreed over the statement. 03 % of the respondents remained non-committal.

In response to twelvth question, 42 % of players strongly agreed and 32 % agreed that adequate number of coaches / physical instructors were available in different coaching centres. 03 % of players responded that they could not say any thing. 14 % of respondents responded that they strongly disagreed and 09 % of respondents disagreed in this context.

In response to thirteenth question majority of players strongly agreed (69%) that their coaches had the knowledge of coaching. 22 % of respondents also agreed the same. 03 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 05 % of players disagreed and 01 % strongly disagreed in connection to the topic.

In response to fourteenth number question analysis reveals that the large percentage (76%) of players strongly agreed with the fact that coaches had the knowledge in training and competition strategy. 21 % players also agreed the same. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal. Only 02 % of players disagreed in connection to the statement.

In response to fifteenth number question, major portion of respondents strongly agreed (58 %) and agreed (38 %) in the context of demonstrating the skill by the coaches during the coaching. 02 % of the respondents remained non-committal and same percentage of players disagreed.



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Against sixteenth statement 69 % of the players of different sports discipline strongly agreed, 25% agreed, 04 % were uncertain, 02 % disagreed and less percentage of players told that coaches were not technically and tactically sound.

In response to seventeenth number question, 32 % strongly agreed and 62 % of players agreed in consideration of training structure plan before practice. 03 % of the respondents remained non-committal. Only 03 % of players disagreed in connection to the statement.

In response to eighteenth number question, 28 % and 49 % of players strongly agreed and agreed respectively. 21 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 02 % of players disagreed in connection to this statement.

In response to nineteenth question, 66 % and 32 % of players from different sports discipline strongly agreed and agreed that their coaches encouraged them for improving the performance. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 01 % of players disagreed with the statement.

In response to twentieth question, it has been seen that maximum number (i.e. 59 % and 40 %) of players were engaged in every day practice to improve the performance. Only 01 % of players were not involved in practice regularly.

In response to twenty first question it has been seen that maximum percentage (57 % and 42 %) of players were engaged in training programme created by the coaches for improving their performance. Only 01 % of players strongly disagreed that they were not involved in training programme.

In response to twenty second question, 50 % and 48 % of players from different sports discipline strongly agreed and agreed that different types i.e. endurance, strength, speed, flexibility and coordination training schedules were used to improve the skill perfection and accuracy. Only 02 % of the respondents remained non-committal.

In response to twenty third question maximum percentage i.e. 57 % of players strongly disagreed and 39 % agreed that participation in sports influenced their attitude. 02 % of players responded that they could not say any thing in the context. 02 % of players disagreed with this context.

In response to twenty fourth question, large percentage of players i.e. 46 % strongly disagreed and 50 % agreed that school is always ready to provide opportunity for participating in state and national level competitions. 01 % players strongly disagreed and 03 % disagreed with the statement.



### Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

In response to twenty fifth question, major portion of respondents strongly agreed (54 %) and agreed (43 %) respectively in the context of school encouraging the players for improving performance. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal and same percentage of players strongly disagreed and disagreed.

In response to twenty sixth question, 32 % strongly agreed and 58 % of players agreed that sports & games interfere their study. 02 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 07 % and 01 % strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively in connection to this statement.

In response to twenty seventh question, large percentage of players i.e. 64 % strongly agreed and 34 % agreed that parents encouraged time to time. 01 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 01 % of players disagreed with the statement.

In response to twenty eighth question, most of players i.e. 31 % strongly agreed and 56 % agreed that friends encouraged time to time for uplifting performance. 04 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 08 % disagreed and 01 % of players strongly disagreed with the statement.

In response to twenty ninth question, 23 % strongly agreed and 67 % of players agreed that they took proper nutritional diet. 05 % of the respondents remained non-committal. 04 % and 01 % strongly disagreed and disagreed in connection to this statement.

In response to thirtieth question, most of players i.e. 47 % strongly agreed and 46 % agreed that they received appreciation from the society. 04 % of the respondents remained non-committal and 03 % of players disagreed with the statement.

### 4.2 Conclusions

Depending upon the statistical analysis, discussion of the findings, critical understanding and interpretation of the findings, the investigator would like to offer the following conclusions:

1. The players have the attitude to achieve higher performance level in their respective sports.
2. It seems that players have the aim to learn different sports techniques or skills which directly enhance the performance.
3. The players are strongly dedicated and are trying to emulate the ideal skills of their heroes.



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

4. The players require more improvement in training and coaching aspect.
5. Scientific modules of training and coaching plan must be implemented for improving performance.
6. Standard and modern training equipments are required in most of the sports centres. Few sports disciplines have standard equipments and some sports performance do not require equipments.
7. Most of the sports coaching centres do not have standard quality of sports ground or play field.
8. The sports experts or coaches are using physical, physiological, psychological and social attribute measuring equipment but within their capacity and knowledge. There is room for improvement here.
9. The coaches or experts make their own training plan. As a result players succeed to put up national level performance.
10. lack of enthusiastic approach of participating in training and coaching by the players hampers the performance.
11. The players feel that involvement in sports generate pressure and consume time as a result of which study is effected.
12. Parents, coaches, school and society support to introduce their ward is not enough as yet.
13. Majority of players belong to low socio-economic strata consequently the family members pressurize them to concentrate on earning money instead of participating in games and sports.

Tripura is not matching its sports performance with its fast growing population, yet we are hopeful that in coming days our state will be podium finisher at the national and international level because of the way it is performing in its socio-economic growth. Apart from that our state sportsmen giving hope that they have the potential and talent in various sports discipline and they become pride of our state by participating in national and international podium.

### 4.3 Recommendations

Depending upon the findings and captious understanding, the researcher would like to offer following recommendations:

1. Sports for all must be mandatory in school and college level.
2. Maximum number of competitions must be conducted and follow-up system must be incorporated.
3. Separate committees with sports specific experts may be formed for talent identification and identification must be done on the basic of physical, physiological and psychological point of view in grassroot level. Mass level participation is a must for talent identification.
4. Specific coaching camps must be organised for uplifting the performance of the players.
5. Special attention must be given to all the national players by the authority, especially in sub-junior category.
6. Drop-out from the games and sports after attaining certain age must be reduced.
7. It is also strongly mentioned here that the coaches require more advanced and scientific equipments to train their players so that national or international standard performance can be achieved.
8. Every year sports-specific workshops or clinics must be conducted.
9. Short term training and coaching courses are required for coaches.
10. Coaches must participate or attend scientific coaching and training programmes in side or out side the state.
11. Implementation of sports training, sports bio-mechanics and sports psychology disciplines in games and sports.
12. Number of standard grounds and equipments should be provided to the players and coaching centres.
13. All sports and youths related schemes must be properly implemented.
14. Special attention should be given on making sporting culture in the state of Tripura.



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

15. A sports academic is required, so that the sporting talent may be retain in the field of sports even after the completion of their studies. This is important because sporting talents discontinue their sporting activities after the completion of their education due to lack of guidance.
16. Job opportunity must be created for the players for those players who have made significant achievement in national and international level.
17. Intensive system for coaches should be implemented for producing extraordinary players in national and international standard.
18. Depth research work is required from various angles of tribal players.

# 5

## INDIGENOUS GAMES AND SPORTS

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### 5. Introduction

Sports plays a vital role in social and cultural functions and the importance of it can hardly be exaggerated. The contribution of sports towards the overall welfare of the human society may be capsuled. Sports provides ample and healthy means for recreation and relaxation of human mind and body. It also provides opportunities for social interaction thereby fostering peace and understanding among different people, nations, races and religions. Apart from this it provides healthy and socially acceptable opportunities for the people and nations to compete against each other thereby touching heights of excellence of human endeavour and attainment. Participation in sports activities creates physical fitness among the people and this physical fitness is the sum total of five motor abilities namely strength, speed, endurance, flexibility and coordination which are the basic prerequisites for human motor actions. Various sports fun activities directly or indirectly improve the physical fitness level of an individual.

Traditional sports and games are 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 cultural awareness. UNESCO works to preserve, promote and develop TSG, and to ensure that they form an integral part of national and development strategies. These will all enhance our end-goal of sport for peace and development. Moreover, traditional games and sports reflect on different cultural expressions, and create a bridge between cultures for a better mutual comprehension.



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

Many aboriginal people see the traditional indigenous games as a strong indicator that their culture can survive. In this way traditional games are not only helping aboriginal youth to get physically fit but also inspiring older members of the indigenous community. Traditional aboriginal games were not only played by children, some games involved only men and boys, even old men, while in other games everyone was allowed to participate (<http://www.creativespirits.info> dated 18-03-2016).

### **5.1 Traditional Games and Sports of Tripura**

Tripura is a north eastern state of India. This state comprises of only 0.3% of India's total population. The people of this state are very fond of traditional games and sports. The state government also promotes the traditional sports and works for its development. Tripura is one of the north eastern states of India and is having nineteen communities. The state is comprised of many tribal and non-tribal societies. All of these have their own culture, language as well as games and sports. People are expressing their strength; intelligence and power through games and sports. Some of those societies are Tripuri, Halam, Noatia, Lusai, Jamatia and so on. Everyone have their individual games and sports.

### **5.2 CHAKMA COMMUNITY**

The Chakma, also known as the Daingnet people, is an ethnic group concentrated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. Today, the geographic distribution of Chakmas is spread across Bangladesh and parts of northeastern India, western Burma, and diaspora communities in Yunnan Province South West China USA, Canada, UK, France, South Korea, Japan and Australia. Within the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Chakma are the largest ethnic group and make up half of the region's population. The Chakma are divided into 46 clans or Gozas. They have their own language, customs and culture, and profess Theravada Buddhism. The Chakma Royal Family is one of the major Buddhist royal houses of South Asia.

#### **5.2 (a) Origins**

Chakmas are Tibeto-Burman, and are thus closely related to tribes in the foothills of the Himalayas. The Chakmas are believed to be originally from Arakan who later on immigrated to Bangladesh in around fifteenth century, settling in the Cox's Bazar District, the Korpos Mohol area, and in the Indian states of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tripura. Their few indigenous games are described below:



### 5.2 (b) Ghila Khara

This is the most popular game among the Chakma youths. It is generally played during the Bizhu festival by the boys and girls. In this regard it is worth mentioning here that there are the vivid descriptions of playing this typical game in the folk ballad of the chakmas, named "Radhamon-Dhanpudi Pala". It became the most popular game to the youths of chakmas through the ages. This game is played with large bean-like seed of thick, woody creeper (Botanical name-*Entada Scandens*). This bean-like seed is called 'ghila' by the chakmas. But in some items of the same game the boys used the wooden or horn-made ghila in lieu of this indigenous seed. The game is generally played in an open field or in a large courtyard in group wise. It has different kinds of items of game like—1. Chondi Khara, 2. Tagal Khara 3. Jhum khara, 4. Biyong Khara 5. Nokkkruk Khara etc. Among these all items of games only the 'Chondi Khara' & 'Tagal Khara' are played by both the boys & girls. The other items are exclusively for the boys only due to its hard technique. Every item of game is codified with respective rules & regulations & directed with different stages or steps. The players should go through or cover up all the stages in order to complete the game and to decide victory or defeat.

### 5.2 (c) Nadeng Khara

'Nadeng' is a spinning top made of hard wood. This playing implement is two sided tops, but one side has longer top. This longer top is spun with a thin rope. And holding the rope in its one edge the spinning top is to be filled on the ground. Then, naturally the game or the spinning top will start spinning. Now, with another game which is also spun with the rope have to throw targeting to hit the earlier one for stopping its spinning. The one who can stop the spinning earlier is considered as the winner.

### 5.2 (d) Kani-Dola-Mela-Meli-Khara

'Kani-dola' means a ball made of cloths. And 'mela' means throwing. With this ball one should hit the other by throwing it. There are two parties in this game. Each party consists of 10 to 12 boys of course, there is no fixed number of players at all. As per the rules of this game the two groups stand to the opposite direction of each other within the distance of 20 to 25 feet. In the middle point there is a straight mark on the ground which is called 'gang' (river). Then the first party will be selected for throwing the ball. A player of second party will come forward on the said 'gang' area to face the game. One player of the first



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

party then will hit at his best with the ball by throwing it over the body of him. The said player of the second party who has come to face the ball will try to save himself from touching the ball on his body. If the thrower of the first party is able to touch him by throwing the ball, then this player of second party will be the prisoner of the first party. On the other term, the second also gets chance for throwing the ball. If they are able success to hit a player of first party then their fellow play mates will be freed from the prisonment of first party. By this way, gradually one party of this game will be nil in their numbers of players. Obviously, this party will be treated as defeated and the other is the winner.

### **5.3 GAROS COMMUNITY**

The folk games and sports of the Garos of Tripura play an important role in forming their social habits. Generally, most of their games are played in the month of Agrahayana and Pous (December-January). Of course, some of the games are played in the rainy season. Their folk games and sports are similar to those of the people of other communities living in their neighborhood in many ways. Upto a certain age both boys and girls play together but with adolescence segregation takes place. There is no guide or organized institution to train the children with the rules and regulations of these games and sports. The young children pick up these rules and regulations either through participation or observation.

#### **5.3 (a) Thumui Khalla (Hide and Seek)**

This game is played by two teams consisting of equal number of players on each side. First, the leaders of both teams decide which group will play first by drawing a kind of toss. In this test one of the players hold tea leaves including a leaf with a hole. And the leader of both the teams draw a definite number of leaves and the leader that gets the leaf with the hole will be seekers while the other party will be hiding. The game is played within a definite area & when they make the 'khuk' sound the other party begins to search them out. The searching party wins the game if they can find out all the hiding players. In case, they find out all the players except one the other party gives them a fixed time to find him out. If they fail, the other party wins the game.

#### **5.3 (b) Mughom Kaimuna Khalla (Blind Man's Bluff)**

It is a game of individual performance. In this game one of the players holds some leaves of a tree. The number of the leaves is equal to the number of players. In one of the leaves a hole is made. The players take these leaves one by



## Indigenous Games and Sports

one and the player who gets that leaf with the hole is made blind man's bluff. And his eyes are covered with a piece of cloth. He tries to catch the others who move around him uttering the word 'peng chuechuch'. If he can catch one and tell his name, the one caught has to act the blind man. The game continues.

### 5.3 (c) Khadi Khadi Gulla Chud Khalla

It is also a popular game. It is played by two groups with equal number of players in each group. The captains of both the teams decide which party is to play first through a toss. The winning team with its captain stands inside the circle drawn on the ground. The other team stands outside the circle. That inside dashes out and tries to reach a fixed spot, a goal. Those outside obstruct them. If a player while trying to reach the goal is touched by the player of the other party, he becomes 'dead'.

The captain singly or the group as a whole must score the goal in order to win. Sometimes the players who reach the goal successfully may come back, form a second 'station' like the first circle, transfer the captain and others there and make attempts to reach the goal. The station in this way can be moved forward with successful members towards the goal. The success of the game depends much on the cunning and ingenuity of the captain.

### 5.3 (d) Kut Kut Khalla

It is generally played by the girls. It is not a team game. All the players play individually. A court consisting of eight rooms is drawn on the ground. Now one of the players throws a Hani Midika Bia (the broken piece of an earthen pot) in one of the rooms & goes towards it limpingly & brings it back by pushing it with her toe-uttering the words 'Kut Kut' in single breath. In this way she throws hani midika bia in all the eight rooms on a single turn she gets another chance to complete it. In this game credit goes to that player who completes the round in the shortest time. If the hani midika bia drops out side or on the boundary lines of either the court or the inner rooms the player is disqualified for that chance. She is also disqualified if she falls down on the court or steps on the boundary lines.

### 5.3 (e) Tem Dam

This game is played between two groups consisting of equal numbers of players. Two sticks are required in this game. One is about one cubit long which is known as Dam, the other about four to five inches long which is called Tem. A toss decides which party will take the dam first. The player hits the tem with the dam & sends it flying. The tem lands at a distance. The distance is measured with



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

the dam uttering goya, dua, tena, chara, panja, soil, kodom and gud for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight. According to rule eight dams make a gud. Before starting of the game the numbers of guds to be played are fixed and the credit goes to the party that completes the target number of guds first. This game may be played in a different way also. Here at first, the tem is placed on a hole on the ground vertically. The player lightly hit on one end of the tem & as soon as it jumps up he hits it again. After this the dam is placed over the hole in lying position. Now the player of the arrival party picks up the tem & throws it aiming the dam. If it hits the dam the player becomes 'dead' or 'out'. If the tem misses, the player gets a point. The player is out or dead also when his team is caught in the air.

#### **5.3 (f) Lai Khalla**

Any number of players can take part in it. A player is declared lai through a kind of toss. The player who has become the Lai shows his hands to the rest of the players & asks 'what is this'? The others reply 'Ura', then he again utters 'saradin doura' (run all day long) & at once starts running to touch others. The other players run to avoid being touched by him. If a player is touched he becomes 'Lai' & he in his turn tries to make another player lie. In this way the game continues.


#### **5.3 (g) Putul Khalla (Playing with the dolls)**

This game is very popular among the children. In this game various types of dolls are made with clay & torn cloth pieces.

#### **5.3 (h) Bol Bipango Gachre Gachre Khalla (Monkeys on every tree)**

It is not a team game. It is a game of individual performance. In this game seven to eight players are required. First one player is made 'tiger' through a kind of tossing. For the purpose of tossing one of the players holds some leaves, the number of the leaves being equal to the number of players. One of the leaves has a hole in it. The players draw out a leaf one by one, & the player who gets the leaf with the hole has to act the 'tiger' & the rest of the players act the monkeys. The tiger stays on the ground within a circle. The monkeys climb up the tree & utter a rhyme while a tiger attempts to touch them. As soon as he touches any of the monkeys that monkey has to act monkey climbing up the tree. If any monkey becomes a tiger seven times his eyes are covered with a piece of cloth which is followed by another game.

### 5.3 (i) Experts of Garo Community's Games

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Photo
1	Santimayee Chirang	Phn-9862431740 Sabrum, South Tripura	
2	Sanjib Marak (Tripura Garo Union President)	Vill- Garo Colony, PO- Santirbazer, South Tripura	

### 5.4 JAMATIA COMMUNITY

Jamatia is one of the 21 scheduled tribes of Tripura state of India. They are mainly dwelling in the West Tripura and the South Tripura districts. They speak the language Kokborok which is of Tibeto-Burmese origin. There were 74,949 Jamatia people as of the 2001 Census.

#### 5.4 (a) Origin

Baba Gorja celebrations of the Jamatia Hoda. Jamatia clan is the third largest sub-tribe of among indigenous Tripuris, after the Tripuris (Debbarma), and the Reang sub-tribe in Tripura. The origin of the word Jamatia, in one opinion had derived from the word 'Jamat', which means collection or union of peoples. This later on became 'Jamatia'. It is to be noted that the people of this clan live in unity and remain concentrated in a particular place even today. According to other opinion Jamatia is conjugation of two Kokborok words, Jama, means tax and twiya means no need to pay. It is fact that the men of this clan were used to engage in Tripura royal force as soldier by the kings of Tripura during the rule of Manikya Dynasty. So the people of Jomatia clan were exempted to pay any tax by the king for their loyalty, service and sacrifice for the royal regime. Later on the people of this clan had been known as Jamatia. The Jamatias are physically very strong, stout, and courageous, muscular as a whole. This fact had led to induct them to royal force during kings' regime. It was evidently proved by the mighty rebel leader like Porikshit Jamatia who fought against the unjust oppression by king's corrupt officials.



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

### 5.4 (b) Jamatia Hoda

The Jamatia are also followers of traditional Tripuri religion like rest of the clans of Tripura. They worship the Goriamwtai the most, which is worshipped by all other clans. Goriam celebration of the Jamatias needs special mention and shall be dealt separately. Besides this, they worship the Mwtai Kotor, twima, and other gods of fourteen gods. The Jamatias were annoyed and agitated after the armed rebellion under the leadership of Porkshit Jamatia was brutally curved out. The Jamatias decided to leave the state en masse and migrate to neighbouring state. They were motivated to convert to Vaishnavism; since then, they had feeling of superiority and did not allow other clans to enter to their kitchen. They had stopped drinking wine, eating various meats, raising various live stocks like pigs, goats, hens, etc. altogether (<https://en.wikipedia.org> Jamatia on 10-05-16).

### 5.4 (c) Mailao- May-Sekmani

The game is only for female. All the female contestants will have to enter into the circle as soon as the judge whistles. 10 or more people can participate in this game. A bamboo or a wood will have to dig in this circle. One out of 10 contestants stands out of the circle. Rest of nine holds this digging bamboo or wood. Every one holds the waist tightly and sits one after one. Which one will be out & which nine will sit in the circle will be decided by the judge through toss or lottery. The contestant who is out will have to pull forcefully the other to make others out in time for the 2<sup>nd</sup> round. These rules are applicable for all the contestants. The contestant who can pull the other more than everybody in less time is declared as winner. This is how 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> positions are declared.

### 5.4 (d) Romor Normani

The contestants will have to stand near by the circle as soon as the judge whistles. 2 contestants can participate in this game. Every contestant will have to try to put a long bamboo stick on their chests to push the other contestant to go out from the circle. The game starts when the judge whistles for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time. Every contestant gets chance for 3 times & that contestant is declared as winner who is able to push 2 times out of 3.

### 5.4 (e) Hari

It is generally played in an open field or in a large courtyard. In this game first one team leader is selected. He then selects a Hari from among the players. It is not a team game and is played only by the boys. The selected hari tries to touch one of the players who run about to avoid him. The player he touches



## Indigenous Games and Sports

becomes Hari and now it is the new hari to make another player Hari. The play goes on like this. This is generally played in moonlit night. The fun of the game is running about to save oneself from becoming a hari. This is an outdoor game of Jamatia community.

### 5.4 (f) Matha

This is also a kind of Hari game. The only difference is that it is played only in water. The rules are the same. Here the Hari dives into water & tries to catch another player unaware from under the water & makes him Hari.

### 5.4 (g) Bagakana

This game is also like Hari with certain differences. Here the players have to remain in a limited area of a court. At first, the eye of a player is blind folded with a piece of cloth so that he can't see the other players. He tries to touch a player and the touched player then is blind folded & it is now his turn to touch other. The player goes outside the court to save himself is disqualified. This game is very popular among the girls.

### 5.4 (h) Kakwraymwng

Kakwraymwng means a play with dolls. It is also a very popular game among the little girls. In this game the little children make dolls with clay torn cloth pieces. There dolls really look very beautiful & indicate that their makers will be good artists in the future. The boys, particularly very young boys also take part in the doll games..But they use clay made dolls mostly. They also make toys, cows, buffaloes etc. The marriage of the dolls & their family life is the most attractive feature of this game.

### 5.4 (i) Maymwy Swngmwng

This is also a popular game with the children. The materials of this game generally are jackfruit leaves, old bottles or corcks, various types of flowers, wild fruits dried plants, sands etc. They make small houses with sand, leaves etc. One or two of them sit inside these houses. Then the game starts with their collected materials. In this game, they exchange curry with one another and invite other children to take curry. The game then switches over to wedding game called kaklaymanni where bride & grooms are selected. Then the wedding day is selected and the dolls marriage takes place. The ornaments of the bride are made of various flowers and creepers. At that time tins are beaten in the imitation of music party. The game ends with the marriage of the dolls.



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

### 5.4 (j) Dekhe Dere

This game is played in a dwelling house or in the verandha or in a cowshed. This is played in day time. There is no specific number of the players. The number of the players depends on the number of poles of the house, the verandha, or the cowshed. Only a player would be one to many. At the start of the game every player except one will be standing touching a pole which is called Nag. The one left out will go to each player and say Dekhe Dere (where to go?). They will reply Gala Ja (Go there). As he turns back the players will change their poles. This changing of poles is called Nagwlaymwng. The man without a pole will take this opportunity to hold a pole displacing an original occupant. The displaced player will now go & say Dekhe Dere & the game will go on like this.

### 5.4 (k) Mankha De Bamak (Bama)

This game is similar to hide & seek play. All the players except one will hide in secret places inside a house. One player waits outside. When all the players have hidden inside the house, the player standing outside utters the crammed speech 'Mankha Do'? (Are you ready?)

Then the players who have hidden will reply Malanha (ready) & the player who have not hidden will repeatedly utter the crammed speech makha do? When all the players have hidden & utter manlanhain a body, the player standing outside will enter the house to find out them. The player first searches out will accompany him in searching out all other hidden players, but will not help in searching out other players. In this way he will find out all the hidden players.

When a searcher fails to find out all the hidden players even after a long search, he is given a chance e.g. by giving him three possible places of the house to search. If he fails then he is taken to a place by one of the dead players who closes his (searcher's) eyes with his hands & utters the word— Day, day, Khara day—. Then the hidden player will come out & touch on this searcher's forehead with a sound & will hide again. The dead player then twists him slightly so that he can't detect the direction of the hiding player & then he is released.

The searcher again sets out to find out the hidden player. If he fails this time also after searching three to four possible places, his eyes are again closed by a dead player who utters the previous crammed words again. In this way the game is ended. This game is played in the afternoon.



#### 5.4 (l) Achiyng Jang

This game is played with little children to keep them amused so that they do not disturb their parents in their domestic work. In this game, certain old male or female members of the family sits with little children in a place. He stretches out his hand, his palm touching the ground. Now the children put their hands one on the other. Then the old person will utter a nursery rhyme & the hands of the children's sway rhythmically keeping time & remove their hands at once when the rhyme ends. The children are thus kept distracted. The rhyme is as follows:

Achiyagjang, Achiynjang, Maama taka Rajamanni, Gundak Eruwy Chaajamanni, Dang Khareyng Bauwy Tang ja Manni, Achu Burasa Dasa Wanjwy Bay. Haay Hin Hwnwy Kaguwy Ramale, Frutsa Birlangkha.

The rhyme is addressed to Achiyagjang, a kind of fish- O Achiyagjang, the chicken which my maternal uncle sent & which pecked at the chaff & perched on the top of the bamboo clump shooed away by grandfather who threw a dao to it uttering a Haay cry. And the bird flew away.

#### 5.4 (m) Sikram

There are two parties in this game. Each party consists of ten to twelve boys. Of course there is no fixed number of players in this game. One of the parties are called sikram. Both parties are to be the sikram at one time. The party that acts sikram has sticks in their hands as symbol of scythe. The players of the other party hide in a definite area & the group of sikram searches out then. The group of sikram hits on their shoulders with the stick gently which is the symbol of killing them. Now the other party becomes sikram & the game goes on.

It should be noted here that the kukis of Tripura are called sikram by the jamatias. There was a fight between the jamatias & the kukis at the time of bringing of the idol of Biyagwnang Garia from the kuki land. Perhaps this game is a reminiscent of that fight.

#### 5.4 (n) Sukuy Chwla

The sukruy game is a very popular game among the Jamatias since time immemorial. The rules & regulations of this game are very complex & interesting. The game, is played between two teams of 5 to 6 members in each team. There are different stages of this game. And each party has to go through all the stages in order to complete the game & to decide victory or defeat. Both chwlarang (boys) and the Bwrwyrag (girl) can play this game.



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Originally it was played with sukuy, the seed of a kind of plant (*mimosa scandens*) but now a days the girls play with the natural sukuy & the boys play with sukuy made of wood. These wooden sukuys are little bigger. The boys game consists of eleven steps. They are 1.Dan 2.Yachu 3.Falka 4.Karay 5.Mwkier 6.Fatwk 7.Suku 8.Fangchul 9.Kal 10.Khar & 11.Marang.

#### 5.4 (o) Bwrwyrag Sukuy

The rules & regulations of the bwrwyrag sukuy(the sukuy of the girls) are to some extent similar to chwla sukuy (males' sukuy) in many respects. The difference is mainly in respect of method of throwing of the sukuy. The girls cannot throw the sukuy as the boys do rising their legs. And while the boys play it in eleven stages the girls play it in thirteen stages. The team that completes the last stage first wins the game. The stages are: 1. Khukbuk 2. Chau 3. Yak Rap 4. Jantibara 5. Janti Kalak 6. Siring 7. Yakheyng 8. Sal 9. Suy 10. Chakaybara 11. Chakaykalak 12. Musal 13. Raytwy.

#### 5.4 (p) Aytwk Mwylak Twylak

The game is played by the children in the moonlit night in an open courtyard during any community festival or family festival like religious song, marriage etc. In this game a strong & stout boy is selected as the leader of a team & he is called Nany (grandmother). He sits in a place holding a pole tightly & the other players sit in a row each clasping the waist of the one before him tightly with his hands. Another player remains out but side of this row. He now comes forward with a stick & touches the hands of all the players of the row with the stick uttering the following rhyme: Aytwk Mwylak Twylak, Nandray Kha Mwya Kha, Faah Faah Nany Nany, Ana Bw Mwylak Thaysa Rajajadi

#### 5.4 (q) Experts of Jamatia Community's Games

Sl. No	Name	Address
1	Satish Chandra Jamatia	Killa Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati
2	Adaynya Basi Jamatia	Killa Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati
3	Ananda Jamatia	Killa Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati
4	Chaytinya Jamatia	Killa Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati



## 5.5 REANG COMMUNITY

Reang or Riang are one of the 21 scheduled tribes of the Indian state of Tripura. The correct nomenclature for this ethnic group is actually Bru although the name reang was accidentally incorporated by the Indian government during a census count. The Bru can be found mainly in the North Tripura, Dhalai and the South Tripura districts of Tripura state in India. However, they may also be found in Mizoram, Assam, Manipur and Bangladesh. They speak the Reang dialect of Kokborok language which is of Tibeto-Burmese origin and is locally referred to as Kau Bru.

### 5.5 (a) The history of Bru (Reangs)

The Bru are the second most populous tribe of Tripura after the Tripuris. According to the legend, a Tripuri prince who was once exiled by the King made his way, along with his followers, to the Mayani Thalang area of Lushai hills and founded a state over there. He proclaimed himself King and his descendants too ruled over the break-away state for generations. As it sometimes happens, there came a time when there was no heir to succeed to the throne, leading to anarchy in the kingdom. At around the same time, bitter feud and internal vendetta saw four chiefs of the following sub tribes Twikluha, Yongsika, Paisika, Tuibruha leave their hearth and home along with their entourages to migrate back to the state of Tripura. It was a long and difficult journey, fraught with danger and the travellers had to make more than a couple of attempts before they successfully made their way up the Dombur hill.

At the time, Mahendra Manikya ruled the kingdom of Tripura. The chiefs made many attempts to reach the King to request asylum. They approached ministers, bureaucrats, and courtiers for help in arranging a meeting with the King but with no success. By this time, they had exhausted their supplies and were rather anxious to catch the attention of the King. Finally in desperation, they breached the dam on the river Gumti where worshippers had gathered for prayers. This was a serious crime and all of them were immediately apprehended and brought before the king. The crime was a serious one and merited capital punishment. But before the King could pass his judgement, the chiefs managed to send word to the Queen Gunoboti. They begged her for help and she persuaded the King to forgive them. The chiefs swore loyalty to the Queen and to the throne of Tripura and settled down in the Kingdom. Popular legend has it that the Queen even offered the chiefs breast milk, to symbolize their new parent-child relationship, in a large



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

brass pan which was gifted to the chiefs along with other valuable things, carefully preserved by Reangs till date (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/reang> dated on 08-05-2016). Here we mention some indigenous games of Reang community:

#### 5.5 (b) Khulpali Tisa Mo

This is a traditional weightlifting game among Reang youths. This game is played between two men. These two men weigh in the same category and after while they lift each other to ensure their strength. This is the game of testing one's strength. One who can lift another for the maximum time is credited as winner.

Two men are weighed in a category of same weight. The selection of first contender and second contender is decided with a toss process. After these selection when the judge approves to start the competition, the first contender lies on the ground performing Shava Ashana & second contender lies crossing on the first contender's chest. Meanwhile first contender bends his neck to the upward and puts his chin on the ribs of the second contender & also puts his hand straightly crossing at the back of second contender, then the second contender bends his legs back close to his hips and lock with his both hands. Then the first contender tries to stand with both legs putting his hands forward straightly lifting the second contender and the one who lifts the maximum credited as the winner.

✓ It reduces breathing problems, increases digestive stability & strengthens body muscles.

✓ This game avoids injuries and the average physical fitness is compulsory to play this game.

#### 5.5 (c) Taokhuo Ba Sa Mo

While selling cocks the cock sellers use to lift the cock cage in the market. To lift the cock cage internal strength is evaluated. Upper muscles of body are used during the process. When few folk of the village noticed that few workers are lifting the cage, they wished it to turn it into a competitive sport.

To play this game a long bamboo is required up to 5ft-6ft. The bamboo should be neat and clean. In total 3 participants are needed to play this game. One will hold the bamboo & others two hold & hang themselves on two side of the bamboo.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> method it is about to lift the two participant at a time & in the following method it is about to run by lifting them.

## Indigenous Games and Sports

If the participant who is to lift the bamboo along with the other two participants cannot lift properly then the two other participants will be injured so before any injury precautions is important. This game strengthens the muscles of the body and is purposeful as a recreational activity. This game is not commonly found in other communities or tribes.

### 5.5 (d) Nailya Wasa

Nailya wasa means a toy gun, a recreational game played by the Reang children. It is made by little thin green bamboo. A green thin bamboo consisting of a narrow hollow is required to make this toy gun. The length of the gun is hardly eight to nine inches and its diameter is a bit larger than a half inch. They use a small rounded wild fruit called 'pisla' as a bullet.

A pisla is put in the open end of the gun barrel and another at the back end of the gun barrel. A bamboo slit of same length lie inside barrel or half an inch shorter. Then it is sized with a handle and polished to act as a trigger of the gun. If a push is given to the bullet by using the slit which is put inside the barrel, the front bullet of barrel gets fired off and the real bullet comes to the front of the barrel. The gun firing is continued with a load of another bullet at a back side of the barrel.

This is a recreational game which doesn't benefit us technically. But this is the only game which is not played for any competitive purpose. So it benefits us to learn the true spirits of enjoying the game without a fear of losing and excite of winning.

### 5.5 (e) Yangla Bahar Mo

The term "Yongla Baharu" is derived from the kokborok language, 'Yongla' meaning 'Frog' and 'Baharu' meaning 'Jump'. This is an indigenous game famous among the Reang children which follows the pattern of frog leaping.

Just like the name suggests, frog jumps are all about jumping like a happy frog. It is an effective movement and is easy to do. Participants don't have to go to somewhere spacious. This game takes up little space and can maximum the calorie burn within a couple of minutes. It is intense, innovative & something that elevates heart rate.

To burn off the extra calories and shed those pounds, one needs to participate in this right way. The rules go like this - begin with squatting all the way down to the ground and place both the hands right in front of him or her or



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

hold their ankles with hands behind their calves. Now jump into the air and tap the heels at the same time. If anyone finds the movement difficult, some feel free to keep their hands behind their head and then starts leaping like a frog. The benefits of this game are the toning of lower body. It helps in melting away unnecessary and stubborn fat from different sections of body. It reduces stiffness and leg again. It also strengthens your calves, gluteus, hamstrings, quads and leg muscles.

When a participant is down, it is necessary to remember breathe in. Participants have to breathe out while jumping up. try not to land on heels since they aren't good for heels.

#### **5.5 (f) Singhai-Ma-Ma**

The decision of taking the flower herself & who will create obstacles to take the flower will be selected by toss round. The person who will win the toss can get the chance to take the flower as her own for the first time. Both contestants will have to enter in to the circle as soon as the judge whistles. After entering they will have to sit at the two sides of the flower or their knees & their left hands will have to be their back. The contestants who have won the toss can go to collect the flower by her right hand. She has to collect the flower which is situated in the circle by her fingers bending together & the bending fingers have to keep on the ground caring the maximum weight. The fingers of the contestant which is situated on the ground one & half feet far from the circle of the flower when the contestant will be ready to collect the flower and the opposite contestant has to be ready to create obstacles during her flower collection time. She has to try that her opposite party is not able to collect the flower. That's why she has to held her wrist tightly. This is how they collect flower & that contestant will be declared as the winner who can collect the flower at least 2 times out of 3. This is the rule of the game.

#### **5.5 (g) Tawla-Ba Mo**

The players have to hold the stick by finger after jumping & the whole body will be under the stick. Then he has to straight himself by his fingers and palms. He can't touch his legs on the middle stick & sit on his knees like a hen. This is how the game has been played & who can do this thing most beautifully is declared as first. It is also necessary to mention that who will be first, has to go to the straight stick & pronounce "KAKOKARIK" to encourage the audience. The 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> contestants will have to pronounce "KAKOKARIK" twice and thrice respectively.



### 5.5 (h) Thaili-Chara-Kai-Mo

The two contestants have to stand looking face to face on the playground as soon as the judge whistles. After that they both have to bend themselves & hold the waists of each other by hand. Then they both have to start fight. The fight is about to pull up like a banana tree & the head will be at the ground & the legs together will be at the sky. Who will pull first is decided by the toss round. The contestants have to interchange each other. The contestant who can pull more in less time is declared as the winner. If the members of contestants are more than the winners, will sit on a line. Then the game will play once again to select the grand winner & thus the judge selects the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> contestant.

### 5.5 (i) Pepra-Sakhou-Mo

Two players can play this game. The one will be in opposite with the other. Who can pull the bamboo stick as his own will be selected by toss round. The player who will win the toss can pull the bamboo stick with either his left or right hand by his choice. The opposite player who loses the toss holds tightly the bamboo stick with either his right or left hand by his choice & he has to sit on his knees & his one hand will be at his back. If the bamboo stick is in right hand then the left hand will go on his back & if the bamboo stick is in left hand, the right hand will be on his back. Two players have to stand towards each other on the playground & they both have to enter into the circle on hearing the 2<sup>nd</sup> sound of the whistle. The opposite player has to hold the wrist of the 1<sup>st</sup> player tightly to collect the bamboo stick by his left hand. The judge will mark the time. The player who pulled the stick for the 1<sup>st</sup> time can pull it as his own in time declared as the winner for the 1<sup>st</sup> round. The game is of 3 round. That player will be declared as winner who can pull at least 2 times out of 3 in time limit.

### 5.5 (j) Wa Susa Mo

The contestants have to enter at the place of the game one by one after announcing the name of the contestants by the judge. The contestants have to stand nearby the circle as soon as the judge whistles for the first time. After hearing the 2<sup>nd</sup> sound of whistle they all have to enter into the circle. The game will start after the 3<sup>rd</sup> whistle. A contestant has to hold at the bottom of a small bamboo & tries to throw it forcefully at the sky & goes out from the boundary of the big bamboo. If the small bamboo can't go out of the big bamboo then the judge has to measure the length of the throwing from the circle. According to that measure the



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

judge will select the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> position contestants. It is important to know that if someone they can throw the bamboo out of the big bamboo then the selection should be in time basis. One contestant can take 3 chances.

#### 5.5 (k) Kerang-Ma-Mo

According to the rules of this game, contestants have to sit in PADMASHANA & force himself at the front. His knees will be in the ground & the chest will be on the ground. Sometimes the judge can order them to keep their chests at the ground. The elbows of two hands will be at the two sides of two ribs & the fingers & palms will be at the front straightly. The face will be on the ground. Contestants have to go through depending on the palms & the knees. But they have to shake their heads on left side & right side & sometimes straight like tortoise. Contestants have to get ready & come to the particular game place when the judge suggests. They have to go like tortoise according to the said rules. The player who will reach first will be declared as winner. This is how 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> position is also selected.

#### 5.5 (l) Manda-E-Ma-Mo

First of all the palms will be in the ground & all the fingers will be at the front straightly. Then the player will give force to one toe of his choice by another leg's fingers. The chest should not touch the ground. Then the players have to go with his wrists & palms by jumping like squirrels & the players have to utter 'DERTAKA' 'DERTAKA' at the time of his running. There are separate marking for the pronunciation 'DERTAKA'. On the other side, for the gestures of squirrels there are also separate marking.

#### 5.5 (m) Wakhram-Ka-Mo

The contestants have to enter at the place of the place one by one after announcing the name of the contestants by the judge. The participants all stand first can start the game. After hearing the sound of 2<sup>nd</sup> whistle they have to enter into the circle with their RANPA'S. The game starts after the 3<sup>rd</sup> whistle. Firstly they have to stand straightly by keeping their legs on Ranpa. Then they have to keep together the two Ranpa's which touches the chest. Then they have to perform Pranam looking at the sun. They have to perform pranam looking at that stage. Because the Sun is the source of energy. Reang community generally believes in Sanatan religion. That is why they have to pranam the sun as it is the part of the game. The contestants who stand more will win the game.



### 5.5 (n) TAWLA- TAMO LAI MO

Once upon a time while a reang man went to forest he saw a cock. Then he caught it and brought it to home & started raising the cock as a pet. Another day while he was out for cultivation, after finishing his work he returned home again and saw that another wild cock came attacking his pet cock. He watched for a while then he himself got involved in the fight and let go the wild cock. His children also watched the fight. When his wife came home, his children described their mom about the cock fight. His wife was quite entertained by the acts of his children. That's how the game cock fight started.

This fight seems totally like cock fight. That's why it is called cock fight or TAOLA TAMO LAI MO. This fight analyzes the strength & mental condition of the participants. Both male & female can play the game. Between two people this game is played.

Two participants play with similar a height and weight. This bout takes place within the 5ft diameter circle drawn at the grassy ground. During the competition organizers will call upon the names of the participants and the participant will stand in front outside of the bout circle. After the first whistle is blown, participants has to be inside the bout circle. Participants have to stand in one leg for the bout and then fight the opponent.

- The leg which participant folds or the other part body if touches the ground then the opponent gets a point.
- If during a bout if any participant crosses the line drawn in the ground then he or she is declared as defeated.
- If any particular avoids the rules and regulation of the game and attacks on vital points then the particular is disqualified.
- The time schedule of about is decided by the referee.
- Attacks on different body part are numbered by several points.





## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

### 5.5 (o) Wabai Fan Solai Mo

This is a pole wrestling played between two reang individuals. A pole is needed to play this game. Reang guys traditionally use bamboo as a pole. The players stand at a specific distance from each other. A mark is put in their middle. The two ends of the bamboo pole are then placed right under their armpit and each grasps firmly by their both hands. Now both the players try to cross over the marking between them by pushing back each other.

It increases flexibility of the upper portion of the body & strengthens body muscles. It also increases power, agility and gripping ability.

1. This game avoids injuries.
2. Basic workout of muscles takes place before participating in the event.
3. It prevents one from palm injuries because of holding the bamboo.

### 5.5 (p) Yakfa Mokhlai-Ma

This game is basically for young boys and girls. This game is played to know the strength of the elbow and hand. During the time of cultivation, there is the need of the hand's strength. By keeping this in mind, this game was invented. Normally this game was practiced by reang women for cultivation. This game was played by taking two participants. For this game we need a clean & safe ground. In between that ground, we have to margin the four feet ground. The game take place in between that margin only.

As the examiner will beep the first whistle, the participants will have to come into the margin of the ground. Then the examiner will toss the game. The one who will win the toss he or she will start the game. According to the rule of the game the participants will stand inside the margin. When the examiner will beep the 2<sup>nd</sup> whistle after that it will start. The person who will lose the toss, he will step his one leg in front and another in back, but slightly bent. And his right hand will have to be in between his chest so that his opponent cannot take his hand to his side. And the left hand will also be in his left and place his right leg in front but in little bend position. Left hand will be straight to the left leg. After that with his right hand he will try to pull the chest of his opponent.

- During the competition if anyone crosses the line then the referee will deduct the number.
- If the participant doesn't maintain the rule then the marks of participant will be deducted.



## Indigenous Games and Sports

- Either of participants is not allowed to speak during the competition. Ø If any of the participants throws his hand to his own chest then marks will be deducted.
- While pulling the opponent's hand if the participant falls to ground then he or she will be declared as loser and the opponent will be declared as winner.

### 5.5 (q) Dinki Ka-Mo

This game is basically for young persons. This game is played to know the strength of the young persons. This game was invented by taking in mind the main focus on 'dheki'. By (Ria-crusher) the help of 'dheki' we make rice out of the mill and the way it goes down and again it comes up, same in this procedure this game is also played. There is need for two persons. Firstly both of the participants have to sit in the ground looking face to face. After that both have to bend their knees and place their legs in front of each other, & then they have to sit on their other legs holding the hand tightly. One's legs have to be in the middle of the others leg facing at each other. It means one's legs will be inside & another's leg will be in upper side. And with the help of fingers both participants have to hold their hands by themselves creating pressure besides the two knees and they have to hold their hands.

In this module firstly the 1<sup>st</sup> participant (without wearing shirt) will fell down the 2<sup>nd</sup> participant in the ground. Then being on the ground the 2<sup>nd</sup> participant will try to hold up the 1<sup>st</sup> participant with his legs. But the legs will be in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> participant and will touch the ground. And the 1<sup>st</sup> person's body will be up on the upper side but in a little bent position. And the hands will also be in the lock position straight to the legs. At least the distance between the hands should have to be 30 degree. By this one will go down and the upper one will go up. It means the 2<sup>nd</sup> participant will go down and the 1<sup>st</sup> participant will be on upper side. Like this both will change their turns. The times one team will change their turns it all depends on the examiner's decision only. Because the time also matters here those who will be able to play the game by following the rules and regulations and maintaining the time, those will be announced as the winner. This game is not popular in other caste or religions. This game is very much popular among the reang community.

### 5.5 (r) Badul- Thwnglai- Mo

Reang boys play this game collectively dividing themselves into two teams. In each team the number of players remains equal. They are used to play this game in the open field. At the time of play a mark is given between the two parties. No



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

player is allowed to cross this marking by any means. Even when the game starts, everybody is restricted to go outside the field. They make a bundle of cloth. As the game begins, one person from either of the group throws the bundle to his opposite group. In the opposite group an effort is made by everybody to catch hold of the bundle, and the one who catches the bundle gives kite to it & strikes immediately another by it. After the strike he throws it into the opposite team. The man who gets the strike of this bundle is declared dead, means not effective or qualified in the game. He gets back life again if he is able to strike anybody by grasping the bundle, otherwise not. When a member of the party throws the bundle of the opposite side by striking one in his side, the rival members are to follow the same regulations. In this way, the team, the person from any team, who scores highest number of points by striking others through the bundle, becomes the winner.

#### 5.5 (s) Chu

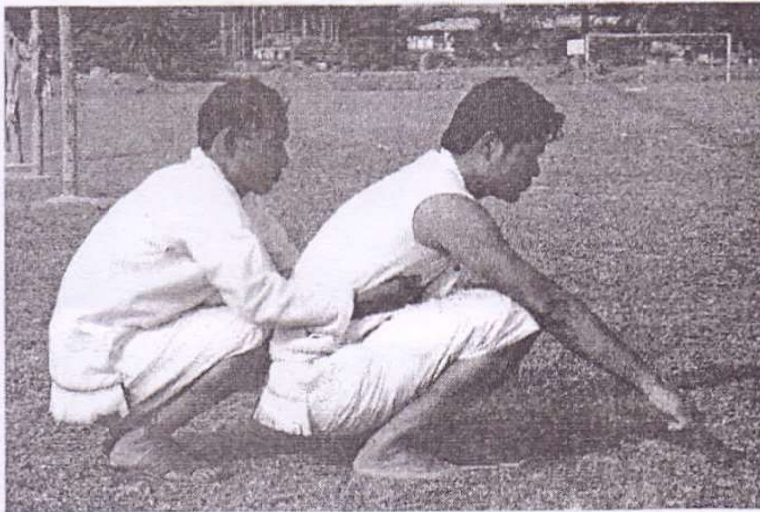
Chu is most popular game among the reang youth. Individual or group players play this game. The procedure of the game is: first of all make a circle around 3 meters radius (depends on number of players), the participant stand outside of the circle with their chu. The first person throw the chu inside the circle and other person try to hit the chu by throwing his chu in the circle. If he succeed then he will be declared as winner, if not then game again start.





### 5.5 (t) Chokha Ma Khosama

Choka ma khosama game played between two individual. First person sit on the ground by folding his legs and keep the hands around the knee. Second person stand on the back side of first person with holding the waist and from this position second person is trying to lift the first person. If he can then declared as winner.



### 5.5 (u) Yakhrom Kamo

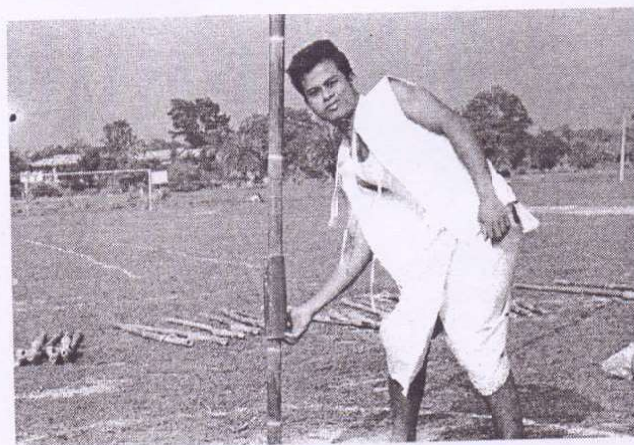
Yakhrom kama is a bamboo run. For this game special design bamboo are required. Group of individual participate in this game. First of all, all the participants will stand on starting line with holding and placing their legs on the bamboo. When the signal given by the judge they start run upto the finishing line. Who is crossed the finishing line without fall down from the bamboo is declared as winner. If any participant fall down from the bamboo then he is disqualified.





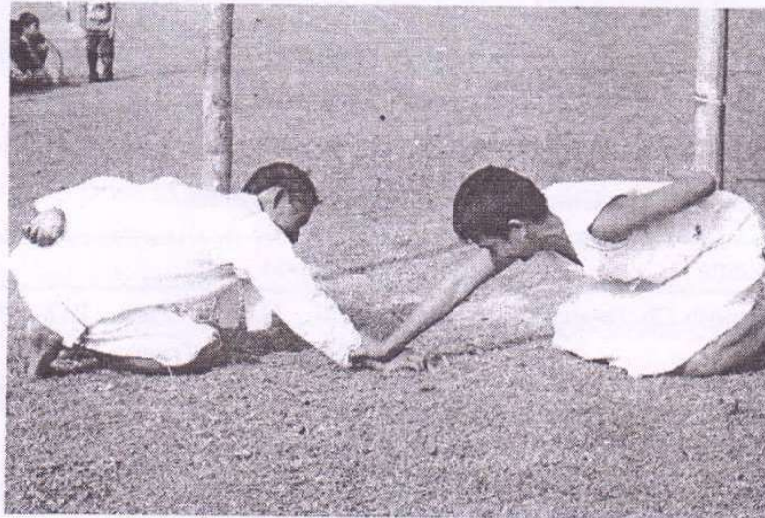
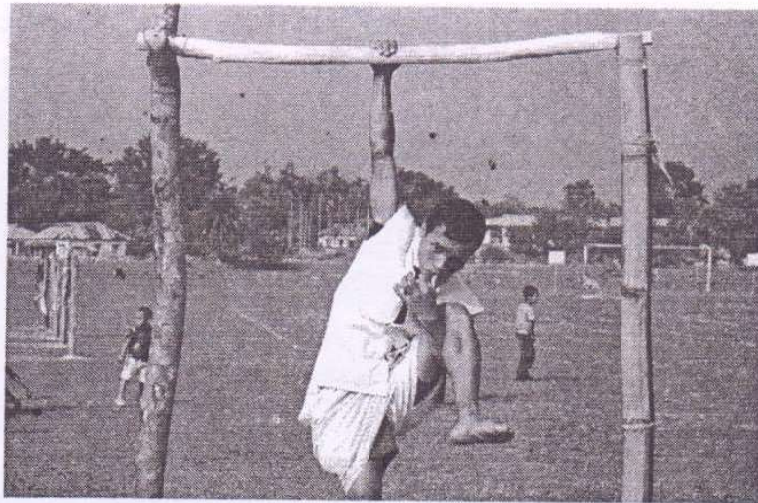
## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Apart from the above few popular reang games picture are shown here:





## Indigenous Games and Sports





## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura



### 5.5 (v) Experts of Reang Community's Indigenous Games

Sl. No	Name	Address
1	Dinesh Ch. Reang	Vill- Najiray Para, P.O- Bhaikhora, Santir Bazar, South Tripura
2	Bijoy Ram Reang	Vill- Birchandra Manu, Takma Chara, South Tripura
3	Balaram Reang	Vill- Birchandra Manu, Takma Chara, South Tripura
4	Linchon Reang	Tripura University
5	Gola Ch. Reang	Garji, Dalham Para, East Garji,
6	Mangal Joy Reang	Garji, Dalham Para, East Garji,

### 5.6 TRIPURI COMMUNITY

The Tripuri (also Tipra or Tipperah) people are the original inhabitants of the Kingdom of Tripura in North-East India and Bangladesh. The Tripuri people through the Royal family of the Debbarmas ruled the Kingdom of Tripura for more than 2,000 years until the kingdom joined the Indian Union in 1949. The Tripuri people are considered part of the Tibeto-Burman ethnic group. Originally

## Indigenous Games and Sports

they migrated from near the upper courses of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers in present-day Western China. They had left China long before the Sui dynasty came to power. At the time of migration they were animists. So it may be reasonably assumed that they migrated before 65 AD, the year Buddhism was introduced in China. The common reference to these people as “Kiratas” and “Cinas” in the early Sanskrit texts of India unmistakably indicates that they came down to the Assam valley long before the dawn of Christian era (Retrieved from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripuri\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripuri_people) dated 08-05-2016). The Tripuri community has its own traditional sports, which are called Thwngmung in the Kokborok, the Tripuri language. In recent years these traditional sports are being gradually abandoned as more people become attracted to modern games and sports, but some of the sports are still played today and preferred in rural Tripura. Some of these sports are listed below.

### 5.6 (a) Achugwi Phan Sohlaimgung

This is a type of wrestling, played between two young men to test their strength. The players sit on the ground facing each other and spread their legs. A thin tree or bamboo pole is placed between them for staking their legs. The two contenders hold horizontally a piece of bamboo, approximately two and half cubits in length, which remains high above the ground between them. When pulling begins, each contender tries to pull the bamboo towards his own side.

### 5.6 (b) Bumanikotor

Bumanikotor is a type of hide and seek game, played in two groups. While one group hides, the other tries to find the hidden group.

### 5.6 (c) Dwkhwi Sotonmung

This is a form of tug of war played between two groups of boys or men. In this two group are standing against each other with holding the rope. Each side of the players are trying to pull the rope towards their side. If group is success to pull rope then group is declared as winner.

### 5.6 (d) Phan Sohlaimgung

In this game, the players stand at a specific distance from each other, and a mark is put in the middle. The players place the ends of a bamboo pole under their right armpits, and each participant grasps the pole firmly with both hands. Both the players then try to cross over the mark between them by pushing each other back.



## **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

### **5.6 (e) Kaldong or Kadong**

A small foot step is tied on two pieces of bamboo about two feet above ground level. The player walks on this foot step. Players compete over things like the ability to run faster or remain on the kaldong longer without falling from it.

### **5.6 (f) Longoi Chokmung**

This is a swinging game played by Tripuri children. Two long ropes or strong vines are tied to the branch of a tree, and a wooden platform is tied to the lower end to make a seat. Taking turns the children swing while others push him or her. They also sing while swinging.

### **5.6 (g) Muphuk Sagwnang**

This game is played to test the strength of a young man. A child clings to the chest of a man whose waist is tied with one end of a rope. Another man holds the other end of the rope and stands behind the first man. As the game begins, the man with the child on his chest tries to move forward while the other who stands back tries to pull his opponent back.

### **5.6 (h) Musta Seklaio**

This game is played between two young men to test the strength of each player's grip. A cylindrical section is cut from a bamboo trunk. One person holds the trunk firmly down on the ground. The other grips the trunk just above the first person's hands and tries to snatch it by rotating it.

### **5.6 (i) Sohlaimmung**

The Tripuri word 'sohlaimmung' literally means wrestling. This is a type of free-hand wrestling with specific rules. Generally one of the senior spectators become the referee ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripuri\\_games\\_and\\_sports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripuri_games_and_sports) dated 16-04-2016 ).

### **5.6 (j) Bopang**

4-5 or more people are required for this game. Firstly, a circle shape boundary is required in the ground under a tree. Then who is out in the toss round stands under that tree and the rest of the player goes in the upper part of the tree. Then the particular player who was out in the toss round tries to catch or touch the players who are in the tree. The out player whenever touches someone in the tree, gets up rapidly from the tree and have to touch the circle shape boundary in the ground and if he fails to do so another player is able to touch the circle shape boundary then the out player is again out for the second time. But if

## Indigenous Games and Sports

the out player is able to touch the boundary then the touched player is out for that time. This is how the game is played.

### 5.6 (k) Daksha- Sai

One play ground & 6-8 players & one ball are required to play the game. 4 houses have to be built at the four corners of the play ground. Among the four houses one is required for Ministers (Rajar Ghar). The opposite team throws the ball & someone from the minister's house throws the ball far away by hand. Then the rest of players from ministers house comes out the house and visit the another 3 house and get back how the run increase. Whenever the opposite players throw ball to the players who are in running is registered as out. This is how the game is played.

### 5.6 (l) Bukang Bailai Huhnai

7-8 players need to play this game. 7 players make 7 houses & stays in it. The player who is out sends those 7 players to collect any kind of leaf of trees. They have to collect the leaf without taking any breath. If any one takes breathe during the time of collecting leaf then the out player can touch him and could be out. This is how they have to collect different leaves from 7 players. Then the out player makes himself blind, using any kind of handkerchief in his eyes & the other 7 players hide their separate 7 leaves. Then the out player have to find out the seven leaves, but if he fails to do so he will be out again & if he can find it out then the next person will out then. This is the rule of the game.

### 5.6 (m) Rihui Nai

4-5 or more players are required for this game. Every player has to sit on a circle and one player runs behind every player on that circle having an handkerchief in his hand. The out player has to hide the handkerchief behind anyone of those players. When the out player will run the other players should close their eyes. Then the player will be out for next time when the handkerchief would be at his back. If the player doesn't understand it then it has to throw it to him & he will be out for the next time. This is the system of the play.

### 5.6 (n) Makal Kana

This game is played by 2 teams. There are two teams placed at 2 sides of the playground at the time of the game. The group is 'A' & 'B'. A group would be at one side of the playground & B group is on the other. One player from group A & one player from group B comes together & one of the player closes



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

the eyes of the other payer & the other players of group A touches the forehead of the player of group B & goes back to their sits. The player of group B has to find out the person who has done it. There is one mark line in the middle of the two teams. The team who will play & pass on by playing then this team will win the game.

#### **5.6 (o) Iching Biching**

This game is played by two teams. Two players come from each team & sits by holding each other's hand. Then each team jumps over their hands. If the time of their jumping they touch their hands and body unfortunately then he is out. Each and everyone try to survive in this game for some time. This is how the game has been played.

#### **5.6 (p) Kitkit**

This game is played with 2-3 or more players. The game is required a square size boundary within 10 court. Players has to go from 1st court to 10<sup>th</sup> court and also return from 10<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup>. If a player is able to go through 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> the player can buy a court of his own. The less you out the more you buy cote. That player wins who can buy the maximum courts.

#### **5.6 (q) Takla**

Generally two players play the game. The players have to dance together with one leg touching knee. The duration of dancing defines the game. That means the player whose dance will take more time than the other, will win the game.

#### **5.6 (r) Makhra**

The game is about 4 players. Among the 4 players 1 has to be monkey. The monkey player has to touch the other 3 players by running at their back. At the time of running the monkey who is able to touch will be the monkey for the next round. This is how the game is played.

#### **5.6 (s) Terijuri**

Two sticks are required for this game. One is big & the other is small. The small stick lies on the ground & is hit by the bigger one & as a result the smaller one jumps from the ground & when the small stick is in the air it has to hit once again in the air also. After hitting the smaller one we have to see where the stick has gone. Finding it out we have to throw the stick to the bigger one & if the small hits the big then that player will play at the position of the previous player.

**5.6 (t) Hui Jak Nai**

6-7 or more players can play the game. It is an interesting game. We have to select a player who will be out through toss round. The rest of the players hide themselves at different places that the out player can't find them. But the out player has to find them. The person whom he will find first of all, will be out for the next round. He/she has to do the same in the next round. This is the rule of the game. This game is also played in Jamatia community. Jamatias calls this game as "BATI-MA-MA".

**5.6 (u) Tukka**

The game is played by marbles. 2-3 or more peoples are required for this game. One square has to draw on the ground. Players have to strike on the marble of the square's middle point by his/her finger with another marble. If the marble gets out from the square then it is possible for the player to be the owner of that marble & if the rest of the players can't touch that marble by their marbles then he will be the owner of the entire marbles of the square. Another rule of this game is the player who will strike first will be the first man of every round. Then the players have to point out the marbles of the square from far to near. This is the rule of the game.

**5.6 (v) Eka Guti**

This game is played by 2 or more peoples. Generally the game requires 5 stones made of mud. A door has to be made by 5 fingers of one hand. A stone is made king among those 5 stones. Those stones have to be carried from the door. Having taken one stone from the five, the players have to hit rest of them & focus on the king stone. At the time of focusing if the stone falls from hand then the player is declared as out. The person who plays more is declared as the winner.

**5.6 (w) Dasguti**

2-3 or more people can participate in this game. At first players will have to keep 10 marbles in their hands by toss round. At the time of playing if marbles fall from hand then the player will be out. This game is played in a circle sitting together. The players have to keep marbles in their hands for a long time otherwise they can be declared as out. Those who can keep others marbles in their hands can achieve more points. Players will have to throw those marbles & draw a line between those marbles & have to strike either left side or right side. The player who can strike can be the owner of that marble. If he strikes on more than one marble will be declared as out. This is the rule of the game.



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

### 5.6 (x) Experts of Tripuri Community's Indigenous Games

Sl. No	Name	Address
1	Dayaram Debbarma	Vill- Manik bhandar Kamalpur , Dhalai Tripura Pin- 799287
2	Ramat kr. Debbarma	Vill- East Lembuchara (boarder of Manik bhandar) Pin- 799287
3	Upendra Debbarma (Deputy Inspector of Schools, ADC)	Vill- East Lembuchara (boarder of Manik bhandar) Pin- 799287
4	Rabindra Debbarma,	Vill- Maynabari, P.O - Masnik Bhandar Pin- 799287
5	Shri Hari Debbarma,	Vill- Shriram pur, P.O- East Lembuchara
6	Kajal Debbarma	Vill- Shriram pur, P.O- East Lembuchara
7	Surajit Debbarma	S/o- Naresh debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
8	Anjan Debbarma	Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
9	Jonesh DEbbbarma	S.O- Chittaranjan Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
10	Somen Debbarma	S/o-Lahindra Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
11	Gitesh Debbarma	S/O- Shiva Prasad Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
12	Subir Debbarma	S/O- Khagendra Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura

## Indigenous Games and Sports

13	Dhanya manik Debbarma	S/O- Dhirendra Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
14	Bakul Debbarma	S/O- Birendra Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
15	Anil Debbarma	S/O- Rajmani Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
16	Binay Debbarma	Vill-West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
17	Ranjit Debbarma	S/O- Birkanta DEbbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara P.S- Kamalkpur, Dhalai Tripura
18	Babesh Debbarma	S/O- Krishna Kr. Debbarma Vill- Sriram Pur, P.O- Lembuchara
19	Sailen Debbarma	S/O- Nispati Debbarma Vill- West Lembuchara, P.O- Lembuchara

### 5.7 HALAM COMMUNITY

The Halam people are a Kuki tribe native to the state of Tripura in India. The name Halam was coined by the Tipra Raja. They are also known as Mizo or Ranglong. As per their oral tradition they called themselves as “Riam”, which literally means “Human being”. And lyrically they also call themselves “Riamrai, Longvon, etc.”. The Halam are further divided into 15 sub-clans.

#### 5.7 (a) Origin of the Halam

The scarceness of written documents on the background of the Halam makes it difficult to trace evidence to show where the Halam came from, how they arrived and when they settled in Tripura. The Halam, like many other tribes of the Kuki-Chin groups, believed that man came from a cave, called *Kharpuitbum*, which literally means a “big cave.” This is found in almost all the folktales of the Kuki-Chin and other Zo tribes. In the Halam language, the word used when discussing their origin is *Sinlung*, or *Chinlung*. The former origin myth may have come about from the belief that the Great Wall of China was



### **Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura**

named as Khurpuitabum. The latter two words may be interpreted as "originated from China," possibly deriving from the belief that the Halam were descendants of the King of China. Another myth tells that there was a time in which their ancestors usually took shelter in a cave and under a large rock. From this standpoint, they regard themselves as coming out from a "big cave." It is currently not understood which origin myth the ancient Halam believed in. Historians like Mr. Darliensung (author of *The Hmar*, 1987), Mr. V.L. Siama (author of *Mizo History*, 1953), Rev. Liangkhaia (author of *Mizo Chanchin*), S.B.K. Debbarma (author of *The Tribes of Tripura*, 1986), Lt. Col. J. Shakespear (author of *The Lushai-Kuki Clans*, 1912), and Hranglien Songate (author of *Hmar Chanchin*), believed that the Mongolian people originated from the valley in which the Yangtze and Yellow rivers meet in China. Due to continuous aggression by the Chinese, these people left the valley. Some groups moved west and entered Burma through Tibet. The Halam were supposed to have been one of these groups which left China.

#### **5.7(b) Baset Ankei**

This game requires two players. Both of them hold the bamboo by two sides and try to pull towards him. The one pulling strongly or maintaining maximum part of the bamboo towards him is awarded as winner.

#### **5.7 (c) Rotuon Ansun**

This is also played between two players with a bamboo. There is a marked line towards the centre of the bamboo. Both the players have to push another and try to displace the opponent player from his marking zone. By the displacement or pushing the opponent, winner will be selected.

#### **5.7 (d) Puontethor**

There is a bamboo placed vertical to the ground and the award or the prize put on the top of the bamboo. This game is played by one or more than one players. The players have to catch the award as much as possible with in minimum time. The one who will secure minimum time to catch the prize, he will be the winner.

#### **5.7 (e) Reisong Anher**

Two people play the game with the axe. One person holds the axe from up side and another player holds it below. The player with upside tries to rotate the axe and another player has to stop him by catching tightly the bottom of the axe. If the player is able to rotate the axe he will be declared as winner. Then both players have to change their position.

**5.7 (f) Masuianbuon**

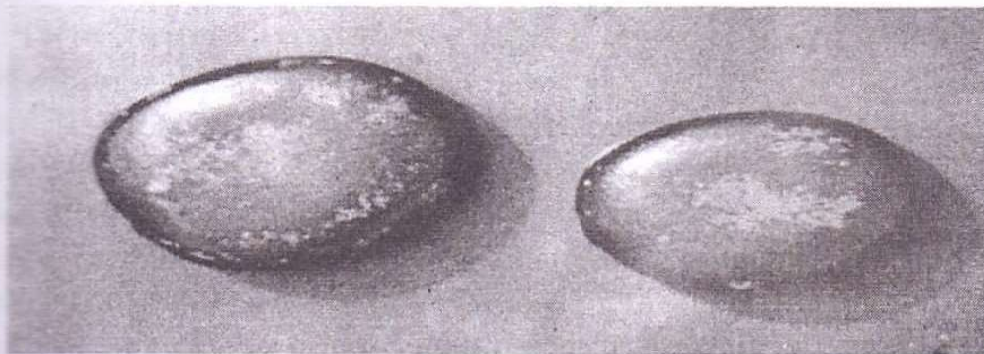
These games are played between two players. Both of them face each other. This game is played on ground or on a plane surface. Both players have to catch their palm and their ankle should be touched on ground. From that position the player who is able to fall down opponents hand on ground is awarded as winner.

**5.7 (g) Ngo Le Seram**

This game is basically played in the water. There is a marked area in the pond. A player is selected, who has to touch the other player in the pond. He is like as Raider of Kabaddi. In this game the raider has to touch the player, when he pulls out his head from the water. If any player dives in the water the raider cannot touch her. If the raider touches any one, he also acts as a team meet of the raider, and then the player can also touch the other. This game is played for fun in the time of bathing.

**5.7 (h) Kek Andai**

This game is like as seed game. This game is played with large bean-like seed of thick, woody creeper (Botanical name-Entada Scandens). In some items of the same game the boys use the wooden or horn-made ghila in lieu of this indigenous seed. The game is generally played in an open field or in a large courtyard in group wise. It has different kinds of items of game like—1.Chondi Khara, 2.Tagal Khara 3.Jhum khara, 4.Biyong Khara 5.Nokkkruk Khara etc. Among these all items of games only the 'Chondi Khara' & 'Tagal Khara' are played by both the boys & girls. The other items are exclusively for the boys only due to its hard technique. Every item of game is codified with respective rules & regulations & directed with different stages or steps. The players should go through or cover up all the stages in order to complete the game and to decide victory or defeat.






when the domination of Hindu religion began to thrive in this ancient center of course refer to the ancient Moga Empire for its origination. But it is said that generally used as an epithet before the name of a gentleman. Some others of this word is claimed to have originated from a Burmese word 'Mogh', which is Sahitya Parishad, the origin of this word is 'unknown'. In another Dictionary found to originate from Bengali. But in the model Bengali Dictionary of Bangiya a periodical magazine of the Burmese Research Society, this 'word' has been There is a controversy over the origin of the word 'MOG', or 'MOGH'. In

### 2.8 (a) Origin of Mog

pronunciation, but the script is the same Burmese [Myanmar] script. [Myanmar] and Arakanese [Rakhine] language with little variation in script. The dialect that the Mog people speak is similar to that of Burmese are brought from Myanmar and Dharma teaching is done in Burmese [Myanmar] Dharma books (Tipitaka, Aikakatha, Burmese [Myanmar] Translations etc.) in all socio-cultural and religious aspects. Though they live in Tripura, almost all Magma people. The Mog Buddhists have close affinity with Burmese Buddhism Arakanese descendants living in present-day Bangladesh are known as Magh or Tripura since the Arakan kingdom's control over Tripura in the 16th centuries. The Mog are the Arakanese descendants who live in the Indian state of

## 2.8 MOG COMMUNITY

Sl No	Name	Address	Photo
1	Jotham Halam	Vill+ P.O- Zoitang, Dharmaganagar, North Tripura.	

## 2.7 (i) Experts of Halam Community's Indigenous Games

distance, will be the winner. from the upwards of his head. In this game the player, who covers maximum stands in front the crusher, and then he has to throw it towards his back side It's like a power determination game. There is a wooden crusher. A person

### 2.7 (i) Sampaak Andam

Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura



## Indigenous Games and Sports

Buddha religion, a branch of Mogadha dynasty left for Chittagong and subsequently settled down in Hill Chittagong. Probably the Word 'Mongo' came from 'Mogadhi' (one who hails from Mogadha or one who is a resident of Mogadha). In English dictionary the words Mog, Mogen, Mouge have been shown as surnames to the inhabitants of Arakan in 15th and 16th centuries. Bengalis of course refer to the inhabitants of Arakan as 'Mog'. The people of 'Mog' community are claimed to have come from Arakan and settled down in Tripura in 957 A.D. Almost all the people belonging to the Mog community are the followers of Buddhism. Sangrai (last day of the month of Chaitra, which is the last month of the Bengali Calendar Year) is the occasion of special festival. The people of the Mog community in general and the young boys and girls in particular celebrate the day through cultural programs to invite the New Year. Cakes are prepared at every home and people move from house to house to eat cakes. On this day water is carried through auspicious pitchers and respected persons are allowed to take bath with this water. The young boys and girls indulge in aquatics and traditional 'Khouyang' is played on bet. Paste of fragrant sandalwood and water of green coconuts are sprinkled in every house. In the midst of pomp and grandeur fragrant water is poured on the root of 'Bodhi Briksa'. The festival continues for three days. The people of Mog community observe austerity from the full moon of Bengali month of 'Ashadh' down to the full moon Bengali month of 'Ashwin'. Generally no auspicious occasion like marriage is celebrated during the period. Even the married women do not go to their parents' house during this time. 'Wa' festival is celebrated on the day of full moon of the Bengali month of 'Ashwin'. Lamps dedicated to the Lord Buddha are launched on this day. The young boys and girls stand in rows with lamps in hand to worship the Lord Buddha. The youngsters indulge in merriment through songs and dances in the premises of Buddha temple. The traditional dance of the Mog community is known as 'Wa Dance' or 'Lamp Dance'. Though it is not clear who was the first Buddhist king who ruled Tripura, it is evident from archeological findings of Pilak and Boxnagar (Buddhist sites) that the earliest rulers of Tripura were Buddhists dated back to the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. According to "Rajmala" the historical record of the royal lineage of Tripura, the Mog (Burmese origin) were the powerful Buddhist kings of Tripura. Buddhism flourished in Tripura from 2nd to 9th century A.D. Both Theravada and Mahayana forms of Buddhism were practiced, though Theravada Buddhism seemed to have had stronghold in many parts of Tripura for many centuries. A few months back,

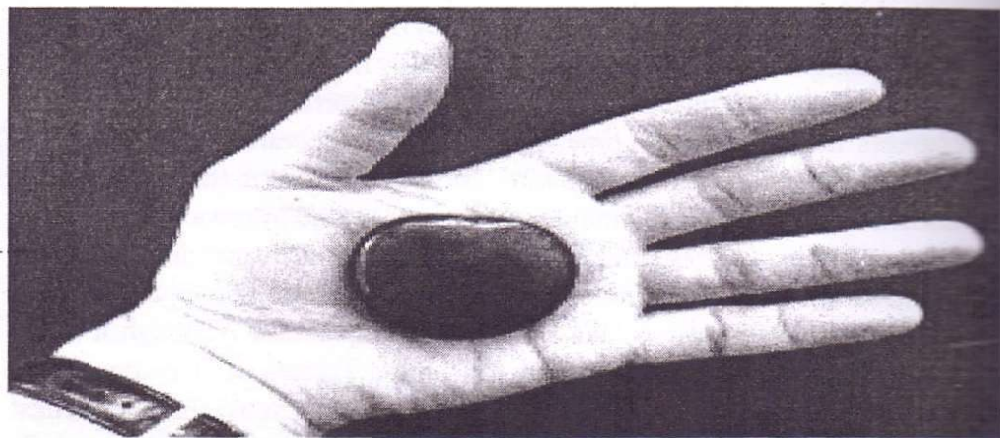


### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

the Government of Tripura excavated a cetiya (pagoda) resembling the Amravati Stupa which is now safe-guarded by the authority of Archeological Survey of India. This excavated pagoda is understood to belong to 2nd or 3rd century A.D. Many Buddha statues have also been excavated at the site. Pilak is another archeological Buddhist site situated in South Tripura District. Statues of Buddha, Avalokiteðvara and Târâ were found at Pilak site dated back to the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. Archeologists and research scholars opined that Mahayana and Theravada Buddhist traditions might have been dominant in this region extending to Pattikera and Main amati in Bangladesh. In 1951 they numbered 3,789; and by 1971 there were 13,273 Mogs in Tripura. In Tripura as per 2001 Census Mogs are 30,385 persons. Their major concentrations are at Subroom and Belonia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/mog> dated 05-09-2016). Their games are mentioned below:

#### 5.8 (b) Da

It's a game played by an individual player. There is something which is placed for the aim on the part of a tree. The player has to aim the thing by a seed which called 'Do'. All the players get same chance to throw it by 'Do' and the one who throws it for more time, will be the winner.

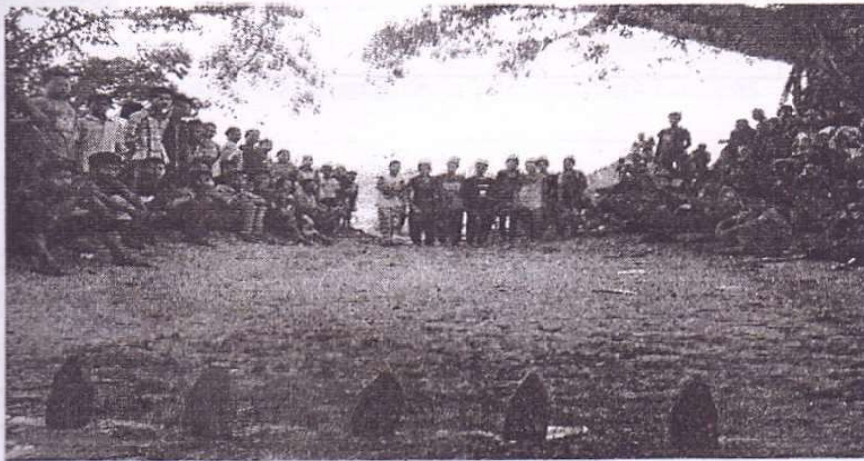


#### 5.8 (c) Gadu

It is a team game, and an old version of Kabaddi. All rules and regulations are same as the modern game kabaddi.

5.8 (d) Dou

It is an individual game. Both male and female are allowed to participate in the game. There is a marked line, on which some target are placed, those target are made by the part of wood or tree. There are many targets and each have their own points. Then from a set distance a player has to throw it. At a time one target will be allowed. A player will get three (3) changes at one time. At last the one who has scored more points, will be the winner.



5.8 (e) Yeang


It is a recreational game, which were played in the time of festival by the water. In this game men and females are in two groups. Both are in equal distance. With the sound of whistle both team throw the water towards opponent. In the last date of Bengali year the Mog people organize such games for fun and recreation.





## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

### 5.8(f) Experts of Mog Community's Indigenous Games

Sl. No	Name	Address	Photo
1.	Kramfru Mog	Vill- Kalabaryiya Sabroom South Tripura	

### 5.9 MUNDA COMMUNITY

The Munda are an adivasi ethnic group originating in the Chota Nagpur Plateau region of north-east India. They originally spoke the Mundari language, belonging to the Munda subgroup of the Austroasiatic languages. The Munda are found across much of Jharkhand as well as adjacent parts of Assam, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and into parts of Bangladesh. This tribal ethnic group is one of the largest tea tribes in India. The Munda people in Tripura are also called Mura. In Madhya Pradesh, the Munda people are often known as Mudas.

#### 5.9 (a) Origins

According to Ricio et al. (2011), the Munda people are likely to have descended from Austro-Asiatic migrants from Southeast Asia.

#### 5.9 (b) Danda Anung

It is a recreational game, basically played on the occasion of Holi. In this game the players use stick and with the sound of the drum the player has to touch another player's stick. There is no winner in this competition. The game is played only for fun.

#### 5.9 (c) Be Beona





It is a power determining game. This game is played by two players. One of them firstly holds a tree as much as possible. And another one holds his waist and tries to pull him from the tree, and time will count. The more one can hold the tree, will be the winner.

## Indigenous Games and Sports

### 5.9 (d) Teer Khela

It is an old version of archery. In these game some distance will be fixed. There is a banana tree placed for a target, and the points are divided by place or mark in the tree. The players have to stand accordingly on the line which is placed 10 long steps behind the target. According to the marked points the one who will get more points, is the winner.

### 5.9 (e) Experts of Munda Community's Indigenous Games

SL No	Name	Address	Photo
1.	Mana Munda	Munda Basti, Ishan Chandra nagar, P.O- Barpathari, South Tripura.	
2.	Sanjoy Munda	Munda Basti, Ishan Chandra nagar, P.O- Barpathari, South Tripura.	
3.	Noya ram Munda	Munda Basti, Ishan Chandra nagar, P.O- Barpathari, South Tripura.	
4.	Rabi Munda	Munda Basti, Ishan Chandra nagar, P.O- Barpathari, South Tripura.	



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## APPENDIX – A

### Questionnaire

Self made purposive questionnaire used for collecting the necessary sports competency of athletes and other related information which directly or indirectly related to sports. The questionnaire is consists of two sections. Both the sections must be filled up by the candidate only.

#### SECTION A

##### General information

- Name
- Name of the School
- Gender (✓)
  - a) Boys                      b) Girls
- Home town
- Names of Games & Sports involved in:
- Level of Participation (✓)
  - ➔      State    b) National    c) International
- Number and year of participation in State level with Achievement
- Number and year of participation in National level with Achievement
- Number and year of participation in International level with Achievement
- Full address with contact number

Village

District

Pin

P.O.

Subdivision.

Contact No.

## SECTION B

This section consists of 30 questions on games & sports and other related areas. Instruction: indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement by ticking (✓) where applicable using the following code: **Strongly Agree, Agree, Uncertain, Disagree and Strongly Disagree**

S.N	Items	Strongly Agree 5	Agree 4	Uncertain 3	Disagree 2	Strongly Disagree 1
	<b>Performance related</b>					
1	I have/had passion for sports					
2	My dream is to improve the desired sports skills					
3	I am interested in watching sports events related to my sports for improving my skills					
4	My current performance status is high (self evaluation in respect to national standard)					
	<b>Facility related</b>					
5	Sports talent identification programs are available					
6	Financial support is provided by the state to the sportsmen					
7	Sufficient standard sports equipments are available in the sports centre					
8	Available standard sized ground facilities exist					
9	Equipment for measuring physical, physiological, psychological and social attributes are available in the training centre					
10	Sports facilities are easily accessible to the athletes and coaches					
11	Availability of sports equipments that are of required standard					
	<b>Coach related</b>					
12	In sports coaching centre, adequate number of coaches are available					
13	Coaches having minimum qualification for coaching					
14	Coaches having the knowledge of training program and competition strategy					
15	During skill teaching, coaches are able to demonstrate the fundamental skills					
16	Coaches are having the knowledge of technical and tactical part of the sports					
17	Before training, coaches plan the training structure for practice					
18	Coaches use the physical, physiological, psychological measuring techniques to judge the athletes' improvement					
19	Coaches encourage us for improving the performance					



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

	<b>Training related</b>					
20	I participate in sports every week to improve my performance					
21	I involve in training programme to improve my performance					
22	Different types of training schedule are there to improve my skill perfection and accuracy					
23	Training or sports have influenced my attitude					
	<b>School support</b>					
24	My school provides opportunities for me to participate in state or national level competitions					
25	My school has been encouraging me to improve my sports performance					
26	Participating in sports and games interferes my study					
	<b>Others</b>					
27	I receive encouraging words from my parents					
28	Time to time my friends encourage me to uplift my performance					
29	I take proper nutritional diet which is required for my sports					
30	I receive appreciation from society					
31	Athletes related problems (if any)					
32	Coach related problems (if any)					
33	Other information (if any)					

## Raw Score of the Players

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Aditya Jamatia	4	5	2	2	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4
Amit Debbarma	4	4	4	5	2	4	2	4	2	5	4	5	2	2	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5
Asent Jamatia	5	5	5	1	5	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4
Babul Chakma	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5
Bajendr Reang	4	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	5	4	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	3	2	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	2	1	4	3
Bhakta Sadhan Jamatia	5	5	5	2	4	1	2	1	5	4	5	1	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
Big Babul Tripura	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	1	1	4	5	4	5	5
Bijoy Manik Jamatia	5	5	2	3	3	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5
Bikram Tripura	5	5	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4
Biresb Debbarma	5	5	5	1	3	5	1	4	4	4	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	2	4	4
Bishal Jamatia	5	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Biswajit Debbarma	5	5	3	2	3	1	3	1	5	4	5	1	3	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	3
Biswanarayan Jamatia	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4
Bubar Jamatia	5	5	5	2	4	2	2	1	5	4	4	2	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Budha Pada Jamatia	4	4	4	1	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	4
Danish Debbarma	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4
David Debbarma	5	4	5	2	4	1	2	1	5	4	5	1	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4
Dipu Jamatia	5	5	2	3	5	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5
Gidion Kapipeng	5	5	5	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	3
Ham Kharai Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	2	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	5
Himesh Chakma	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	1	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	2	5
Jackson Jamatia	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Janam Chakma	5	5	5	2	4	2	2	1	5	4	4	2	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5
Justin Darlong	5	5	5	2	4	1	2	1	5	4	5	1	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
Johan Molsom	5	5	5	1	5	5	2	2	3	1	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	4
Joy Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	2	4	2	5	5	3	3	5	5	2	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4
Kishan Debbarma	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5
Lalthapua Malsom	5	5	5	2	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Man Kumar Tripura	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	1	5
Mikair Debbarma	5	5	5	2	3	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4
Manab Chakma	5	5	5	4	5	5	2	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	2	5	4	4	1	5	4	5	4	5	4
Pabitra Sandha Jamatia	5	5	5	4	1	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4
Pabitra Sandha Jamatia	4	1	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	1	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5
Parhajit Debbarma	4	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Parhaji Debbarna	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	1	1	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
Pohar Jamatia (1)	4	5	5	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Pohor Jamatia (2)	5	5	5	2	5	4	2	1	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	5	5
Prasenjit Debbarna	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	1	1	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5
Pringl Debbarna	5	5	5	3	3	5	3	2	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Raj Bhakta Jamatia	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Rikson Debbarna	5	5	5	1	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	5
Riyaz Tripura	5	3	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	4
Sabat Jamatia	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Samendra Reang	5	5	5	2	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4
Sanjoy Jamatia	4	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	5	4	5	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sanjoy Malsom	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	1	5	5	1	1	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	4
Sanu Marak	5	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
Subhan Debbarna	4	5	5	2	4	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	2	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Subhankar Debbarna	5	5	5	1	4	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4

#### Sumai Gaithak

Debbarna	5	5	5	4	1	1	5	4	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
Suraj Khumber Tripura	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Alijabeth Halam	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5
Amita Urang	5	5	5	2	5	5	2	1	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5

#### Appendix - B



Anita Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5
Anita Jamatia	5	5	5	3	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
Anjana Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	5	2	1	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4
Anjana Jamatia	5	5	5	1	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4
Aparna Noatia	5	5	4	1	3	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4
Ashoka Murasing	5	5	5	2	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	2	5	3
Babita Urang	5	5	4	2	5	2	2	1	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4
Banika Aslong	5	4	4	2	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	
Burbina Areng	5	5	4	2	5	2	2	1	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	
Champamali Tripura	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	
Chandani Debbarma	4	4	4	5	5	2	1	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	2	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	2	4	
Damini Chakma	5	5	5	2	4	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	
Durpati Debbarma	5	5	5	4	4	2	2	1	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	1	5	4	5	4	
Ellsha Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	
Jabula Debbarma	4	4	5	2	4	2	2	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	
Jaya Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	2	3	5	5	4	4	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	
Khasmaiti Reang	5	5	5	4	5	1	2	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	
Khulumia Jamatia	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	
Kumbar Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	2	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
L. Soml Halam	5	5	5	2	5	5	2	2	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	

Jamnia Reang	6	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0						
Madhavi Tripura	5	5	4	2	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5				
Manika Murashing	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	4				
Naithakti Tripura	5	4	4	2	3	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4			
Nasma Debbarma	4	4	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5			
Parbati Tripura	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5			
Pinkii Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5			
Dipshika Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4			
Prity Jamatia	5	5	5	2	4	2	2	1	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	4	5	4	5	5			
Purnanita Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	2	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	4			
Rupati Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	2	5	5			
Sabitri Jamatia	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4			
Sajawti Reang	5	4	4	2	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5		
Kaberi Debbarma	5	5	5	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4		
Sunu Urang	5	5	5	3	5	2	2	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5		
Surja Khumber Tripura	5	5	5	1	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Tilultama Jamatia	5	5	5	1	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	4		
Uma Devi Jamatia	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5		
Mafru Mog	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5		
Sabita Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	4	4	5	2	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Prabir Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5
Kritishna Debbarma	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
Prasanjit Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5
Jiten Debbarma	5	5	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	3	3	3	5	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5
Amit Jamatia	5	5	5	4	2	5	1	1	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4
Prasenjit Debbarma	5	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5
Raj Bhakta Jamatia	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

## Appendix – C

### Players' Profiles of Different Communities of Different Sports of Tripura

For a ready reference and future correspondence, if any, the profile of the sports persons across all disciplines played in the state of Tripura is being attached below. These players have excelled in their field and earned laurels for the state. It is strongly recommended that their services should be utilized for the upliftment of different games in this state. Besides, it would be a nice gesture of the authority if they recognise their toil and sweat. Since they belong to the tribal community, it would be a cake-walk for them to motivate the youngsters of the community and to communicate and to teach the nuances of the game. The players' profiles have been assembled and given below Sub-division wise:



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

**Male Players' Profiles of Different Communities of Different Sports of Tripura**

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ananta Bijoy Jamatia	Soccer	2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion Team	Nutanbazar Sub Division - Amarpur	Amarpur
		2013	S.M Cup (U-17) National level	Participation	District - Gomati	
		2015	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
		2015	North East Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	Participation	Kashcok Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	
Asent Jamatia	Swimming	2015	State Level	Participation		Amarpur
Badal Tripura	Soccer	2015	State Level	Participation	Doluchani PO - Silachari Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	Amarpur
		2015	State Level	Participation		Amarpur
Biswa Narayan Jamatia	Swimming	2012	National Level	Participation	Malbasa	Amarpur
		2013	59 <sup>th</sup> National School Level (U-14)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 200 mts Breast Stroke	Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2013	National Level	Participation		
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Medal Holder		
Ham Kharai Jamatia	Swimming	2011	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Malbasa	Amarpur
		2012	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	
Raj Bhakta Jamatia	Swimming	2013	State Level	Participation	Amarpur	Amarpur
		2014	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	
		2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 4 x 50 mts Free Style & 4 x 50 mts Relay	District - Gomati	
Sukanta Jamatia	Soccer	2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion Team,	Bandarghat	Amarpur
		2013	S.M Cup (U-17)	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	
			National level		District - Gomati	



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Bijoy Manik Jamatia	Soccer	2013	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team	Chachua	Amarpur
		2014	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	Ompi Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	
Bishal Jamatia	Soccer	2014	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team	Nagrai Ompi	Amarpur
		2015	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	
		2016	T.A.O. Trophy National Participation			
		2015	State level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Nupangrumar	Amarpur
Gidion Kapipeng	Judo	2016	National Level	Participation	Twido	
		2016	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	
		2015	State Level	Participation	Kadam Chandra Para Twido	Amarpur
Johan Molsom	Judo				Sub-Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	
Lalthapuia Malsom	Judo	2016	State Level	Participation	Twidu	Amarpur
					Sub-Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Pabitra Sandha Jamatia	Athletics	2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> place in long Jump & Shot put	Lalgiri Sub Division - Amarpur	Amarpur
		2012	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in Long jump	District - Gomati	
		2013	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in Long Jump		
		2013	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in Long jump & 1 <sup>st</sup> place in 80 mts		
		2014	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 100 mts Hurdels		
		2015	National Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup> place in 4 x 100 mts. Long jump & 100 mts hurdles		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Sanjoy Malsom		2016	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 100 mts & Medlay		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Participation	Atham Bhaigh Para	Amarpur
	Judo	2015	State Level	Participation	Taidu	
		2016	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	
		2016	State Level	Participation	District- Gomati	
		2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion	Taiwo	Amarpur
Solomon Kalai	Soccer	2013	S.M Cup (U-17)	Team	Sub Division - Amarpur	
		2013	National level	Participation	District- Gomati	
		2013	Junior National (U-17)	Champion	Laxmidan Para	Amarpur
		2014	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Team	Sub Division - Amarpur	
Subir Debbarma	Soccer	2014	Quarter Finalist	Quarter Finalist	District- Gomati	
		2015	T.A.O. Trophy National	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Aditya Jamatia	Soccer	2007	All India (U-19) National Level	Participation	Naturromva PO - Twida Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	Amarpur
		2012	Junior National	Participation	Basudeb Para	Ambassa
		2013	Junior National	Participation	Sub Division - Ambassa	
		2014	59 <sup>th</sup> National School Games (U-17) National Level	Quarter Finalist	District - Dhalai	
Tfifru Mog	Soccer	2015	Selection Trial for scouting of SAI Trainees for U-15 & U-18 for Participation in AIFF I-League	Participation		Ambassa
		2015	North East Level	Participation		
		2015	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
		2009	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Ambassa	
		2009	State Level PYYKA	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place	Sub Division - Ambassa	
Priningala Mog	Judo	2010	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	District- Dhalai	Ambassa



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Bikram Tripura	Athletics	2013	State Level	Participation	Batisha Colony	Belonia
		2014	State Level	Participation	Radha Nagar	
		2015	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Belonia	
		2016	State Level	Participation	District - South Tripura	
		2016	National Level	Participation		
Kaliram Tripura	Judo	2008	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	Uttar Sunachari	Belonia
		2008	Junior National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Belonia	
		2009	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	District - South Tripura	
Mani Sankar Murashing	Cricket	2008	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation	Birchandra Manu	Belonia
		2008	Vinoo Mankad Under-19 National	Participation	Sub Division - Belonia	
		2008	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation	District - South Tripura	
		2009	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation		
		2009	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		

# Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2009	Vijay Hazare Tournament	Participation		
		2009	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2010	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation		
		2010	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2010	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2011	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
		2011	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2011	Vinoo Mankad Under-19 National	Participation		
		2011	Vijay Hazare Tournament	Participation		
		2011	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2012	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2012	Vijay Hazare Tournament	Participation		
		2012	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2013	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation		
		2013	Vijay Hazare Tournament	Participation		
		2013	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2014	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation		
		2014	Vijay Hazare Tournament	Participation		
		2014	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2015	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation		
		2015	Vijay Hazare Tournament	Participation		
		2015	Vijay Hazare	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Rabi Sankar Murashing	Cricket		Tournament			
		2015	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2010	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	Birchandra Manu	Belonia
		2011	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	Sub Division - Belonia District - South Tripura	
		2012	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2015	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
Sukanta Reang	Cricket	2009	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation	Sub Division - Belonia District - South Tripura	Belonia
		2009	Vijay Hazare Tournament	Participation		
		2010	Ranji Trophy	Participation		
		2011	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation		
		2012	Syed Mustaq Ali T-20 Senior National	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ajoy Jamatia (1)	Soccer	2008	School (U-17) Football Trial Camp	Participation	Jampaijala Sub Division - Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
		2008	School National (U-17) Football Competition	Participation	District - Sepahijala	
		2008	Inter Regional SAI Football Competition	Participation		
		2008	Inter Regional SAI Football Competition	Participation		
		2008	Inter Regional SAI Football Competition	Participation		
Diba Jamatia	Soccer	2008	Inter Regional SAI	Participation	Jampaijala Sub Division - Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
		2008	State Level	Champion Team	District - Sepahijala	
		2008	All India (U-19) School	Runners Up		
Kritojoy Jamatia	Soccer	2007	Sub Junior National Level	Participate	Jampaijala Sub Division - Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
		2007	All India Inter SAI National Level	Semi- Finalist	District - Sepahijala	
		2008	Inter Regional SAI National Level	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Lalengmoia Darlong	Soccer	2008	S.M cup Football National Level	Participation	Jampaijala Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Sepahijala	Bishalgarh
		2008	School (U-17) Football Trial Camp	Participation		
		2008	School National (U-17) National Level	Participation		
		2007	37th All India Rural Sports (Gr-II) National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Position		
		2007	All India Inter SAI 2007	Semi-Finalist		
		2008	School (U-18) Trial Camp for Indian Team	Selected for Indian Team		
		2008	36th Asian School at China International Level	Participation		
Lalremmawia Darlong	Soccer	2009	Junior National Level	Participation	Balkhum Jampaijala	Bishalgarh
		2015	Selection Trial For 56 <sup>th</sup> Subrato Cup National	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Lalrohlua Darlong	Soccer		Level		Sub Division - Bishalgarh	
		2016	B. C. Roy National Level	Participation	District - West Tripura	
		2012	58th National School (U-17)	Champion	Jampaijala	Bishalgarh
		2013	S.M cup (U-17) National level	Team Participation	Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Sepahijala	
Prasenjit Debbarna	Swimming	2011	National Level	Participation	Bishramganj	Bishalgarh
		2012	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Bishalgarh	
		2013	National Level	Participation	District - Sepahijala	
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Medal Holder		
Ranesh Debbarna	Soccer	2005	S.M. Cup Football National Level	Participation	Jampaijala	Bishalgarh
			National Level		Sub Division - Bishalgarh	
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation	District - Sepahijala	
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II) National Level	Team Champion		

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2007	Sub Junior National Football	Participation		
		2007	All India Inter SAI Football National Level	Semi- Finalist		
Suranjit Debbarma	Soccer	2012	58th National School (U-17)	Champion Team	Jampaijala Sub Division - Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
		2013	National Level	participation	District - Sepahijala	
Uken Debbarma	Soccer	2005	S.M Cup Football National Level	Participation	Jampaijala Sub Division - Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation	District - Sepahijala	
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II) National Level	Team Champion		
Amit Jamatia	Soccer	2011	State Level	Participation	Jampaijala Sub Division - Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
		2012	58th National School (U-17)	Champion Team	District- Sepahijala	
		2012	State Level	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2013	National Level	Participation		
		2013	State Level	Participation		
Anand Debbarma	Soccer				Jampajjala Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Sepahijala	Bishalgarh
Biswajit Debbarma	Soccer	2016	National Level	Participation	Jampajjala Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Sepahijala	Bishalgarh
Jiten Debbarma	Athletics	2008	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Kabiraj Tilla	Bishalgarh
		2008	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Sub Division - Bishalgarh	
		2008	Junior National Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	District- Sipahijala	
		2008	National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2009	School National Level	Participation		
		2010	56 <sup>th</sup> National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2011	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
		2011	57 <sup>th</sup> National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 110 mts		
		2012	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in		

# Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
				High Jump & 110 mts Hurdles		
				3 <sup>rd</sup> place in Hurdles		
				2 <sup>nd</sup> place in Long Jump		
Kartik Debbarma	Cricket	2012	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Siphajjala	Bishalgarh
		2015	Vinoo Mankad Under-19 National	Participation	Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Siphajjala	Bishalgarh
Ram Nabin Debbarma	Soccer	2015	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation	Navasantibazar Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Sepahijala	Bishalgarh
		2010	T.A.O Football Trophy National level	Participation		
		2012	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
		2013	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
		2014	All India University	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ranjit Debbarma	Cricket		National Level			
		2009	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	Sub Division - Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh
		2011	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	District - Sipahijala	
		2012	Vinoo Mankad Under-19 National	Participation		
		2012	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2014	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
Somai Naithak Debbarma	Athletics	2013	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 300 mts	Ramdas Para Bishramganj	Bishalgarh
		2014	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 4 x 400 mts	Sub Division - Bishalgarh District - Sipahijala	
		2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 4 x 400 mts		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Janam Chakma	Soccer	2016	National Level	Participation	Dhalajari	Gandachara
					Laxmipur	
Rupayan Chakma	Cricket	2012	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	Sub Division - Gandachara	Gandachara
					District - Dhalai	
Tapash Chakma	Cricket	2012	Vijay merchant Tournament	Participation	Sub Division - Gandachara	Gandachara
					District - Dhalai	
Ajit Kunai Jamatia	Soccer	2005	North East Junior Football Tournament	Participation	Jirania	Jirania
		2007	All India Inter SAI Football Competition	Team Semi-Finalist	Sub Division - Jirania	
			All India (U-19) National Football Competition	Participation	District - West Tripura	
		2007	Inter School Football Tournament	Semi Finalist		
Jiten Debbarma	Soccer	2010	Junior National (U-19) Football	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Khumulwng	Jirania
					Sub Division - Jirania	



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Rabindra Debbarma	Soccer	2002	Sub Junior National	Participation	Khumulwng Sub Division – Jirania District - West Tripura	Jirania
Bimanesh Debbarma	Judo	2014	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Khumpui	Jirania
		2015	61 <sup>st</sup> National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Sub Division – Jirania	
		2015	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	District - West Tripura	
		2016	State level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
Mukesh Debbarma	Athletics	2014	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Chamalia Sub Division - Jirania District - West Tripura	Jirania
Prasanjit Debbarma	Yoga	2012	State Level	Participation	Makumai Kami	Jirania
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Jirania District - West Tripura	
Rikson Debbarma	Judo	2015	State Level	Participation	Kumarchand Bari	Jirania
		2015	National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Jirania	
		2016	State Level	Participation	District - West Tripura	

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Neia Darlong	Soccer	2001	School National Level (U-19)	Participation	Balkhum Bari	Kailashsahar
		2003	Junior National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Kailashsahar	
		2003	S.M.Cup Football (U-19)	Semi Finalist	District - Unakoti	
		2004	T.A.O Football Trophy National level	Participation		
		2004	SAI Inter Zonal	Selected for East Zone		
		2005	B.C.Roy Trophy Junior National Level	Participation		
Big Babul Tripura	Athletics	2010	State Level	Participation	Dalucherra Salema	Kamalpur
		2011	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Kamalpur	
		2012	State Level	Participation	District - Dhalai	
		2013	State Level	Participation		
		2014	State Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> Place in 100mts		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2015	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 400 mts and 4 x 100 mts Relay		
Vangkanga Darlong	Soccer	2001	School National (U-19)	Participation	Darchui	Kamarghat
		2009	T.A.O Football National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Kamarghat District- Unokuti	
		2010	B.C.Roy Trophy Junior National Level	Participation		
Vennai Sanga Darlong	Soccer	2008	All India (U-19) School Football	Team Runners Up	Darchui Sub Division - Kamarghat District - Unokuti	Kamarghat
Hmunsiamdanga Darlong	Soccer	2004	Sub Junior Zonal National (U-16)	Champion Team	Dasda Sub Division - Kanchanpur District - North Tripura	Kanchanpur
		2004	Sub Junior Zonal National (U-16)	Participation		
Ajoy Chakma	Judo	2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Dasda	Kanchanpur
		2015	All India SAI Inter Regional National	Participation	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Bajendr Reang	Soccer		Level		District - North Tripura	
		2016	North East Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2014	Junior National (U-17)	Champion	Khasiram Para	Kanchanpur
Bidhan Chakma	Judo			Team	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	
		2015	National Level	Participation	District - North Tripura	
		2012	State Level	Participation	Dasda	Kanchanpur
		2013	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	
		2014	National Level	Participation	District - North Tripura	
Bijoy Chakma	Judo	2015	State Level	Participation		
		2014	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Dasda	Kanchanpur
		2015	North East level,	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	
		2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	District - North Tripura	
		2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
Chanka Chakma	Judo	2013	State level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Dasda	Kanchanpur
		2014	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	
		2014	National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	District - North Tripura	
		2015	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2013	State level	Participation	Dasda	Kanchanpur
Hashina Debbarma	Judo					



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Manab Chakma	Judo	2014	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	Kanchanpur
		2014	National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	District- North Tripura	
		2015	State level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
		2014	State Level	Participation	Kanchanpur	
		2014	National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	
		2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	District - North Tripura	
Pradip Chakma	Judo	2015	National Level	Participation		Kanchanpur
		2016	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2008	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	Dasda	
		2008	54 <sup>th</sup> National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Kanchanpur	
		2009	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	District- North Tripura	
		2009	Junior National Level	Participation		
Athai Mog	Soccer	2009	55 <sup>th</sup> School National Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		Karbook
		2010	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2011	56 <sup>th</sup> School National Level	Participation		
		2013	Junior National (U-17) Level	Participation	Karbook	

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
			Football Tournament		Sub Division - Karbook	
		2014	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team	District - Gomati	
Kalendra Reang	Soccer	2014	Senior National (Santosh Trophy)	Participation	Karbook	Karbook
		2014	T.A.O.Football Trophy National level	Participation	Sub Division - Karbook District - Gomati	
Mangal Kishore Jamatia	Soccer	2012	58th National School (U-17)	Champion Team	Karbook	Karbook
		2013	S.M Cup (U-17) National level	Participation	Sub Division - Karbook District - Gomati	
Rajib Sadhan Jamatia	Soccer	2008	Sub-Junior National	Participation	Karbook	Karbook
		2009	Sub-Junior National	Participation	Sub Division - Karbook	
		2010	R.C.Roy trophy	Participation	District - Gomati	
		2011	R.C.Roy trophy	Participation		
		2012	58th National School (U-17)	Champion Team		
		2012	S.M.Cup	Participation		



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Tarun Kr. Debbarna	Soccer	2013	S.M.Cup	Participation		
		2014	North East Level	Participation		
		2015	North East Level	Participation		
		2015	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
		2016	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
		2016	Playing Member of	Participation		
			Arian Club of Kolkata			
		2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School	Champion	Karbook	Karbook
				Team	Sub Division - Karbook	
		2013	S.M cup (U-17)	Participation	District - Gomati	
			National level			
		2014	Senior National	Participation		
			(Santosh Trophy)			
		2014	T.A.O Football	Participation		
			National Level			
		2016	B.C. Roy Trophy	Participation		
			Junior National			

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Dhiro Jamatia	Soccer	2009	Junior National	Participation	Paharumra Sub Division - Khowai District - Khuwai	Khowai
Samarjit Debbarma	Soccer	2012	34 <sup>th</sup> Sub-Jr National	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	Khowai
		2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion team	District - Khuwai	
		2013	S.M Cup (U-17) National level	Participation		
Parhajit Debbarma	Soccer	2014	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participate	Ratanpur Sub Division - Khowai	Khowai
		2015	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	District - Khuwai	
Sanjoy Debbarma	Soccer	2008	Sub-junior football National Level U-16	Participate	Ratanpur Sub Division - Khowai	Khowai
		2014	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participate	District - Khuwai	
		2015	North East Level	Participation		
		2012	Vijay Merchant	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	
Suman Debbarma	Cricket					Khowai



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Swapan Telanga	Judo		Tournament		District - Khuwai	
		2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Singicherra	Khuwai
		2016	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Sub Division - Khowai	
Chuai Khuma Darlong	Soccer	2016	National Level	Participation	District - Khuwai	
		2005	Sub Junior National	Participation	Darchui	Kumarghat
			Zonal		Sub Division - Kumarghat	
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation	District - Unokuti	
		2006	All India Rural Sports (Gr-II) National Level	Team Champion		
		2007	37 <sup>th</sup> All India Rural Sports (Gr-II) National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Position		
Dhiru Debbarma	Soccer	2007	All India Inter SAI	Semi-Finalist		
		2008	All India (U-19) School Runners-Up National Level			
					Kumarghat Sub Division - Kumarghat District - Unakoti	Kumarghat
Amar Shing Reang	Soccer	2014	State Level	Participation	Manu	Longtharai

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2015	Selection Trial for scouting of SAI Trainees for U-15 and U-18 for Participation in the AIFF I League	Participation	Sub Division - Longtharai Velly District - Dhalai	velly
Babul Chakma	Athletics	2013	State Level	Participation	Manu	Longtharai
		2014	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Longtharai	velly
		2015	State Level	Participation	Velly	
		2016	State Level	Participation	District - Dhalai	
Man Kumar Tripura	Athletics	2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in	Manu	Longtharai
		2016	East Zone	Long jump	Sub Division - Longtharai Velly	velly
		2016	State Level	Participation	District - Dhalai	
				2 <sup>nd</sup> place in		
				Trietholan		
Rabi Shingha Kalai	Judo	2010	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Manu Sub Division - Longtharai Velly District - Dhalai	Longtharai velly
Rajesh Debbarma	Athletics	2006	State Level	Participation	Manu	Longtharai



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Sanjit Chakma		2007	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in Medley relay	Sub Division - Longtharai	velly
		2007	National Level	Participation	Velly District - Dhalai	
		2008	North East Level	Participation		
		2008	National Level	Participation		
		2008	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Manu	Longtharai
		2009	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Longtharai	velly
			PYYKA		Velly	
		2011	State Level	1st place	District - Dhalai	
Sanu Marak	Judo	2012	57 <sup>th</sup> National Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	Participation	Jamichira	Longtharai
					Manu Sub Division - Longtharai	velly
Ajit Jamatia	Soccer				Velly District - Dhalai	
		2004	Sub Junior Zonal National (U-16)	Champion Team	Killa	Matabari
		2004	51 <sup>st</sup> National School	Runners Up	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	

# Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ajoy Jamatia			(U-19)			
		2005	North East Junior	Participation		
		2005	Sub Junior National	Participation		
			Zonal (U-16)			
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation		
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II)	Champion Team		
			National Level			
		2006	All India SAI Inter Zonal	Champion Team		
	Soccer	2007	Sub Junior National Football Competition	Participation	Killa Sub Division - Matabari	Matabari
		2008	S.M. Cup Football Tournament	Selected for SAI team	District - Gomati	
		2009	Junior National Football Championship	Participation		
		2008	SAI All India (U-17) Football Tournament	Runners Up		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Banu Kishore Jamatia	Soccer	2009	S.M. Cup Football Tournament	Champion Team		
		2010	Jr. National B.C. Roy Trophy	Participation		
		2015	Selection Trial For 56 <sup>th</sup> Subrato Cup	Participation	Killa	Matabari
		2016	B. C Roy Trophy National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
		2003	B.C.Roy Trophy Junior National	Participation	Killa	Matabari
Jagat Dhanya Jamatia	Soccer	2004	T.A.O.Football Trophy National level	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
		2005	B.C.Roy Trophy Junior National	Participation		
		2003	Sub-Junior Mir Iqbal Hossion Trophy National Level	Participation	Killa	Matabari
Nayan kr. Jamatia	Soccer	2003	S.M.Cup Football (U-	Semi Finalist	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	

# Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Rabi Kishor Jamatia	Soccer		17) National level			
		2004	Sub Junior Zonal	Champion	Killa	Matabari
			National Level(U-16)	Team	Sub Division - Matabari	
		2004	51 <sup>st</sup> National School (U-19)	Runner-up	District - Gomati	
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation		
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II)	Champion		
			National level	Team		
		2007	All India Inter SAI	Semi Finalist		
Shiv Sadhan Jamatia	Soccer		National level			
		2008	State Level	Runner-up		
		2003	B.C.Roy Trophy Junior	Participation	Killa	Matabari
			National Level		Sub Division - Matabari	
		2003	S.M cup (U-17)	Semi Finalist	District - Gomati	
		2005	National level			
			B.C.Roy Trophy Junior	Participation		
			National Level			



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Sudhir Jamatia	Soccer	2003	S.M.Cup (U-17) National Level	Semi Finalist	Killa	Matabari
		2004	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
		2004	Sub-Junior Zonal National Level(U-16)	Champion team		
		2004	Sub-Junior National Level	Participation		
		2005	Sub-Junior National Level (U-16)	Participation		
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation		
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II) National Level	Champion team		
		2006	Sub-Junior National	Participation		
		2007	52 <sup>nd</sup> National School	Participation		
		2007	All India Inter SAI National Level	Semi Finalist		

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Sukur pada Koloi	Soccer	2007	All India (U-19) National Level	Participation		
		2008	State Level	Runner-up		
		2002	Sub Junior National	Participation	Killa	Matabari
		2003	S.M.Cup Football (U-17) National level	Semi Finalist	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
Tarani Ku. Jamatia	Soccer	2010	PYYKA Group-III Football National Level	Participation	Killa	Matabari
		2011	PYYKA Games -III National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
		2012	48 <sup>th</sup> Junior National Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Participation	Tulshi Ram Bari	Matabari
Bhakta Sadhan Jamatia	Soccer	2015	International Level	Participation	Kagigan Killa	
					Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
		2001	Sub-jr National (U-16)	Participation	Killa	Matabari
		2002	Sub-Jr National	Semi Finalist	Sub Division - Matabari	
Binod Kishore Jamatia	Soccer					



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
					District - Gomati	
		2003	S.M. Cup Football (U-17)	Participation		
		2003	Sub Junior Zonal National (U-16)	Champion Team		
		2003	National Football Trial Camp (U-17)	Participation		
		2004	Sub Junior National (U-16)	Champion Team		
		2004	SAI Inter Zonal Football	Selected for East Zone		
Bubar Jamatia	Soccer	2014	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team	Killa	Matabari
					Sub Division - Matabari	
		2015	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	District - Gomati	
		2016	T.A.O. Trophy National	Participation		
Debraj Jamatia	Soccer	2008	Inter Regional SAI	Participation	Killa	Matabari
		2009	Junior National	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari	

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Jastin Darlong	Soccer	2010	B.C. Roy Trophy Junior National	Participation	District – Gomati	
		2015	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	Naipalar Para Killa	Matabari
		2016	T.A.O. Trophy National	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari District – Gomati	
Makhan Lal Jamatia	Soccer	2003	S.M.Cup (U-17) National Level	Semi Finalist	Killa	Matabari
		2004	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari District – Gomati	
		2004	51 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-19)	Runner-up		
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation		
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II) National Level	Champion team		
		2006	North East Junior Level	Participation		
		2006				



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Pohar Jamatia (1)	Soccer	2015	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	Kaipeng Bulai Killa	Matabari
					Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
Sabat Jamatia	Soccer	2015	National Level	Participation	Raiya Bari Killa	Matabari
					Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
Sanjoy Jamatia	Soccer	2015	T.A.O. Trophy National Level	Participation	Raiya Bari Killa	Matabari
		2015	International Level	Participation	Sub Division - Matabari District - Gomati	
Adison Debbarna	Soccer	2012	34 <sup>th</sup> Sub-Jr National	Participation	Mohanpur	Mohanpur
		2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion Team	Sub Division - Mohanpur District - West Tripura	
		2012	All India Football Federation (U-17) Football Camp	Participation		
		2012	All India Football	Participation		

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Amrit Debbarma	Soccer		Federation (U-15)			
			Football Camp			
		2013	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team		
		2014	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist		
		2015	T.A.O. Trophy National Participation			
		2015	Selection trial for scouting of SAI trainees for U-15 and U-18 for participation in the AIFF I League	Participation		
		2007	State Level	Participation	Shimna	Mohanpur
		2008	SAI All India (U-17)	Runners Up	Sub Division - Mohanpur	
			Football Tournament		District - West Tripura	
		2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation		
		2009	State Level	Participation		
Samarjit Debbarma (2)	Soccer	2015	Selection Trial for	Participation	Sub Division - Mohanpur	Mohanpur



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
			scouting of SAI Trainees for U-15 & U-18 for Participation in The AIFF I-League		District – West Tripura	
		2015	North East Level	Participation		
		2015	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
		2016	Santosh Trophy	Participation		
Rubel Debbarna	Judo	2014	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Surandranagar Sub Division - Mohanpur District – West Tripura	Mohanpur
Biresh Debbarna	Swimming	2015	State Level	Participation	Lalitmohan Para PO – Jainagar Sub Division - Sadar District – West Tripura	Sadar
		2015	State Level	Participation	Dinachadri Para	Sadar
		2016	State Level	Participation	Agartala Sub Division - Sadar District - West Tripura	Sadar
Prabhat Sadhan Jamatia	Soccer	2008	Sub Junior (U-16)	Participation	Agartala	Sadar

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
			National Level		Sub Division - Sadar	
		2014	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion team,	District - West Tripura	Sadar
		2013	S.M Cup (U-17) National level	Participation		Sadar
Rakesh Debbarma	Swimming	2012	State Level	Participation	Agartala	
		2012	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Sadar	Sadar
		2013	12 <sup>th</sup> National Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> place	District - West Tripura	
Tarun Kr. Jamatia	Soccer	2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion Team	Agartala	Sadar
		2013	S.M Cup (U-17) National level	Participation	Sub Division - Sadar	
				Participation	District - West Tripura	
Amit Debbarma	Soccer	2014	State Level	Participation	Musurai Para	Sadar
		2015	National Level	Participation	Ananda Nagar	
		2016	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Sadar	
Dipayan Debbarma	Cricket	2012	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	District - West Tripura	Sadar
					Lalbahadur Agartala	



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Krtishna Debbarma	Athletics	2015	Vinoo Mankad Under-19 National	Participation	Sub Division - Sadar District - West Tripura	
		2015	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2014	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 4 x 100 mt Relay	Krim Para Agartala	Sadar
		2015	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Sadar	
Litan Debbarma	Athletics	2016	State Level	Participation	District - West Tripura	
		2014	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Nagichara	Sadar
		2015	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in High Jump	Agartala Sub Division - Sadar	
		2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	District - West Tripura	
Prasanjit Debbarma (1)	Athletics	2013	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 80 mis & Long jump	Agartala Sub Division - Sadar	Sadar
		2014	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in Long jump	District - West Tripura	
		2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Prasanjit Debbarna (2)	Athletics			4x100mts		
		2015	National Level	Participation		
		2016	State Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2016	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in Long jump & Medley relay and 3 <sup>rd</sup> in 100 mts		
		2005	State Level	Participation	Jogendra Nagar	Sadar
		2006	North East Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in Triathlon	Sub Division - Sadar District - West Tripura	
		2006	National Level	Participation		
		2007	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in Medley relay		
		2007	National Level	Participation		
		2008	North East Level	Participation		
		2008	National Level	Participation		



• Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Samir Debbarna	Cricket	2008	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation	Agartala	Sadar
		2008	Vinoo Mankad Under-19 National	Participation	Sub Division - Sadar	
		2008	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation	District - West Tripura	
		2009	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2009	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation		
		2010	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation		
		2010	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2011	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
		2012	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
		2012	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation		
Sayantan Debbarna	Cricket	2012	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	Agartala	Sadar
					Sub Division - Sadar	
					District - West Tripura	

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Tanbir Debbarma	Swimming	2014	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Agartala	Sadar
					Sub Division - Sadar District - West Tripura	
Amarendra Jamatia	Swimming	2000	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Unavailable	
		2001	16 <sup>th</sup> North East Sports	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
Bhuban bijoy Jamatia	Soccer	2002	Sub Junior National	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2003	School National	Participation		
		2003	B.C. Roy Trophy National level	Participation		
		2003	S.M. Cup Football (U-17) National level	Semi Finalist		
		2004	National Football Trial Camp (U-17)	Participation		
Dinochar Debbarma	Soccer	2010	B.C.Roy Trophy Junior National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2010	T.A.O.Trophy National Level	Participation		
Kishore Debbarma	Soccer	2005	East Zone Meet	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Madan hari Jamatia	Swimming	2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2012	28 <sup>th</sup> National Level Aquatic	Participation		
Milikon Marak	Swimming	2006	15 <sup>th</sup> Sub-Junior National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 100 mts and 50 mts Brest Stroke	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2007	34 <sup>th</sup> Junior National Aquatic	Participation		
		2007	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 400 mts Free Style		
		2007	State Level Long Distance Swimming (Glam)	4 <sup>th</sup> place		
		2007	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place in 200 mts F/Style and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Place in 100 mts B/Stroke		
		2007	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Place in 200 mts F/Style and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Place in 100 mts B/Stroke		
Nalu Jamatia	Swimming	2003	School National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2004	30 <sup>th</sup> Junior National	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Rabi Kumar Jamatia	Swimming		Level			
		2004	National Aquatic Championship	Participation		
		2007	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 200 mts & 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 100 mts & 50 mts Brest Stroke	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2007	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in Long Distance Swimming		
		2007	All India School National Level	Participation		
Rakesh Debbarma	Soccer	2008	54 <sup>th</sup> School National Level	Participation		
		2016	North East Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2008	State Level	Team Champion	Unavailable	Unavailable
Surajit Jamatia	Soccer	2008	All India (U-19) School	Team Runners		



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Suresh Debbarma	Soccer		Football National Level Up			
		2015	Selection Trial For 56th	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
			Subrato Cup National Level			
Zeineingir Halam	Soccer	2016	State Level	Participation		
		2015	Selection Trial For 56th	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
			Subrato Cup National Level			
Dhirendra Debbarma	Soccer	2014	59th National School Level (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2014	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team		
Hriday Tripura	Soccer	2003	S.M.Cup (U-17) National Level	Semi Finalist	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2004	Sub-Junior Zonal (U-16) National level	Champion Team		
		2004	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation		
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2005	North East Junior Level	Participation		
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II) National Level	Champion Team		
		2007	All India Inter SAI National Level	Semi Finalist		
Samiran Debbarma	Athletics	2004	East Zone Inter SAI	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Unavailable	Unavailable
Sanjit Kr Jamatia	Soccer	2003	Junior National	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2003	S.M.Cup	Participation		
Suban Debbarma	Soccer	2015	National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Raghu Nath Reang	Soccer	2012	4th National Level	Participation	Bokafa	Santirbazar
			Rural National Level		Sub Division - Santirbazar	
		2012	58 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Champion team	District - South Tripura	
		2013	Junior National (U-17)	Champion team		
		2013	S.M Cup (U-17) National level	Participation		



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Samendra Reang	Judo	2015	State Level	Participation	Kowaifung	Santirbazar
		2015	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Santirbazar	
		2016	State Level	Participation	District - South Tripura	
		2016	National Level	Participation		
Thamendra Reang	Soccer	2012	National Level	Participation	Laxmi Charan	Santirbazar
					Sub Division - Santirbazar District - South Tripura	
Budha Pada Jamatia	Judo	2015	State level	Participation	Randal Para	Sonamura
		2016	State level	Participation	Sankama Bari	
		2016	School National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Sonamura District - Shipaijala	
Nirmal Uranga	Judo	2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Melagath	Sonamura
		2016	North East Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Sub Division - Sonamura	
		2016	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	District - Shipaijala	
Prabir Debbarna	Judo	2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Melagath	Sonamura
		2015	All India SAI Inter Regional National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Sonamura District - Shipaijala	

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ajoy Tripura	Judo	2015	National Level	Participation		
		2016	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
		2016	State Level	Participation		
		2003	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Satchand	Subroom
		2004	School National Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Sub Division - Subroom	
		2005	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	District - South Tripura	
		2005	National Selection Camp	Participation		
		2005	National Level	Participation		
		2006	National Level	Participation		
Bikash Tripura	Judo	2008	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2009	North East Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2014	6 <sup>th</sup> PYKKA National Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	Satchand	Subroom
			Level		Sub Division- Subroom	
		2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> place	District - South Tripura	
		2015	All India SAI Inter Regional National Level	Participation		



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Jiten Tripura	Judo	2016	North East Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2016	School National Level	Participation		
		2003	Sub-Junior National Level	Participation	Satchand	Subroom
		2006	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Sub Division – Subroom	
		2007	School National Level	Participation	District – South Tripura	
		2008	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2009	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2010	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
Moti Tripura	Cricket	2008	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation	Sub Division – Subroom	Subroom
		2008	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation	District – South Tripura	
		2009	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2010	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation		
		2010	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Danish Debbarma		2011	Vinoo Mankad Under-19 National	Participation		
		2011	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
		2013	State Level	Participation	Kalyanpur	Teliamura
	Swimming	2014	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Teliamura	
		2015	State Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
Anarch Jamatia	Soccer	2014	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participation	Mungiakami	Teliamura
		2014	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team	Sub Division - Teliamura District - Khowai	
Asish Jamatia	Judo	2012	State Level	Participation	Hadrai	Teliamura
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Teliamura	
		2014	State Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
Bharat Manik Jamatia	Soccer	2012	State Level	Participation	Mungiakami	Teliamura
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Teliamura	
		2013	State Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
Chandra Sadhan	Soccer	2012	State Level	Participation	Mungiakami	Teliamura



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Jamatia		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Teliamura District - Khowai	
Dhayna Manik Jamatia	Soccer	2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Participation	Mungiakami Sub Division - Teliamura District - Khowai	Teliamura
Dulasingha Jamatia	Soccer	2014	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participation	Mungiakami Sub Division - Teliamura District - Khowai	Teliamura
		2014	Junior National (U-17)	Champion Team		
Sadhan Jamatia	Soccer	2014	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participation	Mungiakami Sub Division - Teliamura District - Khowai	Teliamura
		2015	North East Level	Participation		
Shanti Sadhan Jamatia	Soccer	2014	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participation	Mungiakami Sub Division - Teliamura District - Khowai	Teliamura
		2015	North East Level	Participation		
Bittyomoni Noatia	Judo	2009	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2010	56 <sup>th</sup> National School Games	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Chiranjit Chakma	Athletics	2010	State level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2011	State level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
		2011	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 80 mts & 300 mts	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2013	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 600 mts & Shot put		
		2014	National Level	Participation		
Emanul Debbarma	Soccer	2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 400 mts		
		2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Manish Telenga	Soccer	2012	58th National School	Champion	Unavailable	Unavailable



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Manu Debbarma			(U-17)	Team		
		2013	S.M cup (U-17) National level	Participation		
		2006	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 50 mts Butter fly	Unavailable	Unavailable
Nilakishr Jamatia	Soccer	2007	53 <sup>rd</sup> National School Games	1 <sup>st</sup> Place in 50 mts Butter fly		
		2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
		2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Pradip Marak	Soccer	2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Pritam Debbarma	Soccer	2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Rajib Debbarma	Soccer	2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Ramjoy Reang	Soccer	2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Rexona Debbarma	Soccer	2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ribu Jamatia	Swimming	2016	National Level 43 <sup>rd</sup> Junior National Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 100 mts Butterfly	Unavailable	Unavailable
Sukesh Debbarma	Soccer	2008	Sub Junior (U-16) National Level	Participate	Unavailable	Unavailable
Surabin MR Reang	Swimming	2015 2016	National Level National Level	Participation Participation	Unavailable	Unavailable
Suresh kolai	Athletics	2009	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 300 mts and Long Jump	Unavailable	Unavailable
	Athletics	2010	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 80 mts (U-14)		
		2010	56 <sup>th</sup> National Level	Participation		
		2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place in 80 mts & 100mts		
		2011	57 <sup>th</sup> National School	1 <sup>st</sup> Place in 80 mts. Hurdles (U-14)		



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Dipu Jamatia	Soccer		National level			
		2015	National Level	Participation	Pitra	Udaipur
		2016	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati	
Himesh Chakma	Athletics	2016	State Level	Participation	Udaipur	Udaipur
					Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati	
Pohar Jamatia (2)	Soccer	2015	59 <sup>th</sup> National School (U-17)	Quarter Finalist	Pitra	Udaipur
		2016	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati	
Ratan Kishore Jamatia	Soccer	2003	S.M. Cup (U-17) National Level	Semi Finalist	Near Noabari H.S. School	Udaipur
		2004	National Football Trial Camp (U-14)	Participation	Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati	
		2004	Sub-Junior (U-16) National Level	Participation		
		2005	North East Level	Participation		
		2005	Sub-Junior National	Participation		

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
			Zonal (U-16)			
		2005	East Zone Inter SAI	Champion team		
		2006	All India Rural Sports Festival (Gr-II) National Level	Champion team		
		2006	All India SAI National Level	Participation		
		2007	All India Inter SAI National Level	Semi Finalist		
		2007	All India (U-19) National Level	Participation		
		2008	North East Level	Runner-up		
		2009	North East Level	Runner-up		
		2010	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
		2008	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
Kamal Debbarma	Cricket	2009	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation		
Parbin Debbarma	Cricket	2009	Cooch Behar Under-19	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
			National			
		2010	Vijay Merchant Tournament	Participation		
		2010	Cooch Behar Under-19 National	Participation		
Pradip Debbarma	Cricket	2012	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		
Rakesh Debbarma	Cricket	2008	C K Naidu Tournament	Participation		

## Female Players Profiles of Different Communities of Different Sports of Tripura

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Anita Jamatia	Swimming	2014	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	Amarpur
		2015	State Level	Participation	District - Gomati	
Anjana Debbarma	Soccer	2011	National Level	Participated	Asha Chandra Para	Amarpur
		2012	National Level	Participated	PO - Purba Sarbang	
		2013	National Level	Participated	Sub Division - Amarpur	
		2014	National Level	Participated	District - Gomati	
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2015	National Level	Participated		
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
Anjana Jamatia	Swimming	2013	National Level	Participation	Malbasa	Amarpur
		2014	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	
		2015	National Level	Participation	District - Gomati	
		2016	National Level	Participation		
Lekha Kolai	Athletics	2013	State Level	2nd Place	Bishyamanipara	Amarpur
		2014	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	
		2015	State Level	Participation	District - Gomati	



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Madhabi Tripura	Athletics	2016	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	Amarpur
Mallika Kalai	Soccer	2013	National Level	Participated	District - Gomati	Amarpur
		2014	National Level	Participated	Palka Bari Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	
Purnanita Jamatia	Swimming	2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 50 mts & 100 mts Back Stroke & 3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 50 mts Free Style	Malbasa Sub Division - Amarpur District - Gomati	Amarpur
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2013	State Level	Participation	Malbasa	
Sabitri Jamatia	Swimming	2014	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Amarpur	Amarpur
		2015	State Level	Participation	District - Gomati	
Sajawti Reang	Athletics	2016	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 100 mts & Long Jump	Rajaram Para PO - Tuidu Sub Division - Amarpur	Amarpur

# Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
					District - Gomati	
Alijabeth Halam	Soccer	2013	National Level	Participated	Namjang	Darmanagar
		2014	National Level	Participated	PO - Buktusha	
		2014	International Level	Quarter Finalist	Sub Division - Darmanagar	
		2015	National Level	Participated	District - North Tripura	
		2015	International Level	Quarter Finalist		
		2016	International Level	Participated		
L. Somi Halam	Soccer	2013	National Level	Participated	Noagang	Dharmanagar
		2014	National Level	Participated	PO - Bakbasha	
		2014	International Level	Quarter Finalist	Sub Division - Dharmanagar	
		2015	National Level	Participated	District - North Tripura	
		2015	International Level	Quarter Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
		2016	International Level	Participated		



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Chandani Debbarma	Judo	2016	State Level	Participation	Mandai Sub Division - Jirania, District - West Tripura	Jirania
Kriti Meska	Gymnastics	2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Khumulwng Sub Division - Jirania, District - West Tripura	Jirania
Sanghamitra Debbarma	Soccer	2014	National Level	Participated	Mandai Sub Division - Jirania, District - West Tripura	Jirania
Shradha Deb Burman	Gymnastics	2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Khumulwng Sub Division - Jirania, District - West Tripura	Jirania
Kipi Darlong	Judo	2013	State Level	Participation	Balkumari Sub Division - Kailasahar, District - Unokuti	Kailasahar
		2013	National Level	Participation		
		2014	State Level	Participation		
Banika Aslong	Athletics	2014	State Level	Participation	Gandhi Para	Kamalpur

Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Damini Chakma	Judo	2015	State Level	Participation	Sub Division – Kamalpur District - Dhalai	Kanchanpur
		2016	State Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Kanchanpu	
		2015	National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Kanchanpur District – North Tripura	
Dhanita Reang	Judo	2016	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place		Kanchanpur
		2010	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Dasda	
		2012	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Sub Division – Kanchanpur District - North Tripura	
		2013	National Level	Participation		
Kanchanprava Reang	Judo	2014	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		Kanchanpur
		2012	State Level	52kg – 2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Dasda	
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Kanchanpur District – North Tripura	
		2013	State Level	Participation		
Malati Molsom	Judo	2002	State Level	Participation	Dasda	Kanchanpur
		2003	Sub-Jr National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Kanchanpur District – North Tripura	
		2004	State Level	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Moumita Chakma	Judo	2013	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Sub Division – Kanchanpur District – North Tripura	Kanchanpur
		2014	60 <sup>th</sup> School National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
		2014	National Level	Participated.		
Mungsmail Reang	Soccer	2010	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Durgaram Reang Para Sub Division – Kanchanpur District – North Tripura	Kanchanpur
		2011	PYYKA National Level	Participation		
		2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2012	4 <sup>th</sup> National Level	Participation		
Simaruang Reang	Judo	2010	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Dasda Sub Division – Kanchanpur District – North Tripura	Kanchanpur
		2011	PYYKA National Level	Participation		
		2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2012	4 <sup>th</sup> National Level	Participation		
Umanti Reang	Judo	2010	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Ananda Bazar Sub Division – Kanchanpur District – North Tripura	Kanchanpur
		2011	56 <sup>th</sup> National School Level	Participation		
		2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Anami Jamatia	Judo	2012	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2013	State Level	Participation	Ichardi	Khowai
		2014	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	
Dipti Rupani	Judo				District- Khowai	
		2012	State Level	Participation	Hadrai	Khowai
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	
		2014	State Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
Jabula Debbarma	Soccer	2013	National Level	Participated	Mandai Bari	Khowai
		2014	National Level	Participated	PO - Sankhala	
		2014	International Level	Quarter Finalist	Sub Division - Khowai	
		2015	National Level	Participated	District - Khowai	
		2015	International Level	Quarter Finalist		
		2016	International Level	Participated		
Khaphurma Jamatia	Judo	2012	State Level	Participation	Hadrai	Khowai
		2013	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	
		2014	National Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
		2015	State Level	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Nasma Debbarma	Soccer	2014	National Level	Participated	Laltilla	Khowai
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist	Sub Division - Khowai	
		2015	National Level	Participated	District - Khowai	
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
Parmila Rupini	Judo	2012	State Level	Participation	Hadrai	Khowai
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	
		2014	State Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
Radhika Rupini	Judo	2012	State Level	Participation	Hadrai	Khowai
		2013	State Level	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	
		2013	National Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
		2014	State Level	Participation		
		2014	National Level	Participation		
Rishmi Jamatia	Judo	2012	State Level	Participation	Hadrai	Khowai
		2013	North East Level	Participation	Sub Division - Khowai	
		2014	National Level	Participation	District - Khowai	
Pinki Debbarma	Athletics	2014	State Level	Participation	Monmohan Para	Korbook

Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Uma Devi Jamatia	Soccer				Sub Division - Korbook	
		2015	State Level	Participation	District - Gomati	
		2016	State Level	Participation		
Anita Jamatia	Soccer	2016	National Level	Participated	Maharani	Maharani
					PO - Udaipur	
					Sub Division - Maharani	
					District - Gomati	
Prity Jamatia	Soccer	2014	National Level	Participated	Tulshi Ram	Matabari
		2015	National Level	Participated	PO - Killa	
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist	Sub Division - Matabari	
		2016	National Level	Participated	District - Gomati	
		2012	National Level	Participated	Joying	Matabari
		2013	National Level	Participated	PO - Killa	
		2014	National Level	Participated	Sub Division - Matabari	



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Rupati Jamatia	Soccer	2014	International Level	Quater Finalist	District - Gomati	Matabari
		2015	National Level	Participated		
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
		2016	International Level	Participated		
		2012	National Level	Participated	Kaipenbulai	
		2013	National Level	Participated	PO - Killa	
		2014	National Level	Participated	Sub Division - Matabari	
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist	District - Gomati	
		2015	National Level	Participated		
Abdina Debbarna	Judo	2014	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Surandranagar	Mohanpur
					Sub Division - Mohanpur	
Amita Urang	Soccer	2014	National Level	Participated	Pulia Bill	Mohanpur
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist	PO - Sundar Tilla	

# Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Babita Urang	Soccer	2015	National Level	Participated	Sub Division - Mohanpur	Mohanpur
		2015	International Level	Quarter Finalist	District - West Tripura	
		2016	National Level	Participated		
		2016	International Level	Participated		
		2013	National Level	Participated	Putia Bill	
		2014	National Level	Participated	PO - Sundar Tilla	
		2014	International Level	Quarter Finalist	Sub Division - Mohanpur	
		2015	National Level	Participated	District - West Tripura	
Sabita Debbarma	Judo	2016	National Level	Participated		Mohanpur
		2014	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Hezamara	
		2014	North Eastern Level	2nd place	Sub Division - Mohanpur	
		2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	District - West Tripura	
Sunu Urang	Soccer	2014	National Level	Participated	Pichiabill	Mohanpur
		2016	National Level	Participated	PO - Sundar Tilla	
					Sub Division - Mohanpur	



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Laxmita Reang	Soccer	2013	National Level	Participated	Bahadurpara	Panisagar
		2014	National Level	Participated	PO – Damchara	
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist	Sub Division – Panisagar	
		2015	National Level	Participated	District – North Tripura	
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
		2016	International Level	Participated		
		2016	AFC U-16 China	Participated		
Naithakti Tripura	Athletics	2014	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 400 mts	Uttartuisama	Sabroom
		2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 4x400 mts	Sub Division – Sabroom	
		2016	State Level	Medlay Relay	District – South Tripura	
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
Dipshika Dewan	Yoga	2010	55 <sup>th</sup> National Level (G-U-14yrs)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Banamalipur, Agartala	Sadar
		2011	56 <sup>th</sup> National Level (G-U-14yrs)	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Sub Division – Sadar District – West Tripura	

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2012	57 <sup>th</sup> National Level (G-U-17yrs)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2013	58 <sup>th</sup> National Level (G-U-17yrs)	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2014	59 <sup>th</sup> National Level (G-U-17 & 19yrs)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in both yoga and Artistic yoga in under-17 and 1st place U-19 Artistic yoga		
		2014	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
Alita Debbarma	Judo				Agartala Sub Division – Sadar District – West Tripura	Sadar
Hashina Debbarma	Judo	2013	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Agartala	Sadar
		2014	National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Sub Division – Sadar District- West Tripura	
		2015	State Level	Participation		
Kalpana Debbarma	Athletics	2014	National Level	Participation	Nandan Nagar Agartala	Sadar
					Sub Division – Sadar	



### Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
					District – West Tripura	
Kusmi Rani Reang	Judo	2012	State Level	Participation	Agartala	Sadar
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Sadar	
		2014	State Level	Participation	District – West Tripura	
Mafru Mog	Judo	2012	State Level	Participation	Agartala	Sadar
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Sadar	
		2014	State Level	Participation	District – West Tripura	
		2012	State Level	Participation		
		2013	State Level	Participation		
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	Participation		
Manishi Debbarma	Badminton	2013	National Level	Participation	Agartala	Sadar
		2014	State Level	Participation	Sub Division – Sadar District – West Tripura	

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Prisha Debbarma	Swimming	2014	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Agartala	Sadar
					Sub Division – Sadar District – West Tripura	
Realy Debbarma	Judo	2014	State Level	Participation	Agartala	Sadar
					Sub Division – Sadar District – West Tripura	
Risha Debbarma	Judo	2014	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Agartala	Sadar
					Sub Division – Sadar District – West Tripura	
Salka Debbarma	Swimming	2014	State Level	Participation	Champaknagar	Sadar
		2015	State Level	Participation	Sub Division – Sadar District - West Tripura	
Arati Debbarma	Judo	2006	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Unknown	
Daya Rani Chakma	Swimming	2012	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 50 mts & 100 mts Free Style & 1 <sup>st</sup> place in 50 mts	Unknown	
				Butterfly & 3 <sup>rd</sup> place in		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
				200 mts I/M		
		2013	Sub-Junior National	Participation		
		2013	Women's National	8 <sup>th</sup> place in 200 mts Breast Stroke		
		2015	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 50 mts		
Hamkharai Jamatia	Swimming	2015	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 4 x 50 mts Free Style & 4 x 50 mts Medley Relay	Unknown	
		2006	15 <sup>th</sup> Sub-Junior National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 100 mts Breast Stroke	Unknown	
Mamata Rani Jamatia	Swimming	2005	SAI East Zone	Participation	Unknown	
Reshna Jamatia	Swimming	2005	National Women Sports Festival	Participation	Unknown	
Rinku Jamatia	Swimming	2005	SAI East Zone	Participation		
		2006	15 <sup>th</sup> Sub-Junior National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 50 mts Breast Stroke & 2 <sup>nd</sup>		

Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
				place in 50 mts Freestyle & 50 mts Back Stroke		
		2007	33 <sup>rd</sup> National Games	Participation		
Sunita Jamatia	Swimming	2006	15 <sup>th</sup> Sub-Junior National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 50 mts Butterfly and 2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 50 mts Breast Stroke & 50 mts Freestyle	Unknown	
		2007	33 <sup>rd</sup> National Games	Participation		
		2007	34 <sup>th</sup> Junior National Aquatic Competition	Participation		
		2007	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 50 mts/ 100 mts Butterfly & 100 mts Freestyle		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2007	State Level Long Distance Swimming	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 3km		
		2007	All India School National Level	Participate		
		2007	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 50 mts & 100 mts B/Stroke		
		2008	35 <sup>th</sup> National Aquatic Championship	Participation		
		2008	All India Inter Zonal SAI	Participation		
		2008	34 <sup>th</sup> School National Level	Participation		
		2009	23 <sup>rd</sup> North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in 50 mts/ 100 mts /200 mts/ 400 mts Freestyle & 50 mts/		

Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Sunita Rani Tripura	Swimming	2012	State Level	100mts/ 200mts Butterfly and 200mts/ 4 x 100mts/ 4 x 100 mts Freestyle and 2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 50 mts Back Stroke	Unknown	
				1 <sup>st</sup> Place in 50mts/100 mts B.Stroke/100 mts F.style/200 mts I/M		
				1 <sup>st</sup> Place in 50mts/ 100mts /200mts / 400mts F.Style & 4x50mts M.Relay		
		2013	Sub-Junior National Level	Participation		
		2013	School National Level	Participation		



## Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
		2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place in 100mts F.Style/50 mts & 100 mts Breast Stroke/ 200 mts I/M		
		2015	42 <sup>nd</sup> National Junior Aquatic Championship	Participation		
Amita Reang	Judo	2013	State Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	Birchandramanu	Santirbazar
		2014	National Level	Participation	Sub Division- Santirbazar	
		2015	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	District - South Tripura	
Urbina Areng	Soccer	2011	National Level	Participated	Patichari	Santirbazar
		2012	National Level	Participated	PO – P.P. Colony	
		2013	National Level	Participated	Sub Division- Santirbazar	
		2014	National Level	Participated	District - South Tripura	
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ashoka Murasing	Judo	2015	National Level	Participated	Taibandal Sub Division- Sonamura District – Sipaijala	Sonamura
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
		2016	International Level	Participated		
		2014	State Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Participation		
		2016	State Level	Participation		
Champamali Tripura	Soccer	2013	National Level	Participated	Thalibari PO – Kathalia Sub Division – Sonamura District- Sipahijala	Sonamura
		2014	National Level	Participated		
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2015	National Level	Participated		
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
		2016	International Level	Participated		
		2012	National Level	Participated		
Parbati Tripura	Soccer	2013	National Level	Participated	Thalibari PO – Kathalia	Sonamura



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Mousumi Tripura	Judo	2014	National Level	Participated	Sub Division - Sonamura District - Shipaijala	
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2015	National Level	Participated		
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		
		2008	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> Place	Chatakchari Sonaibazar Sub Division - Subroom District - South Tripura	Subroom
		2009	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
		2010	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2011	National Level	Participation		
		2012	State Level	Participation		
Renu Mog	Judo	2013	State Level	Participation	Chatakchari Sonaibazar Sub Division - Subroom	Subroom
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2015	North East Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2012	State Level	Participation		
		2013	State Level	Participation		
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2014	State Level	Participation		

## Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Shilui Mog	Judo				District – South Tripura	
		2012	State Level	Participation	Chatakchari	Subroom
		2013	State Level	Participation	Sonaibazar	
		2014	National Level	Participation	Sub Division - Subroom	
Rina Debbarna	Soccer	2015	State Level	Participation	District – South Tripura	
		2012	State Level	Participated	Mungia Bari	Teliamura
		2013	National Level	Participated	Sub Division – Teliamura	
		2014	State Level	Participated	District - Khowai	
Angmaeru Mag	Athletics	2015	State Level	Participation	Unknown	
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2016	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place in Shot Put		
		2007	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Unknown	
Anima Tripura	Judo	2008	53rd National School Games	3 <sup>rd</sup> place		
		2009	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
		2016	State Level	Participation	Unknown	
Apama Noatia	Athletics					



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Kaberi Debbarma	Gymnastics	2015	National Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	Unknown	
Kripa Rani Debbarma	Athletics	2008	North East Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 100 mts	Unknown	
		2009	National Level	Participation		
		2009	National Level	Participation		
		2010	North East Level	1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 4 x 100 mts, 100 mts & 200 mts		
		2011	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 4 x 100 mts Relay		
		2011	National Level	1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 4x100 mts / 100 mts		
		2011	National Level	Participation		
		2012	National Level	Participation		
		2012	National Level	Participation		
		2012	National Level	Participation		
		2013	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 4x100 mts		

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Samapti Chakma	Judo			Relay		
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2014	North East Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place in 4x100 mts		
				Relay		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2009	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place	Unknown	
		2010	National Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> place		
			PYKKA			
		2011	State Level	1 <sup>st</sup> place		
Durpati Debbarma	Soccer	2012	National Level	Participated	Indar Kumar Para	Udaipur
		2013	National Level	Participated	PO - Purba	
		2014	National Level	Participated	Sub Division - Udaipur	
		2014	International Level	Quater Finalist	District - Gomati	
		2015	National Level	Participated		
		2015	International Level	Quater Finalist		
		2016	National Level	Participated		



# Mapping of Sports Talent among Tribes of Tripura

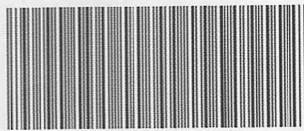
Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Ellsha Jamatia	Soccer	2016	International Level	Participated	Maharani	Udaipur
					Sub Division – Udaipur District – Gomati	
Hena Urang	Soccer	2014	National Level	Participated	Katlamara	Udaipur
					Sub Division – Udaipur District – Gomati	
Jaya Jamatia	Swimming	2013	State Level	Participation	Shilghati	Udaipur
		2013	National Level	Participation	Sub Division – Udaipur District – Gomati	
		2014	State Level	Participation		
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2015	State Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Participation		
Khuluma Jamatia	Swimming	2016	State Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2013	State Level	Participation	Hadra	Udaipur
		2014	State Level	Participation	Sub Division – Udaipur District – Gomati	
		2015	State Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Participation		

# Appendix - C

Name	Name of the Game	Year of Participation	Level of Participation	Achievement	Address	Sub Division
Khumber Jamatia	Swimming	2015	National Level	Participation	Hadrai Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati	Udaipur
		2016	State Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		
		2012	State Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> place in 100 mts		
		2013	State Level	Free Style		
		2014	State Level	Participation		
Tilultama Jamatia	Swimming	2015	State Level	Participation	Hadrai Sub Division - Udaipur District - Gomati	Udaipur
		2014	National Level	Participation		
		2015	National Level	Participation		
		2016	National Level	Participation		



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