CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION
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The future prospect of Indian sports although remains comparatively bleak nevertheless it has so far curved out a rather faint scenario with pitiable achievements. The debut for the changes, although niggardly, goes to the few undaunted and spirited sports persons who had adorned on our soil. The pinnacle of sports depends on the facilities available and could be readily reach at, with better adds on, then the performance in sports will accelerate faster with homogenized potentials. The requirement of infrastructures for developing a field always carry a good dictum likewise sports arena requires sufficient standardized facilities.

Paltry and tawdry sports facilities disfigure the charmness of sports thereby leading to sports fiasco. The last and the only seviour from such disaster is sufficient facility. Sufficient facility involves an intensified understanding with due course of time. Sports facilities enhance the enthusiasms for teaching and learning prospects. It paves the path for motivation, initiation and encouragement to the aspiring sports students all around.
At present the colleges of Manipur are not provided with adequate sports facilities. Most of the colleges are left without any playground. Some colleges are enough physical education courses without enough physical education teachers. Sparing a handful of colleges, the majority of physical education branches are functioning nominally. The present trend of upliftment for such institutions are at the snail's pace.

Prior to the Fifth National Games of India which was hosted by the state of Manipur, there were not even a single modernized stadium in the whole state of Manipur. The only so called stadium which existent was only that of the outdated mini-stadium. There was not even a single hockey field where national level championships could be held. It was not only hockey field which was lacking but every field or playground of Manipur for every category of sports was in shabby and dingy in nature although there were some.

It is only after the Fifth National Games, that the sports infrastructures are made available in the state of Manipur. The present facilities of sports in Manipur have been boosted up. Nevertheless, the sports facilities at hand do not meet the requirement for a modern state. The indoor stadiums, outdoor stadiums and the swimming pools are not
sufficient for a state like Manipur where the majority of the inhabitants are sports adorers and aspirers.

All the district headquarters are required to be equipped with at least one standard indoor stadium, one gymnasium, two or three standard soccer fields and one governmental funded sports organisation. The colleges are required to be accounted with proficient physical education teachers. The aspiring sports students are necessary to give as a conditioned extra sports classes. An impetuous and headlong analysis of the sports persons of the colleges of Manipur looks forward. The method of exploring the vehemency of the sports persons are equivalent to that of providing moral facilities. Facility of sports have direct bearings with material requirements at the general parlance. But there are certain aspects of sports facility either than that of material provisions such as moral support, conducive atmospheres and career safeguards.

The degree of taking part in sports festivals do have a direct relationship with facilities provided. Promising facilities tend to increase quantum of participation. The provision of more facility enhances the capability of competency and thus the more competitors do come up on the line. Thus, the quantum of facility, by and large, tends to increase the quantum of participation. A good number of spirited sports persons
are retiring from the arena with discontent feelings for want of adequate facilities of equipments and infrastructures. It is because of mainly due to lack of enough facility. The futures of many adroit sports persons are kept still at vacuum with a ray of light towards prosperity. This is the most glaring stumble on the path of sports prosperity and thus spread the feelings of discontentment among the athletes of Manipur especially to the college going students.

The quality of sports depends on the performance of the sports persons. Again the performance of the sports persons depend on the skills of the sports persons. The skills in sports are generally acquired through practices. Hence, development of sports has many ingredients. With the trend of development the trend of performance increase simultaneously.

A small contingent of athletes' aspect is small achievement. As the contingent is small, the categories of events in sports diminishes. A sport person is not expected to take part in every event of sports. Thus, a large contingent has the advantage of producing larger athletes and maximum competitors. No doubt that a large contingency made up of shabby athletes are of any value but it is also true that a large contingency with adroit and able athletes are sure to bring the largest
achievements. In order to achieve great results, it has become quite inevitable to raise the number of players. To raise the volume of sportsman the outlook to games and sport got to be broadened and wide spread.

Since sports facilities are directly attributable in enhancing sports quality the requirement for adequate facilities of sports are highly call for. Both sceptic and assertive views on sports performances contribute unscrupulous gestures. Various facilities are being provided for the development of games and sports in our state too. Such facilities included campus, playgrounds, sports stadiums, swimming pools, health centres, sports libraries, running track, etc.

The inefficacious aids rendered provides trickles of achievement. The achievements so far made by the college sports personal of Manipur are due to the malleable spirits bestowed upon them.

The sophisticated and modern paradigm of college sports persons of Manipur are the fruit of unflagging ventures receive after spontaneous sweating. The rudiments to physical education in the present outset traces out only natural activities equipped with tardy play areas, play fields, etc. The optimum play field and its vicinity to the colleges are
factors which are the factors to be reckoned with. The area of the play-field and its set-up requires considerable standards. It is not only the classrooms and the playgrounds but also experienced and skilled teachers aegis are also the governing factors for better achievements.

It is scepticized generally that obsolete and skimpy sports facilities belittled the college sports persons of Manipur and thus end up with dismal retreats. Thus, the higher performance in sports at collegiate levels show, at the passed five years or so, much disillusionment on the scenario of sports of Manipur.

The only whip hand of college going sports persons are that of high morale and adaptable dexterity and thereby clouded them from reaching the maximum goal. Despite of these there are also evidences in which it is observed that the college sports persons of Manipur creep out at intermittent instances with outstanding results.

The researcher had come out to analyse such contrast so that the future prospects of college sports persons of Manipur prosper and thus tries to pave a new pavement so that the old habit of inured tendency may falter behind. The present study may be able to eliminate the prone flaws in the available facilities and the antiquated measures may
be innovated with up-to-date measures and the present apathetic achievement may be surpassed with glittering designs.

College sports persons of Manipur have the potentials to reach the acclaimed levels of the world class. These sport persons of Manipur have all the potentials required for reaching at the zenith of sports achievement. It is needless to state that girls of Manipur had excelled their counterpart boys at many events. It is not because of extra or superfluous facility provided for them but it may be due to lack of proficient guidance coupled with social order.

Analysis over the last decade shows that college sports persons had succeeded to book a place in the national sports arena. About 72 colleges from all the fields have come up in the state of Manipur. Hence, it is not redundant to undertake a comprehensive study over the college sports persons of Manipur in respect with the facilities made available to them and their performances respectively. The present study aimed for casting a light unto the outstrip achievers of sports. The present trend of modification with respect to developed countries are, if, made available even the assiduous sports persons of Manipur may be able to surface their presents in the world of sports. Lack of adequate facility and
encouragement, as of now; may be a factor for smothering the mettles of the sports person of Manipur.

Looking at the present situation of Manipur, physical education is greatly ignored in every educational institution and in other sports organizations. More development of physical strength would not bring the required result. Introduction of physical education and training on the basis of its theory will not only improve the performance of our sportsmen but also it will help to keep the sportspersons and the general public at large at sufficient good health throughout their lives. It is wrong to assume that sports should be played by the young people only but it is for all. The aim of playing and taking up a game does not mean to win medals only. The most important thing is to enjoy a good game and a better life style.

Breakdown of physical fitness after retirement from sports competition is a common phenomenon. This is due to improper and wrong system of training. Here the solution comes only from proper physical education and its righteous application. The disappearance and migration of talented sportspersons from Manipur is due to poor training system and lack of scientific approach. Improper physical education is another cause for leaving discontentment in the hearts of many sports
persons. The poorly trained coaches and teachers are indirectly responsible for the physical and mental retardation of the players and on many occasions their primitive and violent training programmes have proved fatal.

Nestling in the slopes of the southern Himalayan ranges in the North-East of India at the latitude 23.80°N to 25.68°N and longitude 93.03°E to 94.78°E lays the state of Manipur. It comprises of hills and plains with different altitudes. The inhabitants are of different races and tribes of various religions. Her inhabitants are the proves of their rich heritage in the field of Games and Sports, Arts and indigenous Games.¹

The superiority of Manipuris in the field of games and sports over the other states are apparent. Manipuris enjoy a sacred and unique culture. The traditional values are kept at a high standard. In the field of arts Manipuris do not lack behind from the other states. It represents a mosaic of traditions and culture patterns. Classical dance of Manipur is quite unique and it has a distinctive character from other dances. Much acclaims have been received by the Manipuri traditional dance performers.

The state is also very famous in handloom and handicraft fields. The rich culture can be found very often depicted in their handloom and handicraft works.

The colourful tribesmen of Manipur further intensifies the beauty of Manipur with their exotic costumes.

According to mythology the game of polo had its origin at Manipur during the reign of king Pakhangba in and around the 33 AD. In and around the year 1850-1886 the game of polo spread to the other countries of the world through the then British colonial rulers. In addition to polo Manipuris enjoy its indigenous games like Manipuri Hockey commonly known as Khong Kangjei and Manipuri rugby, commonly known as “Yubi Lakpi”.

There are many more indigenous games and sports which have the resemblances to well recognized games and sports of the world. The traditional game, tug-of-war which is commonly known as “Thouri Chingnabi” is a common game of Manipur. Other games like “Chaphu Thugaibi” (breaking of pot blind-folded) is also a unique game of Manipur. It will be only voluminous to mention here all the games and sports of Manipur but it may not be out of place to mention here some
other games of Manipur like that of ‘Mukna’ Manipur Wrestling, “Mukna Kangjei” Hockey cum wrestling and “Thang-Ta” Manipuri Martial Arts. The inevitable inference from all these facts clearly shows that Manipur is a land of unique games and sports.

In fact, the state of Manipur was far behind in comparison with other states of India in the field of Education and Physical Education. In the 19th century A.D. few schools existed in the state of Manipur with a handful of students. Before independence of India, physical education as a subject was not known and thus it was not known and thus it was not taught in the schools and colleges of Manipur. There were no regular courses of physical education in any schools or colleges. Ex-Servicemen were appointed as Physical Trainers and Drill Masters. But it is said that Physical Education was introduced in the year 1911-12 at Johnstone School. But it is only in April 1980 that a separate Department of Sports, Physical Education and Youth Services was established in Manipur. It is regarded as the New Era of Physical education and sports in the educational history of Manipur. Now, the Department of Sports, Physical Education and youth Services is renamed as Youth Affairs and Sports (YAS).
Olympic movement in Manipur began with the formation of the Manipur Olympic Association in 1947 with Shri R.K. Madhuryajit Singh and Shri N. Binoy Singh as the founder President and Secretary respectively. The Association conducted Olympic Games regularly up to 1954. With the amalgamation of the Manipur Olympic Association and the Manipur Sports Association under a new name, all Manipur Sports Association the letter became the sole controlling body of all sporting activities in Manipur. The annual Olympic Games were then continued by the All Manipur Sports Association under a new name “Manipur State Games” since 1955.²

The most memorable achievement of the AMSA was the successful organization of the Sir Churachand Singhji Memorial Gold Centered Shield Football Tournament in 1975 at Imphal Pologround in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee Year of the tournament where many big teams from Calcutta took part in the said tournament. The shield was donated by His Highness, Maharaja-Bodhachandra Singh, in 1950 in memory of his late father, Maharaja Churachand Singh. This is

² Lokeshwars Singh, “Sports Movement in Manipur” 5th National Game Souvenir, Manipur, India 1999, p.16.
the only major tournament of football in Manipur now being organized by the All Manipur Football Association since 1977.³

Manipur has every scope for nurturing the adventurous sports. Brig. Gyan Singh (Retd.) Hony. Director of the National Adventure Foundation commended the adventurous spirit of the Manipuri girls. At present there are about four adventure Institutes in Manipur namely – Manipur Adventures and Allied Sports, Two Kendriya Vidyalayas (Imphal and Loktak Project) and Manipur Mountaineering and Trekking Association.⁴

Several teams of Manipur State have participated in various levels of tournaments such as Senior National, Junior National, Mini National, Inter School, Inter College, Inter-University in different disciplines like Football, Basketball, Handball, Hockey, Table-tennis, Badminton, Kabaddi, Swimming etc. Now the state has many successful and talented players like Dinko Singh, Kunjarani, Sanamacha Chanu, Suresh, Marry Kom, etc. in the International arena who have brought laurels to the Indian sports in general and to Manipur in particular. Besides these, Women’s Football and Hockey team are predominant at

³ ibid.
⁴ ibid.
the National level as well as at the International level. Manipur fencers and cyclists have dominated their counterparts of other states of India.

A great landmark in the history of sports movement in Manipur is the rapid process of decentralization of sports decentralization breaking away one after another from the nucleus body. All Manipur Sports Association from the late Seventies onwards and forming various state level sports associations affiliated to its corresponding apex federations at the national level. However, the All Manipur Sports Association still remains as the sole heir to all the assets and properties pertaining to it without its former sports activities.\footnote{i}{ibid.}

Manipur Women’s Football Association formed in 1976 and affiliated to the Women’s Football Federation of India is now under the aegis of the All Manipur Football Association since 1991 as per directive from the FIFA. The strong and sturdy women footballers from Manipur earned a big name by representing 9 of its players at the 13th Bangkok Asiad Women’s Football Team of India.

Within a decade of its formation in 1976, the Manipur Hockey Association produced two Olympians Shri P. Nilakamol Singh (1984) and Shri Ksh. Thoiba Singh (1988) and World cupper Shri L. Tiken
Singh (1984). In the women's front also Ksh. Tinggongleima Chanu and W. Surjalata Devi were the silver medallists at the 13th Bangkok Asiad Women's Hockey Championship, 1998.6

The Manipur Olympic Association was again formed in 1976 and got affiliated to the Indian Olympic Association. Gradually State level sports associations affiliated to it began to swell in numbers. About 40 state level associations both in Olympics and non-Olympics events are now functioning in Manipur for the promotion of its respective disciplines. The 5th National Games was also organized by the Manipur Olympic Association in collaboration with the Government of Manipur in 1999.

Another spectacular achievements of the sports persons of Manipur are their outstanding performances – both in the National and International competitions in events like Arm Wrestling, Sepak-Takraw, Trampoline, Tae-Kwondo etc. Arjune Awardee from Manipur Miss Kunjarani Devi has become a household name in India for her consistent performance in weight-lifting for more than a decade in international competitions. She is also a recipient of the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Award of

6 ibid.
1996. Lastly who has not heard of Ng. Dingko Singh the golden boxer of the 13th Asian Games in Bangkok.\textsuperscript{7}

The role of the Youth Affairs and Sports Department of Manipur in taping young talented players and grooming them to be fine sports persons at the school level is highly commendable. If the initiative of Shri Th. Madhu Singh, the then Director of the Sports Department, Manipur hosted the All India Schools Games Autumn Meet in 1972 and Winter Meet in 1975. The YAS Department, Manipur is also giving financial assistance to the state level sports organizations for participation in the national and international tournaments. This department is also giving incentive sports awards to the national and international achievers every year Manipur school teams are also participating in the Subroto Football Cup and Jr. Nehru Hockey Tournaments held in Delhi every year regularly.\textsuperscript{8}

Sports movement at the collegiate level began with the participation of the colleges of Manipur in the Guwahati University Annual Sports Festival since 1955. Outstanding sports persons from Manipur used to represent Guwahati University at the Inter-University tournaments until the foundation of the Manipur University in 1980. The

\textsuperscript{7} ibid.  
\textsuperscript{8} ibid. 
Director of Education (U), Manipur successfully organized Annual Inter-College Sports Festivals from 1988 to 1990 but discontinued since then. The Manipur University Sports Board is now confined to its activities mainly in organizing tournaments in a few selective disciplines with the help of the affiliated colleges of Manipur.

The Sports Authority of India with its North Eastern Zone Head Quarter stationed at Takyel Pat, is also playing a very significant role in shaping and trimming the talent sports persons by inducting them at the SAI Hostel and giving regular training programmes under qualified coaches. In fact, many distinguished sports persons who are now either playing or serving in various units elsewhere in India are the products of the SAI Hostel.

The role of the Sports Movement Committee under the stewardship of Shri R.K. Ranendrajit Singh is worth mentioning in the history of sports movement in Manipur. But for his timely protest rally at Imphal and a mass social service campaign at the present stadium compound in 1980 for the preservation of the Khuman Lampak Sports Complex rather than allotting it for residential and other purposes during the Janata regime, Manipur might not have materialized in conducting the 5th National Games at such a beautiful sports complex where the...
venues of as many as 13 disciplines are located at very close proximity within walking distances from one another.\textsuperscript{9}

In fine, it may well be concluded that having given the adequate infrastructural facilities for sports, scientific training, good sponsorship and timely exposure to competitive sports, the Manipuris who have inherited such a rich sporting heritage will definitely bring laurels to the country more particularly in those games comparable to their body structures.\textsuperscript{10} In this way the state has created its own impact on the sports competition at the National and International levels. Besides many educational institutions and colleges have also been developed in the state. There are about 72 colleges in the state at present of different faculties. It is therefore, worthwhile to undertake a study of these colleges in respect of sports facilities or infrastructures provided, participation and their achievement.

The researcher takes much pleasure and elation in undertaking the research project. The euphoria lies in analyzing all the aspects of games and sports related phenomena. The thought of clearing the murky stumbling from the platform of sports arena brings even higher jubilation.

\textsuperscript{9} ibid.
\textsuperscript{10} ibid.
The mundane treatment on this field by the uninterested groups could be changed and a different approach towards the arena of games and sports in the college levels are on the doorstep.

With the adroit college students at hand the research of good health and a better atmosphere at the institutions are at its turning point. Better facilities are gearing up with dependable promises from different angles. The attitude of indifference towards games and sports have dwindled away at the recent past. The volume of participation to games and sports have tremendously increased in comparison with the last decade. The wide range of sports participation by the college going students have boosted the morale of the young generations. With the meager facilities the students are striving for bigger laurels. It is not an exaggerated version to state that Manipur students are much more emphatic and vigorous from the other students of India.

The achievements so far achieved by the college students of Manipur in the field of games and sports are much commendable. The crude forms of facilities have not cast any trauma at their zeal and valour. The expected facilities for securing jobs at future for sports progenies have shown great results. It is not too belated a task for giving a minute research on this theme. The aftermath of the research-
may bring a unique class on the vintage of sports with unexpected helping hands from different angles. The researcher made no vital flaws in his venture and corroborated all the pros and cons of the subject. The binding up of the analysis may cast a positive attitude on the future sports lovers' hearts and careers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study was stated as “The relationship of Sports facilities with Sports Participation and Achievement in the Colleges of Manipur”.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

The present study was significant in the following respects:

1. The study reveals the types and numbers of the existing sports facilities in the colleges of Manipur State.

2. The type of programme of physical education and sports run by the colleges in Manipur State.

3. The study throws light on the relationship between the sports facilities and the participation and achievement in sports.

4. The study is useful in knowing the present trend of collegiate sports in Manipur.
5. It may be useful in reviewing the present set up of sports facilities at collegiate level in Manipur State.

6. The study will be helpful in further comparing it with the similar study of the neighbouring states of the North East India.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was:

1. To find out the participation ratio in the inter-collegiate tournaments.

2. To find out the relation of the existing sport facilities to participation and achievement in sports.

3. To know the sports facilities, sports participation and achievement at the colleges of Manipur state only.

4. To suggest the way or remedy if any.

DELIMITATION

1. The study was delimited to the relationship of the sport facilities, sport participations and achievements only.

2. The study was delimited to the affiliated colleges of Manipur University.
3. Further, the study was delimited for a particular period of six years beginning from January 1996 to January 2002.

**LIMITATION:**

1. The study was limited for graduation course students with respect to all games and sports.

2. The study was limited for both the female and male students irrespective of irregular ages.

3. The study was limited to the achievements acquired by the graduating students who had been provided limited facilities.

**HYPOTHESIS**

It was hypothesized that there might be a cogent relationship between sports facilities to that of sports participations and achievements.

Greater sports facilities allure greater participants and greater achievements.

Less sports facilities distract participants and results lesser achievements.
It was the main object for the study to outline the hypothesis stated above.

**DEFINITION:**

**Facilities:** 1. Area structures and fixture essential to accommodate the programme.  

2. It has perhaps reference to permanent types of structure requiring either indoor or outdoor space such units as gymnasium, swimming pools and playground are example of sports facilities.

**Sport:** It comes from disported meaning “carrying away from work”, when we think of sports, we think of pleasure only. Now-a-days sports is a wide term which includes games, athletics and swimming; it is used in terms of recreation. Actually sports mean such activities where the pattern of movements does not change as in athletics a runner goes on change in body movement. Sports are generally individualistic.  

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Achievement: Achievement denotes the attainment or accomplishment of something with success after giving efforts.

Participation: Participation connotes the involvement or taking part or association of oneself with something.