CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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Education can be defined as a change, a modification, or an adjustment on the part of an individual as a result of experience. It is associated with learning and is characteristically followed by some change in behavior. If that change is positive and in the right direction, it seems to help those individuals being educated to adjust more effectively to their constantly changing environment, to understand more readily their experiences in that environment, or adjustment is manifested through growth, development and achievement1.

Historically, education has two primary responsibilities to society. First, the ultimate purpose of education in a society is the perpetuation of that society’s social and cultural heritage. In other words, education has survival value. By educating individuals in the social and cultural heritage of a society, that society continues to function through those individuals. Education is the process by which the individual is shaped to fit into the society and which maintains and advances the social order. It is a systematic process designed to make man more rational, mature and knowledgeable. Education is the modification of behaviour of an individual for his own personal happiness, for his better adjustment in society and for making him a successful citizen, contributing something original to the society.

As physical education helps in the development of total personality of an individual, no one deny its significance in the development of fundamental skills essential for the daily life activities of the human beings and social skills, which aid and making him a well adjusted and useful member of the society. Physical Education contributes in no small measure to bring about social and national integration, and to instill the worthy ideal of civic responsibilities.

Sports by their very nature are enjoyable, challenging all observing and require a certain amount of skill and physical condition\(^2\).

Combatics is a fight or battle. The battle may be between two individuals or one against more than one. There are combatics like Aikido, Tai Chi, Kung Fu, Kendo, Karate-do, Ju-Jutsu and Judo.

Judo is splendid physical sport and a curious hybrid form. It attracts those who want to get fit, have fun and learn to defend themselves, and it also appeals to those with more serious ideas about life and man’s efforts to control and understand himself\(^3\).

**Origin of Judo:**

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Judo was formulated in Japan in the nineteenth century but as with other Japanese fighting forms, it inevitably has some Chinese influence. Japan in the middle ages was a feudal land indeed cut off from outside influences for hundreds of years. It has often been compared with medieval Europe and there was certainly something of the courtliness of King Arthur’s knights about the best of the samurai. Most of them choose to serve a lord and many were totally dedicated to their masters and readily died in their service, prizing nobility and courtesy almost as much as faithfulness. But there were bands of wandering, unscrupulous samurai too and not all the lords quite lived upto Sir Lancelot’s standards. Only a fool would view feudal Japan through rose-tinted spectacles. Life for most people must have been nasty, brutish, and short.

Dr. Jigaro Kano the redoubtable ‘inventor’ of Judo understood the contradictory nature of the Japanese well. In his youth he was a formidable fighter. He traveled through out Japan as other ronin, or masterless samurai, has done years before studying Ju-Jutsu from the greatest masters.

**Brief History of Judo in India:**

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 Ravindranath Tagore arranged demonstrations and Coaching of Judo at Shantiniketan in 1929 by Mr. Takagaki, a Japanese Judo Coach to India. This unforgettable, historical and marvelous union of outstanding personalities in two different fields was
blessed with the formation of a special poem, on Judo, written by none other than Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore himself.

It is fascinating to note that many Indians learned Judo and were graded by Kodokan before 1929 also. As per records at Kodokan Shri Dnyaneshwar Deshpande was the first Indian to be awarded Black Belt (Sho-dan) in 1932. In 1904, five Indian Judokas were practicing Judo in Kodokan. There are evidences that Judo was being practiced in India before 1929 also. Mr. A. F. S. Barodawala learned judo from two Japanese, who stayed in Bombay for quite some time, and got black belt in 1930. A few years later French Judo experts also started coaching in Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry.

The belief that Mr. Khaniwale was the first Indian to learn and started Judo Coaching in India is not correct. As a matter of fact, Mr. Khaniwale went to Japan in 1929 and learned Judo during his stay there. Later on, he was awarded Black Belt (Sho-dan) from Kodokan in 1934 and started Judo club in Amravati, Maharashtra.

In 1965 when Judo Federation of India was formed, there were three prominent Judo clubs in India. Kajau Judo Club, Wallesley St. Culcutta, under Mrs. Mukerjee (I K Kyu from Budokwai-London), Bombay

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Judo Club, Charni Road, Bombay, under Sensi N. T. Bangera and Fargusion College, Pune under Mr. Khaniwale.

**Maharashtra State Judo Association:**

Shri. R. D. Khaniwale Sense (7th Dan) introduced Judo in a small town of Ichalkarnji, Kolhapur in Maharashtra and later in the city of Pune in 1940, after his return from KODOKAN, Japan. The art of Judo was then unheard of by public at large and elicited wide-ranging responses, as ridicule to awe. Shri. R. D. Khaniwale was an athlete of great repute. Hailing from Amravati, he was master of many Indian Martial arts like Lathi, Bothati, Wrestling and Archery. He was known in Japan as “Modern Arjuna” of India and as “That Great Archer from India”. It was only fit for him to be deputed as candidate to learn Judo at Kodakan in Japan by his Physical training alma mater Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal in Amravati. R. D. Khaniwale had the honour of learning Judo from the father of Judo, Dr. Jigaro Kano and great master like Mr. Mifune.

He promised to spread the art of Judo in India to his senses Japan. He started teaching Kodokan Judo in Pune in its proper spirit and form. He imparted knowledge free of charge to his pupils in the old India traditional ASHRAM or Gurukul way. His relations with his students were more like father and sons than teacher and student. Without any financial help from

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outside he carried forward the art on the strength of devotion, love, selfless efforts and his meager salary of a physical instructor. He founded Pune Judo Association.

In 1949, another man, hailing from Managlore, but based in Bombay took keen interest in Judo. A great sports enthusiast, Late Mr. N. T. Bangera, originally a Gymnast, founded Bombay Judo Club in 1972. Both these visionaries produced a string of devoted students. To name a few, Ramchandra Namjoghi, Pratap Patil, Subhash Joshi, Dnyaneshwar Agne, Sharad Joshi, were the first to claim a place on the roll of honor, followed by the second generation comprising Deepak Tilak, Sarang Sathe, Bal Deokar, P. R. Choudhari, R. N. Punkar, Shrinivas Kulkarni, Vijay Limaye, G. R. Shinde and host of other in Pune.

In Bombay, Bangera nurtured L. K. Daga, M. M. Mohomed ally, Manohar and Yatin Bangera, K. Pastakia, Parvaz Mistry, K. D. Doctor, Cavas Billimoria, Khelid Edanwals and so on, to proficiency. Both these clubs from Pune and Bombay devoted substantial time and money for the development of Judo in India during the last quarter of the century. They organised local tournaments, held coaching classes, traveled to other parts of the state to teach Judo, and conducted demonstrations. Without any strong financial and organisational base these people built the movement tirelessly, brick by brick.

In 1965 another Maharashtrian, settled in Andhra Pradesh and from the field of wrestling, Dr. S. A. Pisolkar founded Judo Federation of
India with the help of Late Shri. R. D. Khaniwale and N. T. Bangera. This was the beginning of the spread of Judo culture outside the state of Maharashtra.

Only three National tournaments were held from 1965 to 1970. Excepting the state of Maharashtra and West Bengal all other teams fielded wrestlers as participants. Majority of the players and even referees were not enlightened about the rules and regulations and techniques of Judo. The movement faced its first teething troubles. Able guidance of Late Shri. R. D. Khaniwale, Late Shri. N. T. Bangera and Dr. Pisolkar saw the movement through its toddling stage to achieve, (a) formation of National Body, (b) Introduction of Judo technique to the other states, (c) affiliation with International bodies and (d) Although spread wide, holding of three National tournaments.

One may say that Judo had come to stay in India and that the efforts of Late Shri. R. D. Khaniwale and Late Shri. N. T. Bangera had started bearing fruits.

Being an International Judo Player and Shiv Chhatrapati Awardee, the research scholar finds in himself keen interest in knowing development of Judo in India more specifically in Maharashtra. Gradually a survey at personal level was made and it was found that Maharashtra State has done a lot for the development of Judo in India. To reach into its grass root level the research scholar intends to analyse critically the Contribution of Maharashtra for the Development of Judo in India. With a view to achieve
these objectives the problem is stated “Analytical Study Of Contribution Of Maharashtra For The Development Of Judo In India”.

The main purpose of the study is to bring into light the Contribution Of Maharashtra for development of Judo In India. The allied objectives of the study are:

ix) To find out the contribution of Maharashtra for development of Judo in India in terms of Judo players (Judokas) representing the country at Inter-National Judo competitions.

x) To review the contribution of Maharashtra for development of Judo in India in terms of national and Inter-National Judo Technical Officials at Inter-National competitions.

xi) Further to study the works of different District Judo Associations of Maharashtra with special reference to development of Judo in India.

xii) To survey the facilities available in the state of Maharashtra for the organisation of national and Inter-National competitions in Judo.

xiii) To have acquainted with the life of Late Shri R.D. Khaniwale, the founder of Judo in India with reference to his contributions for the development of Judo in India.

xiv) To study the participation of Maharashtra in the National Judo Team of India analytically.

xv) To study the problems faced by the promoters of Judo in different districts of Maharashtra.
xvi) To suggest some remedies for the betterment of Judo in Maharashtra.

The significance of the study was justified on the following grounds:

vi) The factual contribution of the state of Maharashtra for development of Judo in India would be known.

vii) The unaware public would know the individuals’ contributions made by great personalities in Judo.

viii) The problems faced by the Maharashtra State Judo Association would be located and the solutions there in can be found out.

ix) The study may help the concerned authorities in promoting Judo in India and at Inter-National level as well.

x) The present study would be the first of its kind not only in Maharashtra but also in India.

It was hypothesised that Maharashtra would have a great contribution for the development of Judo in India.

The scope of the present study were delimited to the following aspects:

vii) The study would be delimited to the Maharashtra State only.

viii) The study would be further delimited to contributions made by Maharashtra, which is available in Black and White only.
The study would be delimited to the span over 9 years i.e. 1992-2001.

The study would be delimited to the founder of Judo in Maharashtra Shri R.D. Kshaniwale and to those personalities who have contributed a lot in the area.

The study would be delimited to all the districts of Maharashtra (32 districts covered).

The study would be delimited to Districts Judo Association and their affiliated registered clubs.

The data for the study were collected through Questionnaire, Observation and Personal interviews. Hence the reliability and validity of the data were depending more upon the honesty of the respondents, interviewees.

The following were the Operational Definitions:

**Analytical Study:** ‘Analytical’ means employing of analytic methods for analysis, by separating into constituent parts or principles.

**Contribution:** Specific work, help, efforts, literature or alike done or contributed for the promotion and development of Judo in India.

A summary of the writings of recognized authorities and of previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and what is still unknown and untested. Since effective research is based upon past knowledge, this helps to eliminate the
duplication of what has been done, and provides useful hypotheses and helpful suggestions for significant investigation.  

Capitalizing on the reviews of expert researchers can be fruitful in providing helpful ideas and suggestions. Keeping this in mind the research scholar made an attempt to go through the related literatures in libraries of Amravati University, Amravati, Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati, Lord Baden Powell Scout Library, Amravati, and the library at L.N.I.P.E., Gwalior. It is mentioned here that the research scholar found no review, which were directly related to the present study. However the researcher found about 50 reviews, which were indirectly related to the present study. Hence it was concluded that the present study is first of kind in the country especially in the filed of Judo and has a wide scope to work with it.

Sources of data:

Required data for the present study were collected from the different district association offices, state head quarter. Data also were collected from the books, journals and periodicals, correspondence, interviews, newspapers, newsletters, published and unpublished papers, speeches, minutes of meetings, institution and organisation, and personal and private files Raghunath D. Khaniwale.

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Sampling Procedure:

For the selection of districts in the state of Maharashtra no sampling technique was used to select the states i.e. all the districts were selected.

There were three main tools for the collection of data. They are as follows:

1. Questionnaire:

   To collect the information about the contribution of Maharashtra towards the Promotion of Judo in India the investigator used a Questionnaire.

   At the outset a preliminary questionnaire was developed. The outline was discussed with the faculty members of Amravati University and its affiliated colleges. After discussion the questionnaire was developed and given a trial run among the neighbor districts of Amravati. Necessary modifications were made and the validity and reliability of the questionnaire were found and questionnaire was prepared. At last the questionnaires were circulated to all the districts of Maharashtra.

   The final questionnaires were sent to all the districts of Maharashtra along with a covering letter from the Amravati University, Amravati along with a request letter and a self addressed stamped envelope. The coaches from whom the questionnaires were not received within one
month were given reminders and they were pursued for sending their responses.

To have a face-to-face dialogue and to collect more reliable data personal interviews were arranged with pre-intimation to the interviews. The interviews were conducted according to an interview schedule.

To see the type of contribution of Maharashtra for the promotion and development of Judo in India the research scholar had a personal observation.

Apart from the tools mentioned the researcher went through the records and reports of Government and Private offices concerned. This recorded the actual statistical data.

The historical data pertaining to the life of Late Shri R.D. Khaniwale and his contribution were evaluated by applying both Internal and External criticism.

The raw data were collected in the form of frequency table and statistical treatment were applied to find out the contributions made by Maharashtra State towards the promotion and development of Judo in India the research scholar had a personal observation.

The filled up questionnaires were given scores wherever possible and these scores and the responses were recorded on a master chart for further calculation.
For the statistical analysis the researcher used percentage as a method of standard scores to describe the observations and responses. Where ever applicable other statistical methods like Chi-square and ‘t’ test were applied. After testing the hypothesis conclusions were drawn which are given below:

**Major Conclusions:**

On the basis of analysis of data collected through different tools as mentioned in Chapter - III the following conclusions are drawn:

**International Participation:**

1. In Senior Men category a very poor International level participation is found to be 5 % (N=4).

2. In both Women Senior and Junior Boys category again a very poor contribution at International level participation is seen to be 3.75 % (N=3).

3. In Junior Girls category a very negligible contribution at International level participation is observed to be 1.25 % (N=1).

4. In terms of Technical Officials at International level participation 11.33 % (N=34) of total officials were from Maharashtra for both Senior Men And Women International Judo Championships. For Junior Boys and Girls category it is just 1 % (N=3).
National Participation:

1. A better contribution made by Maharashtra is observed in terms of Technical Officials at National Senior Men And Women Level Judo competition, which is 32.67% (N=98).

2. A better contribution made by Maharashtra is observed in terms of Technical Officials at Junior Level Boys And Girls At National Level competition, which is 37.67 (N=119).

3. An equal poor contribution made by Maharashtra is observed in terms of Indian team coach at both Senior Men and Senior Women at National Level which is only 5 % (N=1).

4. In terms of Participation as an India coach from Maharashtra Junior Boys India team the share is 10 % (N=2).

5. Only three districts Judo Association like Pune, Mumbai and Amravati participated in International Judo Competition in boys’ category.

6. Only two districts Judo Association like Pune, Ahamadnagar participated in International Judo Competition in girls’ category.

7. One Player from Maharashtra is awarded Arjun award by Govt. of India out of six.

8. Only two players from Maharashtra won silver medal in common wealth Judo competition.
9. It is observed that there were five Gold Medal winners from Maharashtra in South Asian Judo Federation game.

10. Only Three Player won bronze medal from Maharashtra In India Cup International Judo Championship.

11. In last 10 years 13 Shiv Chhatrapati Award, awarded by Govt. of Maharashtra. They are 4 from Pune, 4 from Ahamadnagar, 4 from Mumbai and only 1 from Amravati.

**Facilities Available:**

1. In terms of facility available in District Judo Associations it is found that 94.73 % have Judo hall and standard Judo Mats.

2. International standard Mats are found only tow districts viz. Amravati and Pune.

3. No District Judo Association has Judo Dummies. Dummies are found only in Govt. Krida Prabhodhini at Pune.

4. It is good that 78.94 % District Judo Association have Gymnasium facility while 21.6 % district like Amravati, Yavatmal, Washim, Mumbai lack in such facilities.

5. Only Mumbai and Pune have facilities to organize International Judo championship.

6. Mumbai, Pune and Amravati have facilities to organized National Judo championship.
7. Pune is the only one of district Judo Association who organized one International Judo Championship in 2000-01.

8. It is also concluded that only two-judo coach from Maharashtra (Amravati & Ahamadnagar) Awarded Best coach by Govt. of India and Judo Federation of India.

9. Only one coach of Maharashtra from Pune Awarded highest state Award for coach is “Dadaji Konddeo Award”

10. Only one player from Mumbai, Maharashtra participated in Olympic game and world Judo Championship.

11. It is also observed that 3 player participated in first Asiad game 1986 in which India participated first time. Out eight in India team two from Pune one from Mumbai.

12. Only one girl from Ahamadnagar, Maharashtra participated in Asian Judo Championship 97 Manila Philippines.

13. 15 International referee in India out of 15, 7 International from (46.67%) Maharashtra. 6 from Mumbai. 1 from Pune.

14. Only one referees from Mumbai International Judo Federation A Grade referee.

15. At National level out of 500 referees in India 190 from Maharashtra. That is 38 % from Maharashtra.
16. In Executive body of Judo Federation of India out of 28 Members 3 from Maharashtra i.e. 10.72%.

17. In last 10 years 2 are working as a General Secretary of Judo Federation of India (1 General Secretary, General Secretary administration technical).

18. Out of 30 National Judo Championship Organized by Judo Federation of India in last 10 years, 18 times tournament directed his from Maharashtra 60% (Pune 7-23.34%) and (Mumbai 11-36.67%)

19. Out of 30 National Judo Championship (Sub-Junior, Junior & Senior) Pune organized to championship (6.67%) and Mumbai organized 4 (13.34%) in India.

20. In last 10 Year out of 30 State level championships Pune organized (Sub-Junior, Junior and Senior) in Maharashtra 19 times (i.e. 63.33%) Aurangabad 3 i.e. (10%), Nashik 1 (3.33%), Parbhani 3 (10%), Amravati-1 (3.33%), Beed (Ambejogai) 3 (10%).

21. Out of 10 schools state level championship organization Aurangabad-2 (20%) Pune 1 (10%) Akola-1 (10%) Amravati 1 (10%), Ahamdnagar 1 (10%), Mumbai 1 (10%), Nanded 1 (10%) Osmanabad 1 (10%) Parbhani 1 (10%).

22. Out of 10 Judo Federations of India black belt examinations in India only Pune District organized 1 examination (10%) in Maharashtra.
23. In National Games Judo competition for men in 5 National games 40
Men participated. Out of 40 Maharashtra Men won three Gold Medals
(7.5%), four Silver Medals (10%), six Bronze Medals (15%).

24. In National Games Judo competition for women in 5 National games
40 women participated out of 40 Maharashtra women won two Gold
Medals (5%), three Silver Medals (7.5%), and four Bronze Medals
(10%).

25. In ten All India Black Belt examinations organized by Judo federation
of India 100 coaches from all over India were examined for coaching
and examination. Out of 100 coaches 54 coaches From Maharashtra
(54%).

26. It is also observed that in last 10 years state level Judo championship
Pune district is always won state level championship in senior, junior
boys, while in girls Ahamadnagar districts, won championship in
senior girls and junior girls and in Sub-Junior boys and girls also.

27. In 2004-05 Santosh Mane of Amravati won Gold medal in senior
National Judo Championship at Chandigarh, while two girls won
Bronze medal.

28. In 2005-06 Santosh Mane of Amravati won Gold medal in India cup
International Judo Championship at Cuttuck.

29. In 2005-06 in Juniors Ashok Narruti of Amravati won Gold medal
with best player in Junior National Judo Championship at Delhi.
Problems and Solutions:

Following are some of the Problems and Solutions thereof given by the Experts:

1. Lack of Facilities, Practicing Partners, Job security, Dedicated Judo Coaches, and Village level competitions are some of the major problems being faced by the different Judo Associations.

2. Government and Private sectors should motivate the Judo players by keeping some posts reserved for them.

3. Short Diploma Courses should be started so as to enable the new talented players to understand the Biomechanics of the game.

4. Poor and talented Judo players should be given required facilities to continue the game.

Life Sketch of Late R. D. Khaniwale:

One of the objectives of the study was to sketch the Life of Late R. D. Khaniwale who is considered to be the founder of Judo in India. The brief sketch is presented below:

Valiant of Judo Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale is originally from Amravati in Maharashtra. He was born on 14 August 1969. He lived inside Ambagate, which is the place of great Religious temple of Ambadevi. His father's name is Damodhar Mahadeo Khaniwale and mother's name is Sau Chandarbhagabai D. Khaniwale.
As per Kirloskar Daily July 1936 the Vizards father was a great-renouned gold Smith. His father's birthplace was in the state of Hyderabad - Nizam. His great grand father came to live at Amravati (M.S.) & His four fathers were great warriors of that time.

Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale have two brothers and two sisters one of his two brothers are still living in Badlapur (Thane). Now he is 90 year's old. The scholar (R.M. Kadam) interviewed him personally at Nashik on 14th June 2005 at 4:45 P.M. Late R.D. Khaniwale was very strong and stout since his child hood. He took his primary education in Laxminarayan Primary School, Amravati and Middle School education from New High School Main, Amravati.

He was very good at English. Since his childhood he was very much found of games and sports. There was not a single game, which he couldn't play. Any new game he could learn its technique within a very short time and by regular practice he used to gain mastery over it. Hence we can say that he was an inborn sportsman. He used to practice 8 hour's day to maintain the standard of game and his health too. At the age of thirteenth, he became the member of renowned Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati. At that time he mastered all types of Indian Traditional Sport like Lathi-Kathi, Bhala, Talwar, Jambhori, Damputta, Wrestling and so on.

When he was twenty year's old he got a chance to go to Japan. When Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, selected him Late R.D. Khaniwale started giving demonstration to earn money to go to Japan. But in the year 1929 Shri Dnyaneshwar Deshpande was selected by Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati to go to Japan to learn
Techniques of Jujutsu. He was awarded the Black Belt of JUDO. Shri Dnyaneshwar Deshpande had fractured his shoulder so he had to give up JUDO. Then in his place Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale was selected. In 1932 he had to go to Japan to learn Jujutsu. Maharaja of Ichalkaranji awarded him scholarship but there was a contract between them. When Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale returns from Japan he was bound to serve for one month in a year for three years as Judo coach at Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur). At Japan Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale’s Judo coach was Dr. Jigro Kano and another Judo coach was Mr. Mifune. These two great coaches of Japan taught him all scientific techniques of Judo when he was at Japan. He was again sort of money. He used to give demonstration of archery to earn some money to complete his learning of Judo. Out of five-Judo tests he appeared at two examinations and got the highest award of Black Belt Vth Dan. Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale was more renowned for archery than Judo in Japan. Member of Parliament in Japan and the King of Japan watched the demonstration of archery given by Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale, were very much impressed and they honored him with great respect. In the renowned daily News paper in Japan an article appear in praise of Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale about his skills of archery. He was given the honored of being the “Indian William Tale” the great master of archery at that time. In the year 1936 Berlin Olympics was to take place. A team of Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati was selected by Govt. of India to give demonstration of Indian Traditional Sports. The member and the Captain of that team was
Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale, so he was called from Japan to go along with the team to participate in the Olympics at Berlin.

At Berlin the great ruler Adolph Hitler was the chief guest of the Olympics. In the ceremony function Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale was lucky to shake hands with the great Adolph Hitler.

In 1940 he started coaching of Judo with great enthusiasm and he was appointed as a Director of Physical Education in Ferguson College, Pune. Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale’s father was very much eager that his son Raghunath must get married before going to Japan in 1932. Hence he got married to Sitabai Khandalkar from Akola (M.S.). After his marriage, when he went to Japan for 4 years his misses was very much worried and become sick. In her sickness she breathe her last.

In 1941 Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale got married again with Sushilabai Raikar of Pune. It is said that “The difficulties never comes single but in battalions,” this proverb became true with the life of Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale. There was great flood because of cracks in the walls of Panshet Dam at Pune. In this flood the house of Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale was completely destroyed. All his collection of Judo articles, Judo photographs magazines, Judo books and medals of Judo flown away with floodwater. Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale became very unhappy. As proves, “A friend in need is a friend in deed”. His friend Pandurang (Nana) Deokar established his house and family. Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale lived at Lokmanya Nagar, Pune up to his last.
In the year 1940 Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale started coaching Judo. He was so mad after Judo that he worked very hard to prosper Judo. Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale had not earned even a single pie by means of Judo coaching more over he helped his poor trainees to provided free dress of Judo.

Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale had given coaching of Judo not only in the state of Maharashtra but out of state also. In 1962 Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale went to Hyderabad for Judo coaching camp for the first time out of Maharashtra. In that camp of Hyderabad the trainees came from different parts of India. He demonstrated scientific Judo techniques, rules and regulation about Judo. Because of his wholehearted devotion of Judo coaching at the camp, the camp was very much successful. The result of the successful coaching camp Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale started receiving invitation for Judo coaching from different states. The main important state of India Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale started coaching camps at different place like Maharashtra, Bombay, Goa, Hyderabad, Belgaon (Karnataka), Gujarat, Baroda, Amravati. In this way the techniques of Judo spread up all over India. At Delhi his trainees demonstrated Judo techniques and started giving Judo coaching. In this way at Delhi Judo coaching was started. He had given demonstration of Judo techniques in presence of Shri Holkar the ruler of Indore as such he gave demonstration of Judo techniques to Gaikwad of Baroda and Shinde of Gwalior.

According to Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale,
“Judo is not only the game but it is an education how to behave in the society, how to help each other and how to co-operate with others are learned by means of Judo, for the final success we have to retreat temporarily have to balance. Our self and wait for the opponent imbalance. Fall and getup is the techniques of learning. Judo teaches us How to get up when we fall down in our daily life.”

In 16th June 1979 Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale was felicitated with Shawal, Shrifal and Rs. 50,000/- by Ex-Chief Minister Shri Sharad Pawar (Daily Keshri, 17th June 1979). In 1979 Govt. of Maharashtra honored him with “Shri Shiv Chhatrapati Award” and this was first winner of this award for Judo.

The credit of starting Judo in India goes to Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale. In the year 1965 the first all India Judo Competition was to take at Hyderabad under the guidance of Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale Judo team of Maharashtra going to take part at Hyderabad. Maharashtra team had given demonstration there. The demonstration given list on the mat but on tiles and the spectators overjoyed to see the demonstration. In this competition Maharashtra Judo team got 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal. After the competition was over Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale demonstrated Judo techniques.

Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale always sent his students to take part in Judo competition at Mumbai and Pune. The Umpire (Referee) of at these competitions was from Bombay. Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale advised their students to obey to dissension given by umpire and over complete about the dissension
In the year 1973 Dipak Tilak, Sarang Sathe and Bal Deokar and Kaka Mohite went to Japan for higher learning in Judo techniques and acquired Black Belt when the dream of Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale came true.

Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale started Judo club in 1940 but this club was not registered in the year 1967-68. Bapusaheb Sathe, Jayantrao Tilak and Sau. Indutai Tilak took initiative to Registered the Judo club. In this way Judo Association of Poona was established. Though the Poona Judo Association was established it didn’t have its own building Shri Jayantrao Tilak, Shri Dipak Tilak, Sau. Indutai Tilak and the students did great efforts acquired the place and build up hall of Judo and dream of Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale came on to existence.

Since the Poona Judo Association was established Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale the secretary. In the 1977 Judo Poona Judo Association i.e. Maharashtra Judo Association B was properly registered properly and. Its Chairman was Sau. Indutai Jayantrao Tilak and secretary was Late Raghunath Damodhar Khaniwale Black Belt 5th Dan.

The Lion Hearted Hero breathed his last on 11th November 1980.

Testing of Hypothesis:

It was hypothesised that Maharashtra would have a great Contribution for the development of Judo In India. After the analysis and observations it was found that Maharashtra has a Moderate Contribution for the development of Judo in India.
Recommendations for Further Study:

On the basis of the results following recommendations are made for further study:

i. The same type of study may be carried out by taking other state units.

ii. The same type of study may be carried out by taking other state units and other games of Maharashtra.

iii. The same type of study may be undertaken by selecting other states with a purpose of comparing the contributions.

iv. The promoters of Judo in not only Maharashtra but also in India should provide more facilities to the players so as to enable them to popularise the game and achieve place in the International level.