

A Comparative Study of Attitude & Participation in the Indigenous Sports among the Tribal & Non-Tribal Females of Tripura

Dr. Subal Chandra Das¹, Dr. Sangita Chakraborty²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, GDC, Kamalpur, Dhalai, Tripura, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education, Holy Cross College, Lembuchara, Tripura, India

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to determine and compare the attitude and participation in the indigenous games & sports among the tribal and non-tribal females of Tripura. For the study 100 tribal and 100 non-tribal (n=200) females were randomly selected as subjects from different colleges of Tripura. The age of the subjects is ranging from 18 - 23 years as per the college admission record. The data has been collected through self-made questionnaire which consist six (6) questions. To find out the attitude and participation the descriptive statistical technique was used to identify at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that the attitude of tribal females towards indigenous games & sports is little higher than non-tribal. But in terms of participation towards indigenous sports, the non-tribal females were higher than tribal females. From the above study following conclusions has been drawn that, the attitude towards indigenous sports of tribal and non-tribal females are more or less same. It means the tribal females are more aware and interested about the traditional games & sports then non-tribal females but in regards of participation it has been cleared that the non-tribal female's participation is little more than tribal females. From the study it has been identified that the tribal females are losing their participation day by day, so it is strongly recommended to all the tribal and non-tribal females of Tripura to increase their participation in the indigenous games & sports to maintained their culture, tradition, health & fitness and also to help our next generation to know about the traditional games & sports which will ultimately develop their society.

Keywords: Indigenous, games & sports, tribal, nontribal, female, attitude, participation

1. Introduction

The North East part of India consists of eight states (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) mainly Tripura is surrounded by Bangladesh. Time to time many people migrated into the state, for that reason Tripura mixed with various culture. There are near around nineteen (19) tribal communities namely (Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Khasia, Chakma, Uchai, Lushai, Kuki, Munda, Bhil, Noatia, Orang, Halam, Garos, Santal, Mog, Chaimal, Bhutia and Lepcha). More over Bengalis are also living there in a good number. All the communities have their own traditional games & sports and culture. The traditional games of Tripura are called Thwngmung and other traditional games of Tripura are Achugwi Phan Sochlaimung, Bumanikotor, Dukhwi Sotonma, Phan Sochlaimung, Kaldong or Kadong. Longoi Chokmung, Muphuk Sagwnang, Musta Seklaio, Ramtan Lairo, Wabao Fan Sailaio, Wasago, Sochlaimung and Cooking game. These are locally played sports that the people here indulge in and they ardent lovers of these sports activities. The traditional games of Tripura are locally known as 'Thwngma'. Briefly discussed are the traditional games below:

Dukhwi Sotonma: Dukhwi Sotonma meaning tug of war is played by the children as well as the adult. It is a game where two opponent parties try to pull a rope towards them bringing the opposition nearer and the team who succeeds will declared as winner.

Kaldang: Another game for the Tripuri Children, Kaldang is a game where two bamboos are taken which is joined

together by small pieces of bamboos where the children can put their feet and climb past the bamboo.

Longoi Chokmani: This is a very old game played by children of Tripura. It is a swinging game where a bamboo is held together by two long ropes which is kept hanging from a tree. Children sit on the bamboo seat and swing by pushing it forward.

Muphuk Sagwnang: This is a game to test the strength of a man wherein a child is tied to the chest of the man and a rope is tied to its waist. Another player holds the end of the rope and there is pulling between them. The one who successfully pulls the other wins.

Musta Seklaio: This is a game to test the strength of the wrist for it involves the hand only. A stake is the object of the game where both players hold it in its grip. One tries to keep it fixed while the other tries to pull it. Clearly the one who succeeds win.

Ramtan Lairo: This game again is played to test the ability of an individual. Two bamboo posts are placed on the ground on which two udukhals are kept. Udukhals are large wooden mortars used for husking grains. Two persons sitting facing each other try to join the udukhals and before that the player needs to pass through it.

Wabao Fan Sailaio: This is again a form of wrestling played with the help of bamboo pole. The two players need to push each other by pole and cross the given mark of victory.¹

In the fast- changing world, people are also moving with the trends. With that reason the indigenous culture are also left behind. The areas of sports are also following the same pattern. We have seen many games and sports are there in the history of Tripura. But is also a bitter truth that people are losing their connection from the traditional sports. It may be the impact of mixing with other neighboring culture, urbanization or not properly commercializing the indigenous sports of Tripura.

Statement of the problem

The problem of the present study is to compare the attitude and participation in the indigenous games & sports among the tribal and non-tribal females of Tripura

Objective of the study

- 1) To check the attitude of tribal and non-tribal females toward the indigenous games & sports of Tripura.
- 2) To check the participation of tribal and non-tribal females toward the indigenous games & sports of Tripura.

Delimitation

- 1) The study is delimited to tribal and non-tribal females of Tripura.
- 2) The study is delimited to attitude and participation towards the indigenous games & sports of Tripura.
- 3) The present study is delimited to 200 females of Tripura
- 4) The study is delimited to indigenous games & sports of Tripura.

Limitation

Since the study was related to indigenous games & sports and the majority of the tribal communities were living in interior villages/hilly areas of Tripura. But due to growing effect of urbanization, modern culture, life style, education, rapid development of modern games & sports, economic and other factors, the indigenous peoples are losing their interest/attitudes and participation in the indigenous sports which will not be under the control of the researcher.

Hypothesis of the problem

- 1) It is hypothesized that the attitude of Tribal females towards the indigenous games & sports will be better than non-tribal females of Tripura.
- 2) It is also hypothesized that the participation of Tribal females towards the indigenous games & sports will also be better than non-tribal females of Tripura.

2. Methodology

The purpose of the present study was to determine and compare attitude and participation in the indigenous games & sports among the tribal and non-tribal females of Tripura.

Sources & selection: For the study 100 tribal and 100 non-tribal (n=200) females were randomly selected as subjects from different colleges of Tripura. The age of the subjects are ranging from 18 – 23 years as per the college admission record.

Collection of data: The data has been collected through self-made questionnaire which consist six (6) questions and

all the questions are valid, easy to understand and related to title. The researcher followed proper instructions & guidelines and approached systematically to collect valid data.

Statistical technique: To find out the attitude and participation the descriptive statistical technique was used to identify at 0.5 level of significance.

3. Results

The systematic interpretation and analysing the collected data by the researcher, the following findings are come out:

Parameter	Score of Tribal females (%)	Score of non-tribal females (%)	% of diff.
Attitude	75	72	3
Participation	34	40	6

at 0.5 level of significance

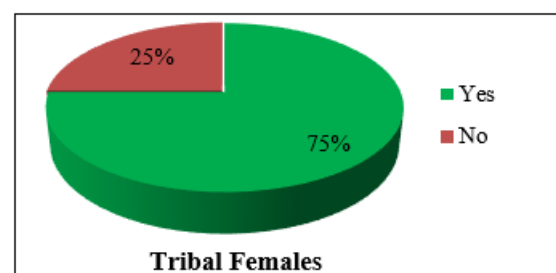


Chart 1: Attitude of Tribal females of Tripura in indigenous sports

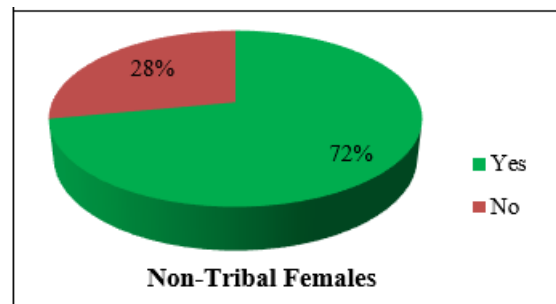


Chart 2: Attitude of non-tribal females of Tripura in indigenous sports.

In chart 1 & 2: It is cleared that in terms of attitude towards indigenous games & sports, the tribal females were scored little higher (3%) than the non-tribal females. So as per the data, the hypothesis is accepted, as the Tribal females' attitude towards the indigenous games & sports is better than the non-tribal females of Tripura.

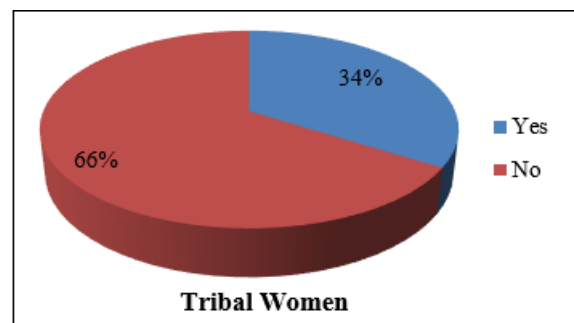


Chart 3: Participation of Tribal females of Tripura in indigenous sports.

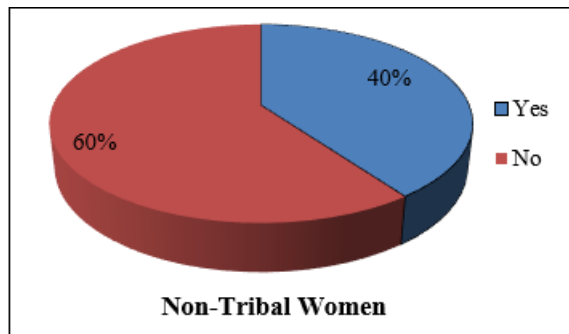


Chart 4: Participation of non-tribal females of Tripura in indigenous sports.

In chart 3 & 4: It has been cleared from the above chart that in terms of participation towards indigenous games & sports, the non-tribal females were scored higher (6%) than the tribal females. So as per the data, the hypothesis is rejected, as the non-tribal females' participation towards the indigenous sports is better than the tribal females of Tripura. But it is also clearly evidence that the percentage of participation in indigenous games & sports by both tribal & non-tribal females of Tripura is very less, that is only 34% & 40% respectively.

4. Conclusions

From the above study following conclusions has been drawn that, the attitude towards indigenous sports of tribal and non-tribal females are more or less same. It means the tribal females are more aware and interested about the traditional games & sports than non-tribal females but in regards of participation it has been cleared that the non-tribal female's participation are little more than Tribal females. From the study it has been identified that the tribal females are losing their participation day by day, so it is strongly recommended to all the Tribal and Non-Tribal females of Tripura to increase their participation in the indigenous games & sports to maintained their culture, tradition, health & fitness and also to help our next generation to know about the traditional games & sports which will ultimately develop their society. The outcome of this study will also educate about indigenous games & sports of Tripura and the Tribal and Non-tribal females will understand about the findings of the study and which will encourage themselves to participate and which will ultimately help our coaches and selector to identify the talent from indigenous games & sports.

References

Books:

- [1] Paul Chandra Dipendra (2004), Rupkathar Aangike Reang Janajatder Kheladhula, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura.
- [2] Gan-Chaudhuri Jagadis (2017), A Cultural History of Tripura, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura, 2nd Edition.
- [3] Mitra Mukesh (2017), Mapping of sports talent among tribes of Tripura, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura, ISBN-978-93-86707-17-8.

- [4] Dev Varman S.B.K (2012), The Tribes of Tripura a Dissertation, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura, Fourth Edition.
- [5] Bhattacharjee Prodip (1987), The Garosof Tripura, Directorate of Research Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura.
- [6] Nath Bhattacharjee Prodip (1983), The Jamatias of Tripura, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura.
- [7] Chakraborty M., Dasgupta M. and Sircar B. (1988), A Study on the Lushais of Jampui Hills in Tripura, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura.
- [8] Sutradhar Jaharlal (2014), Indigenous, Music and Culture of Tripura, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura.
- [9] Singh Yogendra, Modernization of Indian Tradition. Rawat Publication.
- [10] Ssndys EF. (2016), History of Tripura (Reprint), Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Govt. of Tripura.
- [11] Adoyo F (2004), The Mirror Technique in Rural Extension. Iieia, April 28, pp.1-4
- [12] Chakraborty Pankaj (2014), Governance in multicultural Societies. Excel India Publishers, p. 75.
- [13] Chanda, Subhasis (2002). "Sports development in Tripura". Press Information Bureau, Government of India.

Journals:

- [14] Agrawalkumar Yogesh and Diwankumar Ashish (2014), "A comparative study of competitive behaviour between Tribal & Non-tribal male Archers", Indian Journal of physical education, sports and applied science Vol.4, No.4, pp. 01 – 03.
- [15] Agashe C.D. and Karkare Ajoy (2003), "Comparative study between Tribal and non-tribal Sportsperson of Chhattisgarh related to their motor fitness" Tribal health buttetin, vol. 9 (1& 2), pp.46-51.
- [16] Chelladurai (1994) "Management and impact of cultural diversity in sports organizations" Canadian Journal of Sports Sciences, 16:2, pp.126-133.
- [17] Beyer and David (2000) "Cultural perspective to explore both the positive and negative consequences of college athletics". Journal of Sport Management, 13 (2)

Websites:

- [18] <http://www.tripura.org.in/games.htm>
- [19] <https://www.tripuraonline.in/about/sports>