

ACHIEVEMENTS OF KHADANGBAM KOTHAJIT AN OLYMPIAN FROM MANIPUR: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract:

The study's title was "The Achievements of Khadangbam Kothajit an olympian of Manipur: A Case Study." A case study (or a case report) is an intensive analysis of an individual unit (e.g., a person, group, or event) stressing context-related developmental factors. The study's objective was to study the achievements of Khadangbam Kothajit. The study leaves aside the lower level of achievements obtained by Khadangbam Kothajit. It studies only National and International achievements obtained by Khadangbam Kothajit. Data for this investigation was derived from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include interviews, family members, and official and personal records. Secondary sources include newspapers, magazines, and media, which carry information about the achievements of Khadangbam Kothajit in National and International tournament.

INTRODUCTION

Manipur is a state in northeast India, with Imphal as its capital. The Indian states of Assam to the west, Mizoram to the south, and Nagaland to the north enclose it. When Mother Nature has been especially abundant in her splendor, Manipur—which means "land of jewels"—is a heaven on earth. In the sparseness of the eastern Himalayas, the princely state of Manipur has been a brilliant outpost of the nation since its very beginning. It never lost its fundamental connection to Indian culture.

Sports are now a necessary and integral part of life. Around the world, millions of followers watch various sporting events with a fervor that verges on devotion. Sports and games are popular among individuals who want to have fun, be happy, and improve their fitness and health. As sports participation has grown, competition has emerged as a significant aspect of contemporary life. One can demonstrate their word by competing successfully, which is made possible by competitions. In order to win or lose in international sporting competitions, every nation seeks to demonstrate

its superiority over the others. Every nation creates its own inventions, plans, tactics, and tactics to execute at the highest level in order to win sports and become champions.

Deep substantiation of everything, including its original prepositional and the complete physical education process, by scientific achievement and the inseparable unity of science and advanced practice are characteristics of the scientific approach to physical education. Based on the following universal principles—the connection to social practice, the holistic development of the personality, and the effectiveness of public health improvement—the characteristics of this man's nature and the scientific approach to physical science came together to form a single entity.

Along with physical education, one of the key fields of education is the study of growth and development. Teachers and other professionals in physical education must therefore understand how various motor skills develop as a result of engaging in a variety of activities. The human body is a natural gift. The blessing of God is not less than life in the moment. Scientific advancements have altered the whole surface of our planet. It has transformed the thorny life into a rose garden. While fitness is one of the most essential factors in helping people live their lives to the fullest, good health provides a strong and stable foundation upon which fitness is built. Deteriorated physical fitness has major and multifaceted detrimental effects on society and the person. Numerous risk factors, such as coronary heart disease, some types of cancer, high blood pressure, and respiratory issues, can be brought on by it. These risk factors are all linked to an increase in the death rate from all causes.

Sports and physical education have been characterized in a variety of ways, and it's not always obvious how they vary from one another. Sports are athletic endeavors that call either skill or physical prowess and are frequently competitive, like boxing. Whether practiced by a professional or a family enthusiast, sports are generally defined as physical activities with a competitive component.

Most of the sports that is being played these days hockey is one of the favorite of all. In the general sense it is a kind of sports in which two team complete by trying to maneuver the ball into the opponents nest using a hockey stick. However, games like hockey have been played is almost energy populated region in the globe from ancient Greece to North America. Hockey has also been played in the ancient times in both foot and in horse back. However, these days playing hockey while sitting on the horse is called the game of polo. There are many types of hockey like field hockey i.e hockey, roller hockey (online) and roller hockey (quad). However the most famous form of hockey is the field Hockey .This type of hockey on gravel or natural grass with a small ball. Nowadays, it is played on a special type of artificial surface known as the AstroTurf.

Field hockey is a popular sports for men and women in many countries around the world. In most countries, especially those in which i.e. hockey is not very prominent, it is simply known as Hockey.

Modern hockey become popular and flourished in England. In this game, any number of players could form a team, it was played in an enclosed field whose length used to be three to four times it breath. The players provided themselves with sticks could be of any length found convenient to the user. Goals were marked at each extremity of the field.

London was the first city in England to popularize this game in the 1870's. In the year 1886 Hockey association of England was formed in London that controlled this game and these rules were followed by all the clubs that played this game. Hockey become popular in Europe in the beginning of 20th Century. Countries like France, Germany, Holland and Denmark, formed their Hockey Association. Later on an International Hockey Federation known as Federation International de Hockey (FIH) was formed on 1st January 1924 with head quarter at Vienna (Austria) for controlling this game at the international.

Talking about hockey in India, the first hockey club came up in Calcutta in 1885-86 and soon Bombay and Punjab followed suit. Making its Olympic debut at the 1928 Amster dam games, Indian hockey team cruised home to its first Olympic gold. Without conceding a single goal.

The lallmark of this ruthless domination was the wizardry of indian hockey legend Dhyan chand, who mesmerized the amsterdan crowd with his dazzling skills. From 1928 to 1956 the Indian Hockey juggernaut won six straight Olympic gold medals, while winning 24 consecutive matas ever ches. During this time, India scored 178 goals conceding only 7 in the process.

This was the golden era of indian hockey when Indian cooned large in world hockey and produced some of the finest players the game has ever seen. During this dominance, one same that clearly come to wind in Belbir singh. For almost three deeades. Indian team had about 5 players with the same lane. The first Belbir singh with the great Indian team of 1948, 1952 and 1956, He reached the pinnacle of success of Helirki in 1952 when he scored five goals in a 6 – 2 gold medal victory over the Netherlands. The four Balbir singh player with the later Indian champions.

In 2001, 2002, and 2003, Kothajit Singh began playing hockey at the U-14 Indian K.D. Babu Singh Sub-Junior Invitation Hockey in Lukhnow. In 2003 and 2004, Kothajit represented Manipur in the 21st and 22nd ONGC Nehru Sub-junior (under-15) Hockey Tournaments, respectively. He also took part in the 2004 State-level JN Hockey competition, which was hosted here. Kothajit played for the state squad when Manipur won the 11th Sub-Junior National Hockey Championship in 2005. He participated in Amritsar's Ser-E-Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup in 2005.

52nd National School Games (U-17) (Chandigarh, 2006), XII Sub Junior National Hockey Championship (Bhimavaram, 2006), III Junior National Hockey Championship (Guntur, AP, 2007), 34th Junior National Hockey Championship (Chennai, 2007), 13th Sub-Junior National Hockey Championship (Bhopal, 2008), and 4th Junior Hockey (Hyderabad, 2008) all saw him play for the state team. In the 37th ATS Nehru Junior Hockey (U-17) Tournament (Gurgaon, 2008), Kothajit was voted the tournament's best center-half.

The Indian 2nd U-16 Boys Hockey Team (Boys Asia Cup in Dhaka, 2007–2008) featured Kothajit. He was named the best player in the 11th Dr. Kanti Mukherjee Invitation Hockey Tournament (2008-09) and was a member of the winning team in the 2nd Manipur State League. In 2007, he also participated in the Senior Nehru Hockey Tournament in Delhi.

Kothajit participated in the XXII North East Games in Agartala in 2009, when Manipur finished in second place. He also represented the state in the first Senior National Hockey Championship (Men) in Bhopal in 2011. Kothajit represented India in an Olympic qualification match in New Delhi in February of this year, which India won. Kothajit participated in the 21st Sultan Azlan

Shah Cup in Malaysia, where the Indian side finished third, and the Men's Four Nations Olympic Test in London in May 2012. He participated in the Indian team's Olympic tour in Spain from July 1–18, the eve of the London Olympics.

From his impoverished family and the state's infrastructure to being a qualified athlete at the London Olympics, Khadangbam Kothajit has actually had a difficult journey. He is currently on probation at Indian Oil Corporation in Delhi. Kothajit's remarkable career may be attributed to his trainer and mentor, the Posterior Hockey Academy Manipur (PHAM). It is highly commendable for its commitment and selfless service in developing young hockey players of distinction.

Given its illustrious history of winning eight Olympic gold medals in hockey, India's placing of 12th at the London Olympics is a disgrace. India missed the 2008 Olympic slot, hence today, just qualifying for the Olympics is a reason for jubilation.

Khadangbam kothajit was born in khurai lirykyengbam leikai, Imphal East District of Manipur in Northeastern India. His parents Khadangbam Dhananjoy and Phabhabati Devi supported him in this sport .Hockey seemed like a family game for Khadangbam Kothajit with a unique team of four siblings Khothajit first pick up the rules and a few skills while playing with his brothers Dhananjoy, Dhanesh and Rinekumar. He is the third Hockey Olympic of the state of P.NilakomoSI and KSsh.Thoiba

Kothajit stanted playing hockey when he was six years old where he stands lower than the ordinary hockey stick from the very beginning, he was associated with posterior hockey associated Manipur (PHAM). He has born under the wings of PHAM since he was a kid and this Academy has done a fabulous job on this youngster. PHAM groomed and moulded this young midfielder with the necessary skills and techniques and was part of the Manipur state squad in his early teens.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. The main objective of the study is to study the achievements of Khadangbam Kothajit.

METHOD AND PROCEDURE:

Selection of the Subject:

For the purpose of the study was selected about the achievements of Khadangbam Kothajit an Asian Games Gold medalist in Hockey.

Study Design:

The study design was an individual analysis or a biographical research of Khadangbam Kothajit Simgh a Hockey Olympian.

Setting:

The setting of the study was located at Khurai lairykyengbam leikai, Imphal East district of Manipur in Northeastern area.

Manipur is home to verdant valleys and Blue Mountains. It is located on a branch of the eastern Himalayas that extend southward along the Indo-Burma border, marking India's eastern boundary. There are 23, 99,896 people living inside the current 22,327 sq. km. border of Manipur (2001 census). Nagaland borders her on the north, Myanmar borders him on the east and south, Mizoram borders him on the south-west, and Assam borders him on the west.

Geographically, Manipur is separated into the central plain and the hills. The valley is 790 square kilometers in size and has an oval form. By generating a large number of gifted athletes, the little state of Manipur has made significant contributions to India's sporting scene. Her athletes have won awards in a variety of contests at the national and international levels. As a result, Manipur's athletes have raised India's profile in the global sports arena.

Criterion Measures:

The data were collected to know the number of medals she had earned till now. The medals were divided into three groups i.e. gold, silver and bronze.

Data Collection Procedure:

The data were collected on different sheets for each achievement.

Data Description:

The highest honor for any sport or competition within a league of a certain country is the National Championship. The title is typically given out through competitions, ranking systems, skill, stature, etc. This establishes which team, person, or other entity is the best in a given country and field. The terms "cup" and "championship" are frequently merely word choices. International Achievements is the pinnacle of any sport or competition involving other nations. The title is typically given out through competitions, ranking systems, skill, stature, etc. This identifies the top group, person, or other entity in a separate nation and in a specific field. The terms "cup" and "championship" are frequently merely word choices.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS:

The study's main purpose was to study the achievements of Khadangbam Kothajit a hockey Olympian of Manipur. The achievements of National and International Tournaments were analysed in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1
Career and National Achievement of Khadangbam Kothajit in the field of hockey

Sl. No.	Achievement	Venue	Team	Year	Position
1	U-14th Indian KD Singh "Babu" Prize Money Sub junior Invitation Hockey	Lucknow	Manipur	2001	Runners up
2	21st ONGC Nehru Sub-Junior Hockey (U-15)	New Delhi	Manipur	2003 November	Participated
3	State Level JN Hockey tournament	Manipur	Manipur	2004 September	Winner
4	22nd ONGC Nehru Sub-Junior Hockey (U-15)	New Delhi	Manipur	2004 November	Participate
5	11th Sub- Junior National Hockey Championship	Manipur	Manipur	2005 February	Winner
6	Ber-E Punjab Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup	Azamgarh	Manipur	2005 October	Participate
7	XII Sub Junior National Hockey Championship	Bhimavaram (AP)	Manipur	2006 April	Participate
8	52nd National School Game(U-17)	Chandigarh	Manipur	2006 December	Participate
9	III Junior National Hockey Championship	Guntur (AP)	Manipur	2007 April	participate
10	34th Junior National Hockey Championship	Chennai	Manipur	2007 June	Participate
11	13th Sub Junior National Hockey Championship	Bhopal	Manipur	2007 September	Participate
12	4th Junior Hockey	Hyderabad	Manipur	2008 February	Participate
13	37th ATS Nehru Junior Hockey (U-17) Tournament	Gurgaon	Manipur	2008 November	Participate (Best Center Half of Tournament)
14	Included in Indian 2nd U-16 Boys Hockey Team(Boys Asia Cup)	Dhaka (Bangladesh)	Manipur	2007-2008 Jan.	-
15	2nd Manipur State League	Imphal	PHAM	2008-2009	Winner
16	11th Dr Karthi Mankherjee Invitation Hockey Tournament	Imphal	PHAM	2008-2009	Participate (Best Player)
17	XXIII North East Games	Agartala	Manipur	2009 Feb.	Second
18	1st Senior National Hockey Championship(Men)	Bhopal	Manipur	2011 June	Participate
19	Men's Four Nation Olympic Test	London	India	2012 May (2-6)	Participate
20	21st Sultan Azlan Shah Cup	Malaysia	India	2012 May (24-3 June)	3rd Position
21	Olympic qualifying	New Delhi	India	2012 Feb.	Winner
22	Olympic Tour	France/Spain	India	2012 July	-
23	London Olympic	London	India	2012 July/August	-

Table 2
International Achievement of Khadangbam Kothajit in the Field of Hockey

Sl. No.	Name of Tournament/Championship	Achievement	Place	Date
1	Asian Champions Trophy	silver	Qatar, Doha	20-27 December 2012
2	Asia Cup	Silver	Malaysia	24 th August-1 st September 2013
3	Asian Games	Gold	Incheon , South korea,	19 th Sept-4 th October 2014
4	World League	Bronze	Malaysia	1 st July 2014-6 th December 2015
5	Champions Trophy	Silver	United kingdom	10-17 June 2016
6	Asian Champions Trophy	Gold	Kuantan	20-30 October 2016
7	World League	Bronze	Singapore	9 th April 2016-10 th Dec 2017

DISCUSSION AND FINDING:

An analysis of Table – 1 revealed that Khadangbam Kothajit has participated in many tournaments and has achieved 5 medals (since 2017) at the National level.

An analysis of Table – 2 revealed that Khadangbam Kothajit has participated in many tournaments and has achieved 7 medals (since 2017) at International levels; out of the 7 medals, there are 2 gold medals, 3 silver medals, and 2 Bronze medals.

An analysis of Tables 1 & 2 revealed that Khadangbam Kothajit has participated in many tournaments and achieved 12 medals (since 2017) at National and International levels.

With the critical study regarding the achievements of Khadangbam Kothajit at the National and International levels, he has been awarded numerous medals.

NATIONAL LEVEL 2001-2017

1. U14 Indian KD Singh “Babu” Prize Money Sub-junior, Invitation trophy, Lucknow 2001 –	Runners Up
2. 11 th Sub-junior Hockey Championship	Winner
3. 37 th ATS Nehru Junior Hockey Tournament, Gurgoan	Participate (Best Centre- Half of tournament)
4. 11 th Dr. Kanti Mukharjee Invitation Hockey Tournament	Participate (Best Player)
5. XXIII North East Games, Agartala ,2009	Silver

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL 2000-2017

1. Asian Champions Trophy, Qatar Doha, 20-27 December, 2012	Silver
2. Asia Cup, Malaysia, 24 th August – 1 st Sept, 2013	Silver
3. Asian Games, Incheon , South korea, 19 th Sept-4 th October 2014	Gold
4. World League, Malaysia, 1 st July 2014- 6 th Dec 2015	Bronze
5. Champions Trophy, United kingdom, 10-17 june 2016	Silver
6. Asian Champions Trophy, Kuantan, 20-30 October 2016	Gold
7. World League, Singapore, 9 th April 2016-10 th Dec 2017	Bronze

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of the findings, the following conclusion can be made. Though Khadangbam Kothajit was born in Manipur, he has achieved many National & International medals, which bring pride to the world and the country. He is a very renowned sportsman of Manipur and for the Nation. Khadangbam Kothajit shows the power of men to the whole world by achieving many medals. From Khadangbam Kothajit, we learned that hard work, dedication, and courage are important for a sportsman.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

With the help of results derived from the present study, the following recommendations can be made.

1. The data of this study helps prepare individual achievement (helping) in different areas of sports.
2. The same study can be prepared with other games and sports.
3. The study results can help the coach, trainer, awardees, and selection committee.
4. A similar study can be done for other national and international players.
5. A similar investigation may be done for the analysis of individuals.
6. The data of this study can be very useful for the upcoming player to have courage.

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