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সীমান্ত ক্রীড়া'২৬

SEEMANTA KREEDA'26



A Souvenir Published on the ocassion of
SEEMANTA KREEDA MAHOTSAV'26

Organised By
SEEMANTA CHETANA MANCHA PURVOTTAR
Assam Pradesh

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সীমান্ত ক্রীড়া'২৬
SEEMANTA KREEDA'26



SOUVENIR

Published on 24-03-2026 on the occasion of
SEEMANTA KREEDA MAHOTSAV'26
Organised by

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar
Assam Pradesh

Date : 22nd, 23rd & 24th March 2026
Sarusajai Stadium, Guwahati

A collection of articles on the theme, ***“Talent of the Frontier, Soul of Nation”***, published on the occasion of Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav 26, under the aegis of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, held on 22nd, 23rd and 24th March, 2026.

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The remarks and opinions expressed in the Souvenir are solely of the respective authors and writers. They do not, in any case, reflect the views of the Seemanta Chetana Mancha Pruvottar or any of its sub-committees.

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MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that Seemanta Chetana Mancha, Purvottar, Assam State Committee is organizing the "Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav '26" at the Arjun Bhogeswar Baruah Sports Complex, Sarusajai, Guwahati, and is bringing out the 5th edition of its souvenir titled "Seemanta Kreedha '26" on the theme "Talent of Frontier, Soul of Nation."

I am glad to know that since its inception in 2008, the organization has been rendering service towards the safety, security, and holistic development of the international border areas of the North Eastern Region. Its sustained efforts in promoting youth development, sportsmanship, national integration, and social harmony among border communities deserve appreciation.

Sports have always served as a powerful instrument for character building, discipline, and unity. Initiatives such as the Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav provide a vital platform for identifying and nurturing hidden sporting talent from remote and frontier regions, while also fostering a spirit of camaraderie and healthy competition. Such endeavours play a significant role in empowering youth and strengthening the bonds of national unity.

I hope that this Mahotsav will continue to inspire young athletes to excel and contribute meaningfully to the nation's sporting excellence. I convey my best wishes to the organizers, participants, and all associated with the Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav '26 for its grand success.

Dated: March 15, 2026


(Lakshman Prasad Acharya)

नित्यानन्द राय
NITYANAND RAI



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संदेश

मुझे यह जानकारी अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि सीमांत चेतना मंच पूर्वोत्तर द्वारा दिनांक 21-23 मार्च, 2026 तक असम के गुवाहाटी में "सीमांत क्रीड़ा महोत्सव-2026" का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इस अवसर पर "सीमांत क्रीड़ा-2026" नामक स्मारिका के पाँचवें संस्करण का प्रकाशन भी एक सराहनीय पहल है।

यह महोत्सव न केवल खेल प्रतिभाओं को मंच प्रदान करता है, बल्कि राष्ट्र की सीमाओं पर बसे हमारे युवाओं में आत्मविश्वास, अनुशासन, एकता और राष्ट्रीय चेतना का संचार भी करता है। हमारे देश के सीमांत क्षेत्र केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से ही महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे हमारी सांस्कृतिक विविधता, परंपराओं और राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता के सशक्त प्रतीक भी हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले युवाओं में अपार प्रतिभा, ऊर्जा और क्षमता निहित है।

खेल केवल प्रतिस्पर्धा का माध्यम नहीं है, बल्कि यह जीवन मूल्यों—जैसे टीम भावना, अनुशासन, सहनशीलता, नेतृत्व क्षमता और संघर्षशीलता को विकसित करने का सशक्त साधन भी है। यह महोत्सव विभिन्न पृष्ठभूमियों से आए युवाओं को एक मंच पर लाकर 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' की भावना को साकार करता है।

मुझे विश्वास है कि यह महोत्सव भविष्य में और अधिक व्यापकता एवं सफलता के साथ आयोजित होता रहेगा तथा सीमांत क्षेत्रों के युवाओं को नई ऊँचाइयों तक पहुँचाने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

मैं आयोजन से जुड़े सभी पदाधिकारियों को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ तथा प्रतिभागियों को उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूँ।

(नित्यानन्द राय)

नई दिल्ली।
14 मार्च, 2026

ড° হিমন্তু বিশ্ব শৰ্মা
Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma



মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, অসম
Chief Minister, Assam

CMS.7/2023/3852
Dispur, 28 Fagun 1432 Bhaskarabda
March 13, 2026

MESSAGE

I extend my warm greetings and best wishes to the Seemanta Chetana Mancha, Purvottar, Assam State Committee on the occasion of Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav - 2026 and the publication of its souvenir 'Seemanta Kreedha '26'.

Since its inception, the organisation has rendered commendable service in fostering unity, discipline and national integration among youth in border areas. Initiatives like this Mahotsav provide a valuable platform to identify sporting talent while instilling values of teamwork, resilience and patriotism.

The theme, "Talent of Frontier, Soul of Nation," aptly reflects the role of frontier youth in strengthening our national identity. Such efforts contribute significantly to youth empowerment, social harmony and inclusive development.

I am confident that this initiative will continue to inspire young minds and the souvenir will serve as a meaningful reflection of its vision and impact.

I convey my heartfelt congratulations to the organisers and wish the Mahotsav every success.

(Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma)

डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया
DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA



विभारत
संदेश

मंत्री
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व युवा कार्यक्रम एवं खेल
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and Youth Affairs & Sports
Government of India

‘सीमांत चेतना मंच, पूर्वोत्तर’ द्वारा आयोजित ‘सीमांत क्रीड़ा महोत्सव 2026’ के पावन अवसर पर मैं सभी युवाओं, खिलाड़ियों एवं आयोजकों को हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ। यह आयोजन भारत के सीमांत क्षेत्रों में बसने वाले युवाओं की ऊर्जा, सामर्थ्य और राष्ट्रभक्ति को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक अद्भुत उत्सव है।

आज आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश “सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास” के मंत्र के साथ विकसित भारत 2047 के लक्ष्य की ओर तेज़ी से अग्रसर है। इस अमृतकाल में सीमांत क्षेत्रों के युवाओं की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब हमारी सीमाएं सशक्त होती हैं, तब हमारा राष्ट्र भी सशक्त होता है और यह सशक्तिकरण केवल सुरक्षा से नहीं, बल्कि शिक्षा, खेल, कौशल और आत्मविश्वास से आता है।

खेल हमारे लिए केवल प्रतिस्पर्धा का माध्यम नहीं, बल्कि जीवन मूल्यों का विद्यालय है। यह अनुशासन सिखाते हैं, टीम भावना को मजबूत करते हैं और हर युवा को अपने भीतर की संभावनाओं को पहचानने का अवसर देते हैं। विशेष रूप से सीमांत क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार के क्रीड़ा आयोजन युवाओं को नई दिशा, नई पहचान और राष्ट्र निर्माण में सक्रिय भागीदारी का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

‘Talent of Frontier, Soul of Nation’ की भावना के साथ यह महोत्सव न केवल खेल प्रतिभाओं को निखारेगा, बल्कि देश के कोने-कोने को एक सूत्र में जोड़ते हुए एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत की परिकल्पना को और सशक्त करेगा। यह आयोजन उस आत्मविश्वास का प्रतीक है, जो आज का भारत अपने हर नागरिक, विशेषकर अपने युवाओं में देखना चाहता है। मैं आप सभी के बीच इस आयोजन में शामिल होना चाहता था, परंतु अपने पूर्व निर्धारित कार्यक्रमों के कारण यह संभव नहीं हो सका।

मैं इस महोत्सव में भाग लेने वाले सभी खिलाड़ियों को उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि आप सभी अपने प्रदर्शन से न केवल अपने क्षेत्र, बल्कि पूरे देश का नाम रोशन करेंगे।

जय हिंद !

(डॉ. मनसुख मांडविया)



शुभेच्छावाणी

उत्तर-पूर्व भारतৰ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় सीমান্তवर्ती अঞ্চलसमूहৰ সুৰক্ষা तथा উন্নয়নৰ হেতু सीমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোক্তৰে প্ৰতিষ্ঠাকালৰেপৰা নিষ্ঠাসহকাৰে দায়িত্ব পালন কৰি আহিছে। সীমান্তত বসবাস কৰা জনসাধাৰণক সজাগ আৰু সচেতন কৰাৰ লগতে সীমান্তৰ উন্নয়নমূলক কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহত তেওঁলোকক প্ৰত্যক্ষভাৱে জড়িত কৰি দেশাত্মবোধৰ ভাৱনা জাগ্ৰত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোক্তৰে অবিৰত কাৰ্যসূচী গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে।

মই জানিবলৈ পাই সুখী হৈছো যে সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোক্তৰৰ উদ্যোগত বিগত বৰ্ষসমূহৰ দৰে এইবাৰো গুৱাহাটীৰ অৰ্জুন ভোগেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা ক্ৰীড়া প্ৰকল্পত সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ-২৬ৰ সামৰণি অনুষ্ঠানটিৰ আয়োজন কৰা হৈছে। নৱপ্ৰজন্মৰ দৈহিক, মানসিক উত্তৰণ তথা আন্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চলৰ নতুন প্ৰতিভাক সুযোগ দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই আয়োজন এক মাইলৰ খুটি হৈ ৰ'ব বুলি মোৰ দৃঢ়বিশ্বাস। এই অনুষ্ঠানৰ লগত সংগতি ৰাখি "Talent of Frontier, Soul of Nation" বিষয়বস্তুৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি "সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া-২০২৬" শীৰ্ষক এখনি স্মৃতিগ্ৰন্থ প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ লোৱাটো অতি প্ৰশংসনীয় বিষয়। এই স্মৃতিগ্ৰন্থখিনিয়ে পূৰ্বৰ ধাৰাবাহিকতা অটুট ৰাখি এইবাৰো সৰ্বাংগসুন্দৰ ৰূপত প্ৰকাশিত হৈ পঢ়ুৱৈ সমাজৰ সমাদৰ বুটলিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব আশা ৰাখিছোঁ।

সদৌশেষত এই অনুষ্ঠানটিৰ সৰ্বতোপ্ৰকাৰৰ সফলতা কামনা কৰি ইয়াৰ সৈতে জড়িত সকলো সংগঠক, অংশগ্ৰহণকাৰী আৰু সহযোগীসকলক মোৰ আন্তৰিক শুভেচ্ছা জ্ঞাপন কৰিলোঁ।

১৪ মাৰ্চ, ২০২৬

নতুন দিল্লী


(সৰ্বানন্দ সোণোৱাল)

Smt. Nandita Gorlosa,

MINISTER, ASSAM

Sports & Youth Welfare, Welfare of Minorities
and Development Department,
Government of Assam



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Message

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam State Committee is organizing "Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav '26" at the Arjun Bhogeswar Baruah Sports Complex, Sarusajai, Guwahati, from 16th to 18th March 2026.

Sports play a vital role in shaping the character, discipline, and confidence of our youth. Initiatives such as Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav provide an excellent platform for talented young athletes, especially from our border districts, to showcase their abilities, nurture their potential, and build a spirit of unity and healthy competition. It is encouraging to see organizations like Seemanta Chetana Mancha working tirelessly to promote sports, youth empowerment, and national integration in the frontier regions.

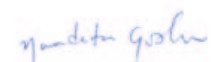
The theme of this year's souvenir, "Talent of Frontier, Soul of Nation," beautifully reflects the immense potential that lies within the youth of our border communities. By bringing together athletes from diverse backgrounds, this Mahotsav not only strengthens sporting culture but also reinforces the values of harmony, patriotism, and collective progress.

I congratulate the organizers for their commendable efforts in nurturing grassroots sports and creating opportunities for young talent to flourish. I am confident that this event will continue to inspire many budding sportspersons and contribute significantly to the development of sports in Assam and the North Eastern Region.

I extend my heartfelt best wishes to the organizers, participants, and all associated with Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav '26 for the grand success of the event.

May the spirit of sportsmanship and unity continue to guide our youth towards a brighter and stronger nation.

12th March, 2026


(Nandita Gorlosa)

सीमा जागरण मंच

माधवनिवास, पेरण्डुर रोड, एलमक्करा, कोच्चि - 682 026



MESSAGE

Namaste,

The north eastern borders of Bharath especially assam area which was ignored by the rulers for long has achieved tremendous progress in their social setup during the last 10 years. Assam is surging ahead industrially , economically, culturally and educationally in a commendable way ,thanks to the governments of the recent past decade.

Seemanthachethanamanch is encouraging our people along the international borders of Assam to cultivate patriotism and self reliance among them. The kreedamahotsav is being organised in this background to boost the sporting activities among the Assamese youth. Learnt that district level competitions followed by state level are being held this year also. It is essential to bring out the capabilities of citizens in all fields to build a samarthbharath.

Let this kreedamahotsavam play a pivotal role in improving the sports culture among the youth.

May God shover all blessings to fulfill the same

Jai Hind.

Best Regards,

A. Gopalakrishnan
Akhil Bharatiya Samrakshak
Seema Jagaran Manch
Kochi, Kerala

17th March, 2026

Editorial Board - Seemanta Kreeda'26



From Left to Right : Sri V S Shankar, Sri Pradeep Kumar, Dr. Binita Bhagawati, Dr. Rumamani Deka, Dr. Shabnam Bormon, Dr. Mampi Bora Das.



From Left to Right : AVM Sanjib Bordoloi, Sri P. Pradeepan, Sri Debojit Mazundar, Dr. Arnab Sarmah

Reception Committee - Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav'26



Colourful Opening Ceremony of Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav'25



Colourful Closing Ceremony of Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav'25



From The Editor's Desk



Frontier regions are often seen simply as geographical edges. In reality, they are vibrant spaces where cultures meet, traditions blend, and communities develop a distinctive strength of character. Life in these regions demands adaptability, courage, and unity. People grow up learning to face challenges with determination and optimism, which in turn shapes exceptional talent in sports, arts, leadership, and innovation - enriching the nation as a whole.

Sports are much more than just games for frontier youth - they are a pathway to holistic development, social harmony, and a brighter future. Sports play a vital role in the development of frontier youth by fostering physical, mental, social, and emotional growth. In frontier regions - often marked by geographical isolation, limited infrastructure, and fewer opportunities - sports can become a powerful tool for empowerment and transformation. Sports also play a role in promoting peace and national integration. In sensitive frontier regions, engaging youth in constructive activities like sports can reduce involvement in negative influences and strengthen their connection to the wider society. Investing in sports infrastructure and programs in these areas can have long-lasting positive impacts on individuals and communities alike.

Over the past few years, the Seemanta Chetana Manch, Purvottar - founded in 2008 - has been actively engaging with people across the Northeast, particularly in the border regions of nine districts in Assam that lie along international boundaries. These include districts adjoining Bangladesh - Dhubri, South Salmara-Mankachar, Cachar, and Karimganj - as well as those bordering Bhutan - Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa, Tamulpur, and Udalguri. Through its sustained efforts, the organization has been working toward youth development, the promotion of sports, and the strengthening of national integration, unity, and social harmony, with a special focus on the international border districts of India's Northeastern region.

In line with its commitment to youth development and national integration, Seemanta Chetana Manch, Purvottar organizes its flagship annual sporting event, “**Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav**,” launched in 2022. It offers a vibrant platform for emerging athletes from border regions, fostering discipline, resilience, teamwork, and a spirit of healthy competition. Every year, the event is centred around a distinct theme, with concerted efforts made through various initiatives to achieve its objectives.

Seemanta Kreed 2026 carries this vision forward by focusing on the discovery and development of talent from frontier areas. Guided by the 2026 theme “**Talent of the Frontier**,

Soul of the Nation,” the initiative encourages youth participation while promoting unity, cultural exchange, and a sense of national belonging.

In alignment with the spirit of this sports festival, an annual souvenir is published to reflect its guiding theme. The 2026 edition highlights how the aspirations and talents emerging from border regions contribute to the strength and spirit of the nation. For this purpose, an Editorial Board was constituted with Shri Pradeep Kumar (Retd. IPS), Dr. Binita Bhagabati, and Air Vice Marshal, Sanjeeb Bordoloi, AVSM (Retd.), as Advisors; the undersigned as Editor; and Shri Debojit Mazumdar, Dr. Shabnam Bormon, Dr. Mampi Bora, and Dr. Arnab Sarmah as members. We reached out to several distinguished writers, who, despite their busy schedules, responded graciously and enriched this volume with their valuable contributions. The souvenir includes 12 articles in English and 5 in Assamese, and we sincerely thank all the contributors for making this publication possible.

We also extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Governor of Assam, Shri Lakshman Prasad Acharya; the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam, Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma; Sarbananda Sonowal, Honourable Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, Govt. of India, SDr. Mansukh L. Mandaviya, Honourable Minister, Labour and Employment and Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, Nityanand Rai, Honourable Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India. Hon'ble Minister of Sports, Assam, Smt. Nandita Gorlosa, Gopalakrishnan Ji, Akhil Bharatiya Samrakshak, Seema Jagaran Manch, for kindly sending their goodwill messages for our souvenir “Seemanta Kreedha '26” in response to our request.

We are equally thankful to the commercial establishments and various government and non-government organizations, along with their esteemed proprietors and officials, for their generous financial support through advertisements, which made this publication possible.

We express our sincere gratitude to Shri P. Pradeepan Ji, All-India Co-convenor of Seema Jagaran Manch, and V S Shankar Ji, Co-ordinator Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura for their valuable guidance and support in bringing out this volume.

Our sincere thanks go to every member of the Organising Committee of Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav 2026 for their sincere efforts and constant support. We also express our heartfelt gratitude to Bajju Associates for efficiently handling the printing work and producing this souvenir beautifully within a short span, making it readily accessible to readers. We are also grateful to Shri Alokmoni Das for designing the cover page.

Last but not least, I extend my sincere gratitude to the members of the Editorial Board for their continuous guidance, unwavering support, dedication, and tireless efforts in successfully bringing out this publication.



(Dr. Rumamani Deka)

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SEEMANTA CHETANA MANCHA DEVOTED TO SERVICE IN NORTHEASTERN BORDERS OF BHARAT



Dr. Deep Narayan Pandey

The Northeastern Border Region of India and the Role of Seemanta Chetana Mancha

India's northeastern border region is extremely important from geographical, cultural and strategic perspectives. This region is not only the geographical boundary of India but also a sensitive guardian of civilization, culture and national security. In such an area, Seemant Chetna Manch is playing an important role in awakening national consciousness, organizing local society and strengthening awareness about border regions.

Seemanta Chetana Mancha is a social platform that works to strengthen the spirit of national awareness, cultural unity and social harmony in India's border areas. Particularly in Northeast India such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya the platform strives to connect local communities with the national mainstream through various activities.

Historically, the northeastern region has been a confluence of diverse tribal cultures, languages, and traditions. However, due to geographical distance, cross-border infiltration, separatist tendencies, and development challenges, several socio-cultural issues have also emerged in the region. In such circumstances, the objective of Seemanta Chetana Mancha is not merely to identify problems but also to awaken the positive potential of local communities. The primary effort of the organization is to ensure that citizens living in border regions understand the strategic and national importance of their areas and consider themselves participants in the nation's security and development. For this purpose, the platform regularly organizes public dialogues, study tours, seminars, cultural

programs and social awareness campaigns. Through these activities, the people of border regions develop greater self-confidence, national pride, and a stronger sense of cultural identity.

One important function of Seemanta Chetana Mancha is to bring the issues of border regions to the attention of the rest of the country. Through this platform, academicians, social workers, and policymakers gain direct exposure to these areas. This helps in providing new direction to the socio-economic development of the Northeast, the expansion of infrastructure, and efforts toward national integration. In addition, the platform also focuses on the preservation of local culture, traditions, and folk life. The tribal traditions, festivals, folk arts, and nature-centered lifestyles of Northeast India are invaluable components of Indian culture. While respecting these traditions, the organization promotes the spirit of national unity.

Thus, Seemanta Chetana Mancha is not merely an organization but a powerful social movement that seeks to awaken national consciousness in border regions. Its efforts in the border areas of Northeast India represent an important step toward strengthening national unity, integrity, and cultural harmony. The platform works to establish the borders not merely as geographical lines but as living centers of national consciousness and security.

Major Functions and Activities of Seemanta Chetana Mancha

Seemanta Chetana Mancha is a social platform inspired by national consciousness. Its objective is to organize communities living in India's border regions, strengthen national unity, and bring the issues of border areas to

the national level. Through various programs and activities, the platform works to create awareness in border regions. Its major functions and activities include the following:

1. Awakening National Consciousness

The primary task of the platform is to create awareness among people living in border regions about patriotism, national unity, and the importance of borders. For this purpose, various awareness programs, meetings, and dialogues are organized.

2. Study and Survey of Border Regions

The organization periodically conducts study tours, surveys, and visits to border areas. This helps in gaining accurate information about the social, economic, and security-related issues of these regions.

3. Bringing Border Issues to the National Platform

The organization highlights the challenges and problems of border areas before society, policymakers, and administrators so that effective policies can be developed for their development and security.

4. Cultural Unity and Preservation of Traditions

Cultural programs and festivals are organized to preserve local culture, languages, folk arts, and traditions of border areas while connecting them with the broader Indian cultural stream.

5. Youth Awareness and Participation

Special campaigns are conducted to raise awareness among youth about border regions so that they can actively contribute to nation-building and the development of border areas.

6. Strengthening National Integration

Travel programs, dialogues, and social initiatives are organized to connect people from different parts of the country with border regions, thereby strengthening the spirit of national integration.

“Seema Darshan”: A Program Organized by Seemant Chetna Manch in Border

Regions

The organization of the “**Seema Darshan**” (**Border Visit**) program in border areas by Seemant Chetna Manch is an important and meaningful initiative. The main objective of this program is to familiarize citizens especially youth, academicians, social workers, and intellectuals with the real conditions of India's borders and to develop sensitivity toward national consciousness and border security.

India's borders are not merely geographical lines; they symbolize the nation's sovereignty, security, and identity. Citizens living in border regions often lead their lives under difficult circumstances. To provide a direct experience of such areas, the Seemanta Chetana Mancha organizes “Seema Darshan” programs that take participants to border villages, checkpoints, and border areas.

During the program, participants are informed about the geographical conditions of border regions, their social and economic situations, and the security challenges faced there. They are also introduced to the work, sacrifice, and dedication of security forces deployed at the borders such as the Border Security Force (BSF) and other forces. This strengthens people's respect for soldiers and deepens their sense of duty toward the nation.

Through “Seema Darshan,” participants also interact with people living in border villages. This provides an opportunity to understand how residents of border regions, despite limited resources, act as frontline guardians of the nation's borders. These interactions also highlight the real challenges faced in border areas, such as lack of basic facilities, employment opportunities, education, and healthcare. Seemanta Chetana Mancha believes that when ordinary citizens of the country understand the reality of the borders, broader national support for the development and security of border regions will emerge. The “Seema Darshan” program works toward connecting different sections of society with border areas for this purpose.

Ultimately, “Seema Darshan” is not just a journey but a powerful medium for awakening national consciousness. Through this initiative, emotional bonds are established

between border regions and other parts of the country, fostering a collective sense of responsibility toward national unity and security.

In this way, Seemanta Chetana Mancha not only spreads awareness in border regions but also acts as a bridge between society, administration, and the nation, making a significant contribution toward strengthening national unity and security.



Dr Deep Narayan Pandey is presently working as Assistant Professor, Special Centre for Disaster Research, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Dr. Pandey is the Life Member of National Association of Geographers, India (NAGI) and Indian National Cartographic Association (INCA). He is Honoured by Sewa Bharti for organizing 40 “Aapda Prahari” seven-day disaster preparedness workshops in Delhi during the COVID-19 pandemic, contributing to community-based disaster response and resilience building.

Progress of Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav and its achievements since 2022



Sri Pradeep Kumar IPS (Retd.)

At the outset of the 5th year of the Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav, it became imperative to review the progress and the success achieved till date. Initially I was a little apprehensive about naming this sports event as “Kreeda Mahotsav”. I always knew that in sports, there is fierce competition and hence normally the tournaments are titled as “Pratiyogita” and not “Mahotsav”. The word Mahotsav gives the feeling of some festival or ceremony. However, when I met the sportspersons participating in the competition, I realised that this event is most appropriately named as Kreeda Mahotsav, because apart from sports, it has many more important objectives. The boys and girls who came to Guwahati to participate in the Kreeda Mahotsav develop a sense of security, brotherhood and killer instinct. Many of them saw the large stadia of Guwahati for the first time and were mesmerised by its grandeur. These players were raw and untrained but their performance was pretty good. Each and every player enjoyed their stay in Guwahati and got motivated to work hard to achieve better results in future sports events.

The first edition of Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav was held in 2022. All the players and accompanying managers/ volunteers were provided accommodation, food and complete kits including tracksuits, t-shirts and sporting shoes. In all 418 players including 194 girls participated in Athletics, Kabaddi (for girls only) and Volleyball (for boys only). All these players were from the villages within 20km from the international boundary belonging to 9 districts of Assam. They all were physically fit but unaware of their

sporting talents hence Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav became a lifetime experience for these players.

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	ATHLETES			KABADI		VOLLEY BALL	TOTAL PLAYER'S
		GIRL'S	BOY'S	TOTAL	GIRL'S	BOY'S		
1	DHUBRI	14	19	33	4	10	47	
2	MAHAACHAR	8	23	31	12	12	55	
3	CACHAR	8	12	16	12	12	40	
4	KARIMGANJ	15	15	30	10	7	47	
5	UDALGURI	16	14	30	12	12	54	
6	TAMULPUR	5	14	19	12	12	43	
7	BAKSA	14	16	30	12	12	54	
8	CHIRANG	21	26	47	12	12	47	
9	KOKRAJHAR	7	12	19	-	12	31	
TOTAL		108	151	255	86	101	418	

In view of the grand success of first edition of Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav and the enthusiasm of players, the number of participating sportspersons increased to 568, including 255 girls in the second edition of the Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav in 2023. In place of Volleyball, Football was introduced. Moreover, all the three games, i.e., Athletics, Football and Volleyball were open to both the boys and girls. Teams from 9 districts of boys and girls participated in athletics. In football, 9 boys' team and 5 girls' teams participated. In Kabaddi, 7 boys' teams and 8 girls' teams participated. The number of players who participated, game wise and District wise are as follows:

SEEMANTA CHETANA MANCHA PURVOTTAR

ASSAM PRADESH

SEEMANTA KREEDA MAHOTSAV '23'

10, 11, & 12 JANUARY 2023 @ SOURU SOJAI STADIUM, GUWAHATI

PLAYERS & PRABANDAK SUMMARY

		CACHAR	KARIMGANJ	MAHAACHAR	TAMULPUR	BAKSA	UDALGURI	DHUBRI	KOKRAJHAR	CHIRANG	TOTAL
ATHLETICS	BOYS	15	13	12	12	15	14	13	16	10	120
	GIRLS	10	8	17	17	13	8	14	12	9	108
FOOTBALL	BOYS	15	15	13	13	15	15	13	15	15	129
	GIRLS	15	0	0	0	15	15	13	0	15	73
KABADDI	BOYS	10	0	8	8	10	10	8	10	0	64
	GIRLS	10	10	8	8	0	10	8	10	10	74
TOTAL		75	46	50	50	60	72	69	63	59	568
G.TOTAL	BOYS	40	28	33	33	40	39	34	41	25	313
	GIRLS	35	18	25	25	28	33	35	22	34	255
TOTAL		75	46	50	50	60	72	69	63	59	568

After the successful completion of two editions of Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav, a new reception committee with five Sub-committees was constituted for the third edition of Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav 2024. The reception committee reviewed and discussed the results of two previous editions of Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav. The Reception Committee also discussed the problems faced in the earlier editions and its solutions. The Reception Committee decided to include Kho-Kho in addition to Athletics, Kabaddi and Football. All the games were for both girls and boys and there were more than 700 players who participated. The increasing number of players not only prove the excellent organisation but also the popularity of the games among the youths of the state. The grand opening ceremony was held in Sarusajai Sports Complex, Guwahati on 30/03/2024 where P. V. S. L. N. Murti, CMD, NEDFi graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. Shri Suresh Kumar, Project Director and National Highway Director, Eastern India and Shri P. K. H. Singh, Additional Director General of Border Roads Organisation, East Zone, Guwahati delivered motivating speeches during the inaugural ceremony as Guests of Honour. The presence of Shri V. Bhagaiya Ji, National Executive Member of RSS in the opening ceremony was extremely encouraging to the organisers and motivating to the participating players and teams. For the motivation of players, India's Udan Pari, also known as Payyoli Express, Shrimati P. T. Usha was present in the closing ceremony in addition to the other dignitaries including Hon'ble Governor of Assam, Shri Gulap Chand Kataria as Chief Guest, Shri Kausar Jamal Hilaly, IAS, Shri Sandeep J. Kapur, CEO of The Hans Foundation as distinguished guests. The presence of Shrimati P. T. Usha was so encouraging to the players that each one of them wanted to have a photograph with her. The overall winner of the competition was Udalguri District, and the medal tally is as given below:

OVER ALL CHAMPION					
UDALGURI DISTRICT					
SL No	DISTRICT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1	UDALGURI	10	8	4	22
2	CHIRANG	5	3	2	10
	TAMULPUR	3	2	2	7
3	KOKRAJHAR	2	3	6	11
4	SOUTH KARIMGANJ	2	1	0	3
5	NORTH KARIMGANJ	1	2	3	6
6	MANKACHAR	1	1	1	3
7	TAMULPUR	0	2	1	3
8	CACHAR	0	2	5	7
9	DBUBRI	0	2	3	5

When Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav 2025 was being planned, the organising committee decided to do away with team games as it was being too difficult to prevent the players from towns/established clubs from participating, and also it was difficult to spot the individual talent of the athletes. Hence, a decision was taken to have competition only for individual games, i.e. Athletics.

In a meeting with the Director of Sports & Youth Welfare, Government of Assam, the organising committee was told to allow the younger players so that prospective athletes can be trained in national level academies of Assam and other places of India. It was decided by the organising committee to have two categories of athletes, i. e., Sub-Junior (14-17 years) and Junior (18-21 years) for boys and girls both. This step certainly helped in spotting the raw talent at a much younger age. In this fourth edition of Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav, a total of 458 athletes participated. The grand opening ceremony was held on 09/04/2025 in Sarusajai Sports Complex graced by Shri Pabitra Margherita, MP, Minister of State for External Affairs & Textiles, Government of India, as Chief Guest. Shrimati Lovlina Borgohain, Olympic Bronze Medalist, interacted with the players motivating and encouraging them to give their best despite being from remote areas and poor families. On 11th April, 2025, the closing ceremony was graced by P. V. S. L. N. Murti, Satinder Bhalla, Shri Sanjay Gaur, Shir Muralidhar Bhinda and Shri Temjen Imna Along. The overall winner was Udalguri District, as was in 2024 also. The final medal

tally is as given below:

OVERALL, CHAMPION UDALGURI DISTRICT					
Sl No	District	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Udalguri	15	5	7	27
2	Kokrajhar	10	9	12	31
3	Baksa	6	4	4	14
4	Dhubri	5	6	3	14
5	Cachar	3	13	8	24
6	Tamulpur	3	1	0	4
7	Chirang	2	4	4	10
8	South Sribhumi	1	1	3	5
9	North Sribhumi	0	0	2	2
10	S.S Mankachar	0	0	1	1

In a single sentence, I can say about the great achievement of Seemanta Kreed Mahotsavs, apart from motivating athletes, was that the players went back to their homes as committed Indians ever ready to serve the

society and the nation. We cannot assess the full achievement of these Kreed Mahotsavs, however I'm listing a few:

1. To be part of state-athletic teams
2. To know more about our state as the players were from remote areas.
3. Sportsmanship and physical fitness
4. Accepting defeat as the stepping stone for future success
5. Comradie and Brotherhood among various communities
6. Sense of belongingness and to be a proud Indian
7. To instill the feeling of patriotism
8. Awareness of Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar and to get associated with its noble tasks in its national interest



IPS officer of 1984 batch(Assam-Meghalaya Cadre). Worked as SP of Dhemaji, Tinsukia, Dhubri and Nagaon districts. Retired in 2017 as Director General(CD) & Commandant General(HG), Assam. Worked as Chairman SLPRB from 2017 to 2020.

FROM BORDER BOOTS TO PODIUMS: STORIES OF GRIT, GLORY, AND GOLD



**AIR VICE MARSHAL
SANJEEB BORDOLOI
AVSM (Retd.)**

Infrastructural development and availability of facilities generally start from the political, commercial and educational hubs of a nation. In terms of Sports, what is readily available next door to a city dweller, remains a distant dream for a resident in a far corner of the country. And yet, our land has produced some such sports men and women whose journeys from their Border villages to the Podiums of national and international sports arenas are tales of stupendous grit, glory and awe. Their talents really form the Soul of our Nation today and it is imperative for us to know about them.

Sheetal Devi



In a remote hilly village – Loidhar, in the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir a baby girl was born on a cold January night in 2007. In a country where female foeticide and

infanticide is a societal shame, and the Government has to run multiple schemes for bringing up a baby girl at par with a baby boy, imagine what must have gone through the mind of the mother and then the father to find their baby absolutely limbless? A baby born with a rare medical condition called Phocomelia where she neither has hands nor legs. The resolve of the mother of that baby in Loidhar to bring up the child come what may, is itself so exemplary.

At 13 years of age Sheetal came to the attention of the Indian Army which facilitated her opportunities to develop her skills. The Indian Army supported her education and arranged medical assistance, including treatment in Bengaluru and during this period, she received support from Meghna Girish, actor Anupam Kher, and Preeti Rai of the NGO The Being You. The Army then assisted in her enrolment at the Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board Sports Complex, Jammu. She progressed in her sporting career from this training base and went on to become the only female para-archery champion without upper limbs. She later won the following accolades:-

- Best Youth Athlete of the Year 2023 by Asian Paralympic Committee.
- Best Women Para Archer of the Year 2023 by World Archery.
- Arjuna award (2023)

Dingko Singh



NgangomDingko Singh was born on 1 January 1979 in a remote village Sekta in Imphal East District, Manipur. His family was very poor and was initially brought up in an orphanage.

In 1991, the trainers of a Sports Authority of India scheme, identified the hidden talents of Dingko and took him up for training under the guidance of Boxing coach Shri. Leishangthem Ibomcha Singh. Soon he started winning gold medals in national level Boxing championships and the National selectors and coaches identified him as a promising boxing star of India.

Dingko joined the Indian Navy as a sailor and went on to attain the rank of Chief Petty Officer and high regards from the Military community.

From 1997 onwards, Dingko got into International circuit and won the King's cup 1997 held at Bangkok, Thailand. He represented India in the 1998 Asian Games and in the 2000 Olympic games. The high point of Dingko's career was when fighting in the 54 kg Bantam Weight category, he caused major upsets in the 1998 Asian Games by first defeating an excellent boxer from Thailand Wong Prages Sontaya in the Semi Final and then the famous Uzbek boxer Timur Tuliayakov in the Finals.

Dingko Singh was honoured with the Arjuna award in 1998 and the Padma Shri in 2013. Unlike other boxers, Dingko refused to go into

Professional boxing and remained a Boxing Coach in the Indian Navy. Sadly Dingko passed away in June 2021 due Liver cancer and post COVID complications. Even though Dingko, the first and most promising boxer of the North East died at the young age of 42, as the Vedas say, Dingko's Karma remained and carried on – to raise another famous female boxer from Manipur.

Mary Kom



Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom was born to a farmer family in 1982, in Moirang, Churachandpur district Manipur. Her father was earlier a wrestler and Mary grew up helping the family in agricultural work while pursuing her studies. She got interested in Athletics from a young age and in 1998, she got highly motivated by Dingko Singh and began boxing training secretly as her father was concerned that boxing would hurt Kom's face and spoil her chances of marriage.

By 15 yrs of age Mary moved to the Imphal Sports Academy and quickly became a state champion. Only woman to win the World Amateur Boxing Championship six times. First Indian woman boxer to win an Olympic medal (Bronze, 2012 London Olympics). Gold medalist at the 2014 Asian Games and 2018 Commonwealth Games. After marrying K. Onler Kom and having children in 2007, she returned to the ring, demonstrating incredible determination. Received the Padma Shri (2006), Padma

Bhushan (2013), and Arjuna Award (2003). She was also nominated as a member of the Rajya Sabha in 2016.

Saikhom Mirabai Chanu



Mirabai was born in August 1994 Nongpok, near Imphal Manipur. Right from a very young age, she could carry loads of firewood and other such items, well beyond her age. Having identifies her talent for lifting of heavy weights, she entered the Sports Academy in Manipur for training. While going home, she used to hitch rides with truck drivers carrying sand. After winning the Olympic medal, she invited the truck drivers to offer her gratitude and touched their feet as a sign of respect.

Chanu's first international breakthrough came in 2014 Commonwealth Games where she won the Silver medal in 48 kg weight category. She took part in three Olympic games in 2016, 2020 and 2024. In 2017, she achieved all time records and also won the World Weightlifting Championship in California, USA. She won the Gold in the 49 kg category in the Commonwealth Games of 2018. In the Tokyo Olympics of 2020, Chanu won the silver medal in the 49 kg category.

Mirabai Chanu was awarded the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna award in

2018, and the Padma Shri the same year.

Lovelina Borgohain



Lovelina Borgohain was born in October 1997 near Golaghat Assam. Her father was a small businessman and struggled financially to provide education and training to his three daughters. Lovelina's talent was discovered in 2012 by Sports Authority of India coach Padum Chandra Boro and later she was coached by Sandhya Gurung.

From 2017 onwards Lovelina started winning International level championships starting with the bronze medal at the Asian Boxing Championships in Vietnam in November 2017 and the bronze medal at the President's Cup held in Astana in June 2017. In 2018 she won the Gold in the 1st India Open International Boxing Tournament in New Delhi and the Silver in the 2nd India Open International Boxing Tournament in Guwahati. She participated in the 2018 Commonwealth Games in the Welter weight category and also won a silver medal at the Ulaanbaatar Cup in Mongolia in June 2018 and a bronze medal at the 13th International Silesian Championship in Poland in September 2018.

Lovelina represented India in the 2020 and 2024 Olympics where she narrowly missed the medals. Lovelina Borgohain was

awarded the Arjuna award in 2021 and the also the Khel Ratna award the same year. She has also been awarded the Bhogeswar Baruah National Sports award and the Asom Saurav in 2021.

Hima Das



Hima Das was born near Dhing, Nowgong ditrict Assam in January 2000 to a farmer family. At a camp held a Jawahar Navodya Vidyalaya she was noticed for her punctuality and determination in athletic events and was guided to pursue Sprint events. While pursing her studies she continued training and in April 2018, she competed in the Commonwealth Games in Australia, in the 400 metres and the 4×400 metres relay events.

In July 2018, she won the 400 m final in the World U 20 Championships held in Finland clocking 51.46 seconds. The same year at the 2018 Asian Games set a new record of 50.79 secs in the 400 m final however she could win only the silver medal. Later in August 2018, she, along with M R Poovama, Sarita Gaekwad and V K Vismaya Hima won the 4x400 m mixed relay at the Asian Games. She continued her success in 2019 winning the 200m gold in Poznan Grand Prix in Poland and later the 200 m at the Kladno Meet in the Czech Republic. Hima Das was awarded the Arjuna award in 2018.

Lalremsiami Hmar Zote



Lalremsiami Hmar Zote was born in March 2000 to a farmer family in Kolasib, Mizorma. At 11 years of age Lalremsiami was spotted for her talent and started training in a Hockey academy of the Govt of Mizoram. A few years later she got into the National Hockey Academy New Delhi and in 2016 she was included in the Under 18 Asia Cup team of India. Lalremsiami finished the tournament scoring seven goals in five games. In 2017 she was included in the senior Indian team on its tour of Europe and the same year she was in the victorious Indian team of the Asia Cup.

In 2018, Lalremsiami represented India in the World cup and also in the Asian Champions Trophy. In June 2020 Lalremsiami was named in the Olympics squad, becoming the first female sportsperson from Mizoram to represent India at the Games. Her team was placed fourth, their best ever finish at the Games, and was ranked eighth in the their highest ever. She was subsequently appointed the chief coach, a group A post, under the Mizoram sports and youth services department. In the Asia Cup 2022, India won the Bronze medal where Lalremsiami scored some important goals.

Tarundeep Rai



Tarundeep Rai was born in February 1984 in Namchi, Sikkim. At the age of 19, in 2003, Tarun won the Asian Archery Championship 2003 held at Yangon Myanmar. In 2004, he took part in the Summer Olympics and in 2006 he was selected to represent India at the Asian Games in Doha where he won a Bronze medal. In November 2014, he won India's maiden individual silver medal at the Asian Games in Guangzhou China.

Rai was part of Indian men's recurve team at the 2012 London Olympics after India took third place in the qualification round at Ogden, US in 2012. Rai later represented India in the Tokyo Olympics. And was also selected to take part in the 2024 Summer Olympics in Paris in both individual and team events. Rai received the Arjuna award in 2005 and the Padma Shri in 2020.

Uma Chetry



Uma Chetry was born in Bokakhat Assam, in

July 2002. The only girl amongst five siblings, her mother saw her playing cricket on the roads with her brothers and excelling them all. It was with her encouragement that Uma took to serious training as a Wicket Keeper and Batswoman and by June 2023, Uma played for India A at the 2023 ACC Women's T20 Emerging Teams Asia Cup. In July 2023, Chetry was named in her first India squad, for the WT20I side's series against Bangladesh. In September 2023, she was in India's squad for the Asian Games.

In May 2024, she was named in WODI, WT20I and Test squads for the series against South Africa, making her international debut in a T20I on 7 July 2024. In October 2024, Chetry was named in the India squad for their home WODI series against New Zealand. And later against Australia. In 2025 Uma played in the victorious Women's Cricket World Cup.

Geto Sora



Geto Sora was born in Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh in September 2015. He started playing Badminton from the age of four and in 2022 he won the **U-9 Boys' Singles** title at the BTY-Yonex-Singha Championship in Thailand. The same year he won the **Top Arena Junior International Badminton Championship** in Malaysia. In 2024 he clinched a triple crown (three gold medals) at the **Pilot Pen Cup** in Singapore

Geto was able to qualify for admission in the prestigious **Hatsun Badminton Centre** in Tamil Nadu in **March 2025**, where he is currently training alongside India's some other top budding talents.

These are some narratives of inspiration where the Boots from the Border regions of the country have made to the Podiums of International Sporting Events. Truly these stories of Grit, Glory and Gold lift up the spirit of the entire nation.



Air Vice Marshal Sanjib Bordoloi served in the Indian Air Force for 33 years as a fighter pilot, before taking Premature Retirement in 2008. He thereafter flew Civil Airplanes while endeavouring to enhance Air Connectivity in North East India. He is currently settled in Guwahati and likes to involve himself in social work

Artificial Intelligence and the Future Role of Youth in National Security



Dr. Arvind Kumar Kushwaha
Dr. Ravi Ranjan Kumar

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the architecture of national security by reshaping intelligence gathering, cybersecurity, surveillance, and defense systems. As nations increasingly rely on digital infrastructures, the role of technologically skilled youth has become crucial in strengthening security mechanisms. This study examines the concept and evolution of AI and analyzes its growing significance in national security frameworks. It further explores how youth engagement in AI research, innovation, and technological development contributes to national resilience and strategic security. Using secondary data and analytical interpretation, the study highlights emerging trends, current statistics, and future prospects, emphasizing the need for youth-centered policies to harness AI capabilities for sustainable national security.

Keywords: *Analytical interpretation, Autonomous weapons, Cyber security, Geopolitical conflicts, Military capabilities, Technological developments,*

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as one of the most transformative technological developments of the twenty-first century. It refers to the capability of machines and computer systems to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, problem solving, and decision making (Russell & Norvig, 2021). The integration of AI across sectors such as

healthcare, governance, education, and defense has significantly reshaped the functioning of modern societies. Among these sectors, national security has witnessed one of the most profound transformations due to AI-driven technologies and their evolving landscape over the years.

Modern security environments are characterized by cyber threats, information warfare, autonomous weapons, and complex geopolitical conflicts. AI technologies such as machine learning, predictive analytics, facial recognition systems, and autonomous surveillance systems have enhanced the efficiency of intelligence gathering and threat detection. Governments across the world are investing heavily in AI to strengthen military capabilities, cybersecurity infrastructures, and border management systems (Scharre, 2018). At the same time, the demographic dividend represented by youth populations offers an unprecedented opportunity to support technological advancement. Young professionals, researchers, and innovators play a critical role in designing algorithms, developing cybersecurity frameworks, and building AI-enabled defense applications. Countries with large youth populations and strong technological ecosystems are increasingly positioning themselves as leaders in AI innovation. advancement. Young professionals, researchers, and innovators play a critical role in designing algorithms, developing cybersecurity frameworks, and building AI-enabled defense applications. Countries with large youth populations and strong technological

ecosystems are increasingly positioning themselves as leaders in AI innovation.

Objectives

The study aims to analyze the evolving relationship between Artificial Intelligence and national security in the contemporary technological landscape. It examines the conceptual development and strategic importance of AI in security frameworks and explores the role of youth in designing, developing, and applying AI technologies that strengthen national security.

Research Questions

1. How has Artificial Intelligence evolved conceptually and technologically, and what is its growing significance in contemporary national security frameworks?
2. What role can youth play in the development and application of AI technologies that contribute to strengthening national security?

Methodology

The study adopts a qualitative and descriptive research design based primarily on secondary data sources. Information was collected from academic journals, books, policy reports, and government publications related to Artificial Intelligence, cybersecurity, and national security. Analytical interpretation was used to examine trends in AI development and youth participation in technological innovation. Statistical information from skill reports and technology studies was incorporated to understand the scale and future prospects of AI development. Conceptual diagrams and statistical tables were created to illustrate relationships between variables and emerging trends.

Review of Literature

Artificial Intelligence has been widely examined in the context of technological transformation and national security. Russell and Norvig (2021) describe AI as the

development of intelligent agents capable of perceiving environments and making rational decisions. Their work highlights how machine learning and data-driven algorithms enable automated decision-making systems with applications in surveillance, predictive policing, and defense operations. Scharre (2018) examines the growing use of autonomous systems in military operations and argues that AI-enabled weapons and surveillance technologies are transforming warfare strategies. According to the author, AI provides enhanced decision-making capabilities, faster data analysis, and improved situational awareness, which are critical for modern national security frameworks. Bostrom (2017) emphasizes that AI has transformative potential and strategic implications for global security. Nations that develop advanced AI capabilities may gain strategic advantages in intelligence, cyber defense, and military innovation. However, ethical considerations and governance mechanisms must accompany AI development.

Data and Discussion

Artificial Intelligence has emerged as a critical component of modern national security systems. Governments increasingly rely on AI-based tools to detect threats, analyze intelligence data, strengthen cybersecurity frameworks, and monitor borders. Technologies such as predictive analytics, satellite image recognition, biometric identification, and autonomous surveillance systems have significantly enhanced national security infrastructures. The growing importance of AI in security operations is closely linked to the availability of skilled human resources. Youth populations across the world represent a major driving force behind AI innovation. Young engineers, data scientists, and researchers are actively involved in designing machine learning algorithms, developing cybersecurity tools, and creating

AI-enabled surveillance systems that enhance national defense capabilities.

Table 1: Conceptual Framework – AI, Youth Participation, and National Security

Component	Key Variables	Expected Outcome
Artificial Intelligence	Machine learning, data analytics, robotics	Advanced security technologies
Youth Participation	Technical education, innovation, research	Skilled AI workforce
National Security	Cybersecurity, surveillance, defense systems	Stronger national resilience
Policy Support	Government programs, digital infrastructure	Sustainable AI ecosystem

Source: Author's conceptualization based on Russell & Norvig (2021) and Scharre (2018).

The following table illustrates the transformation of national security through emerging dimensions such as cybersecurity, autonomous warfare, data-driven intelligence, technological competition, and human capital development in the AI era.

Table 2: Current Statistics and Future Prospects of AI Talent

Indicator	Current Status	Future Projection
AI professionals in India	Approx. 4.16 lakh	Over 1 million by 2026
Share of global AI talent	Around 16%	Increasing global influence
Youth participation in AI training	Around 20%	Expansion through skilling programs
AI workforce demand	Rapidly growing	High demand in cybersecurity and defense sectors

Source: India Skills Report (2024) and technology workforce studies.

Recommendations and Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is redefining national security frameworks by enhancing surveillance capabilities, cybersecurity systems, and defense technologies. Youth populations represent a critical resource in this transformation because they possess the technological expertise necessary for AI development. Governments should prioritize investments in AI education, digital infrastructure, and research ecosystems that

enable young innovators to contribute to national security technologies.

Figure 1: Future Role of Youth in AI-driven National Security



Source: Author's conceptualization based on Russell & Norvig (2021) and Scharre (2018).

Universities and research institutions should integrate interdisciplinary programs that combine AI, cybersecurity, and defense studies. The synergy between Artificial Intelligence and youth innovation holds immense potential for strengthening national security in the future.

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Can CHT emerge as a security threat to northeast India !



Nava Thakuria

Chittagong, a hilly locality in south Bangladesh and adjacent to north-east Indian States of Tripura and Mizoram, is emerging as a potential security threat to eastern India with an enhancing platform for armed outfits belonging to Bangladesh, Myanmar's Arakan (Rahine) State and northeast India. The Union government in New Delhi usually ignores the persistent suffering of indigenous population in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) terming it an internal affairs of Bangladesh. The persecution of Pahari people (as various CHT-based indigenous groups are collectively known) following the partial implantation of CHT peace accord, signed in late Nineties under the tenure of recently ousted premier Sheikh Hasina, still continues with different atrocious policies of the regime in Dhaka. Nearly three decades after the signing of the CHT agreement, expected peace remains elusive in the region till date. Even though the accord formally ended a two-decade long armed confrontation, the ultimate commitment for justice, meaningful autonomy and land rights to Paharis (also known as Jumma people) is yet to be fulfilled. Heavy militarisation, unresolved land disputes, weakened civilian institutions and persistent human rights violations in the CHT continue to draw international media attention. New Delhi's foreign policy not to intervene in neighbours' internal matters has indirectly helped the elements eventually to grow. Moreover, with the proximity to sensitive international boundaries with India and Myanmar, a burning CHT always carries a bigger possibility of negative implications across the region touching the Bay of Bengal. It may be

mentioned that the Chittagong locality with over 95% non-Muslim population was included in East Pakistan during the partition of Bharat/India. Later a large number of Pahari families were displaced with the construction of Kaptai hydroelectric dam in the 1960s. Various agencies estimated that no less than 1,00,000 individuals were evicted by the project and many of them entered India through the Tripura border. When the People's Republic of Bangladesh was born as a sovereign country in 1971, the Chittagong tribal leaders urged the government in Dhaka for autonomy, but it was thoroughly rejected. Adding more troubles to the Chittagong locals, over 4,00,000 landless Bengali Muslims were given settlement in the CHT and more than one hundred thousand Bangladeshi soldiers were also sent for their protection. The Pahari people started agitating against the incursion with democratic ways and soon the movement led by Parbatya Chhattagram Jana Samhati Samiti turned violent. Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and later dictator Hussain Mohammad Ershad tried to resolve the issue with discussions, but their initiative did not succeed. Finally, Bangladesh Awami League leader Hasina, during her first premiership, came to ink the CHT accord on 2 December 1997 with an aim to end the prolonged armed conflicts. But irony is that the Awami League, though made repeated promises, had not shown due political will to implement the peace accord. After returning to power again in 2009, Hasina took the same tricks to cheat the non-Muslim families in the CHT. However, the daughter of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur

Rahman often projected the CHT accord as a success story and she even expected a Nobel honour for her initiatives to bring peace to the southern Bangladesh region. Hasina, though deprived of such an honour, was awarded Indira Gandhi Peace Award 2009 for her efforts to resolve the CHT crisis. Dr Muhammad Yunus, the pioneer micro-finance banker was honoured with Nobel Peace Prize 2006 (jointly with Grameen Bank of Bangladesh), which annoyed Hasina and both of them grew personal enmities (which was reflected in their public outbursts and even actions). Prof Yunus, the lone Nobel laureate of Bangladesh, who took responsibility as the interim government head following Hasina's escape from Dhaka after a massive public uprising took place in July-August 2024, he too showed the same negligence to the CHT issues. One can remember that the CHT insurgency (1975–1997) resulted in the killing of over 30,000 people and displacement of a large number of indigenous families. Shanti Bahini, an armed wing of PCJSS (formed in 1972 and a signatory to the CHT accord) lost nearly 2,000 rebels while fighting against the Bangladeshi security forces. Even though the accord granted some kind of autonomy and cultural rights to Pahari people, they continue demanding its full implementation. Local Buddhists, Hindus and other ethno-religious groups continue pursuing more autonomy, land rights and protection from the state-encouraged Bengali-Muslim settlers in their localities. Comprising less than 1 % of the population of Bangladesh, which has more than 170 million people with 91 % Muslims, these Pahari families primarily practice Buddhism, followed by Hinduism and Christianity. Migrated from Tibet, India and Myanmar centuries back, the Paharis comprising Chakma, Marma, Santhal, Mro, Tanchangya, Bawm, Tripuri, Khasi, Khumi, Kuki, Garo, Bisnupriya Manipuri, etc maintain their own dialects even though they commonly use Bengali language for larger

communication. Decades back, Chittagong was in the media for another wrong reason, as 10 truckloads of arms-ammunition-explosives and other military hardware meant for the United Liberation Front of Assam were seized. The Bangladesh court sentenced Ulfa military chief Paresh Barua to death, but later in 2004 it was converted to life imprisonment in the arms smuggling case. In the last ten years, the CHT also faced the negative implication of the Rohingya Muslim's exodus from Myanmar/ Burma. The Burmese military junta in 2017 chased and drove away nearly 7,00,000 Rohingyas from Rakhine/Arakan State and all of them entered into Bangladesh. The migration of Rohingyas continued for years and today Bangladesh claims to support over one million Rohingya refugees. The current Bangladesh Nationalist Party-led regime in Dhaka is unlikely to show much interest in the CHT accord implementation as both the ruling BNP and main opposition Jamaat-e-Islami in Jatiya Sansad used to oppose the agreement. BNP leader and former premier Khaleda Zia, whose son Tarique Rahman is in the PMO now, often debated for its structural review. Some local leaders belonging to Pahari Gana Parishad, Pahari Chhatra Parishad, and Hill Women's Federation also opposed the accord. Hence, it will be a matter of observation, how the newly appointed CHT affairs minister Dipen Dewan (a Rangamati-based advocate turned politician belonging to Chakma community and now in Tarique Rahman's cabinet) addresses the issues. There is another side of the story, as the CHT regional council, which was established in 1998 following the peace accord, remains under the control of the same group of people for decades. Similarly, three district councils of Khagrachari, Bandarban and Rangamati have been run by nominated members since 1989. Moreover, the people in power are allegedly nurturing an armed group (Jumma Liberation Front) also. Now their militants are reportedly regrouping

with the leaders from Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, Rohingya Solidarity Organisation as well as some separatist groups from far eastern India, which may loom a security concern over India too. A volatile CHT may give an opportunity to the non-state actors and external forces to transform the entire region into a breeding ground for terrorists who would put south

Bangladesh, eastern India and western Myanmar in larger socio-political turmoil. They may also compel more indigenous families to leave the CHT and finally seek refuge in the Indian bordering areas. Probably, it's high time for New Delhi to take a serious note over the CHT scenario and initiate pragmatic actions as early as possible.



Nava Thakuria is a Guwahati-based journalist and his focus area remains the socio-political developments of northeast India along with Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet (now under China), Myanmar and Bangladesh. A graduate from Assam Engineering College (under Gauhati University), Thakuria contributes articles for various media outlets both in Assamese and English. Honoured with different awards, Thakuria travelled to many cities outside India for various assignments.

Structural and Environmental Challenges to Athletic Training in Border Regions



Dr. Mrinal Jyoti Deka

The imaginary line that divides a nation's territory from another nation or from international regions like oceans is known as its border. A border is the line that delineates the boundaries of a nation's land, water, or airspace and indicates the boundary between that nation and another. The boundaries that divide India from its surrounding waters and other nations are known as its borders. India has both maritime (sea) and land borders. India shares land borders with seven countries namely: Pakistan , Afghanistan , China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh , Myanmar , A significant natural barrier separating India from a number of northern nations, including China, Nepal, and Bhutan, is the Himalayas. Seas encircle India on three sides: The Arabian sea is towards the west, The bay of Bengal towards the East and the Indian Ocean towards the South. India's whole land border is roughly 15,200 kilometres and the entire coastline is roughly 7,516 km. The traditional description of India as described in the Vishnu Purana states that

उत्तरं यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेश्चैव दक्षिणम् ।

वर्षं तद् भारतं नाम भारती यत्र सन्ततिः ॥

Transliteration: *uttaram yat samudrasya himādreś caiva dakṣiṇam varṣam tad bhārataṁ nāma bhārātī yatra santatiḥ.*

It means “The land which lies north of the ocean and south of the Himalayas is called Bharata, where the descendants of Bharata live.”

According to Chanakya in the Arthashastra, a strong state needs the following : **Janapada (Territory & population)** – productive land

with settled people , **Water resources** – rivers, lakes, irrigation, **Fertile agriculture** – food security and economic stability , **Durga (fortifications)** – natural or built defenses such as forts, hills, forests and **Trade routes** – access for commerce and movement of armies. These ideas form part of the **Saptanga theory (Seven limbs of the state)** in the Arthashastra: King , Ministers , Territory & population , Forts , Treasury , Army ,Allies . This demonstrates how location, resources, and defense were crucial to nation-building in ancient Indian political theory

जनपदोऽधिवास्यः स्यात् सुप्रसन्नजलाशयः ।

सस्यसम्पन्नभूमिश्च दुर्गयुक्तः सुखावहः ॥

(This reflects ideas found throughout the Arthashastra about the qualities of an ideal territory.) It means “A kingdom should have a well-inhabited territory, abundant and pleasant water sources, fertile lands rich in crops, and be protected by forts; such a land brings prosperity and security.”

Chanakya (also known as Kautilya) is credited with a frequently quoted Chanakya Nīti lyric concerning national boundaries and defense. The concept is a reflection of the geopolitical ideas found in the Arthashastra and later works such as Chanakya Niti.

The Country of India and its people are blessed to have abundant natural resources. People who live in India's border regions frequently lead different lives than those who live in the country's interior. Although they have particular difficulties, border villages are

crucial to preserving and defending the nation's borders. The people living in the border areas face the below mentioned issues.

1. Security Presence: Security forces like the Indian Army and the Border Security Force etc are typically heavily present in border regions. Villagers frequently reside close to border walls and checkpoints. For safety reasons, movement may occasionally be restricted.
2. Difficult Geography: The conditions in many border regions are harsh. The northern Himalayas have rough terrain and bitterly cold temperatures. It can be extremely hot and dry in desert regions close to Pakistan. There are hills and thick forests along some of the eastern borders between Bangladesh and Myanmar. Daily living, farming, and transportation are all made more difficult by these circumstances.
3. Limited Resources: Typically, border settlements have: Fewer schools and hospitals, Inadequate road connectivity, Few employment options etc. As a result, a large number of people move to cities in search of employment.
4. Cultural Links : People who live close to borders occasionally have comparable customs, languages, and cultures to others who live farther away.

Athletic Training in Boarder Regions : There are a number of institutional (infrastructure, governance, economic) and natural (geography, climate, ecological) obstacles to athletic training in border regions. These elements have an impact on athlete development, training quality, and the entire sports environment in these regions. The challenges regarding athletic training in boarder areas may be categorised into three categories. Viz: Structural challenges, environmental challenges, Socio cultural challenges etc.

Structural Challenges:

- (i) Lack of sports infrastructure: Because

border areas are frequently rural or less developed, access to stadiums, training facilities, and sports facilities is restricted. Usually, even if some facilities are available, the said facilities are either badly maintained or not available. In addition to this, training facilities and equipment are inadequate for athletes. It is also worth mentioning that there are very less chances to develop grassroots sports. Further, The challenge of organizing tournaments or competitions also exists.

For instance, only a small percentage of sports facilities in many developing nations adhere to international standards, and the majority are found in cities rather than isolated or bordering areas.

- (ii) Transportation issues: Weak transportation networks, such as bad roads, few public transit options, and long travel times to sports facilities, are common in border communities. It is difficult for athletes to consistently get to training facilities. Because of the locational disadvantage, players have Limited involvement in national or regional contests. Increased expenses for logistics and travel is also one of the problem players face every now and then whenever they want to compete in different competitions.
- (iii) Administrative and Policy issues: Cross-border sports activities frequently encounter disparate institutional frameworks, laws, and regulations. Cooperation between nearby areas or nations may be hampered by these distinctions. Some examples regarding the stated matter may be : Various sports regulations and governing bodies, Insufficient financing or collaborative initiatives , Insufficient cooperation between sports federations.
- (iv) Insufficient Funding and Insufficient Investment: The development of sports infrastructure necessitates significant financial resources. However, it has been seen in the recent past that both public

and private investment are frequently lower in border locations. This leads to the following: Sports facilities becomes outdated or in poor condition , Insufficient programs for expert coaching and training and Limited access to sporting goods.

Environmental Challenges:

- (i) Unforgiving Terrain and Geography: Athletic training can be challenging in many border regions since they are situated in rural, mountainous, or forested areas.

For instance: Low oxygen levels at high altitude regions impair performance and raise the risk of acute mountain sickness. Building sports facilities is hampered by uneven terrain.

- (ii) Weather and Climate : Training routines may be disrupted by harsh weather conditions as intense heat, heavy rain, or snowfall. Impacts Training outside becomes erratic. There is a higher chance of injury or exhaustion for athletes. Sports programming are disrupted by the seasons.

The frequency and calibre of training exercises are significantly impacted by weather and environmental circumstances.

- (iii) Natural Sports Spaces Are Being Lost : Open spaces that are typically used for sports and physical activity are diminished by urbanization and changes in land use.

Effects A decline in outdoor and traditional sports , Training grounds are less accessible , The cultural disappearance of sports customs

associated with particular environments

- (iv) Socio Cultural Challenges: Border regions confront social and cultural issues in addition to structural and environmental ones, such as: Language hurdles, Diversity in ethnicity , Insufficient knowledge of sporting opportunities, Security and migration issues etc.

These elements may restrict athletes from various cultures' ability to participate and work together.

The Way Forward:

Several tactics can be used to get around these obstacles such as

- The construction of multipurpose sports facilities in border areas
- A rise in investment from the public and private sectors.
- The creation of international sports cooperation initiatives.
- Making use of climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable sports infrastructures.
- Transportation and accessibility improvements.

Conclusion: A mix of structural constraints (money, infrastructure, governance) and natural restrictions (terrain, climate, ecological circumstances) hinder athletic training in border regions. To provide fair access to sports development, addressing these issues calls for coordinated policies, increased infrastructure investment, and sustainable environmental planning.

The Government of India has made huge investments to upgrade the Sports Infrastructure in the country. Special emphasis in the boarder regions in the days to come will definitely encourage the sport stars of the country.



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THE ROLE OF SPORTS IN FOSTERING UNITY, TEAM SPIRIT AND A SENSE OF NATIONALISM



Dr. Banajit Changkakati

Background

Sports play a significant role in shaping social relationships and encouraging collective values in society. Apart from physical fitness and recreation, sports function as an important social institution that promotes collaboration, communication, and mutual respect amongst individuals. This article inspects the importance of sports in fostering unity and team spirit amongst participants. Through teamwork, shared goals, and collective participation, sports encourage individuals from diverse backgrounds to cooperate and develop strong interpersonal relationships. The article discusses how sports promote cooperation, overcome social and cultural barriers, enhance communication skills, build trust, and develop leadership qualities. Furthermore, sports contribute to emotional bonding, discipline, and conflict resolution, which are essential components of team spirit. At a broader level, sports also promote national and global unity by bringing people together in support of shared goals. The results suggest that sports are a powerful tool for social integration and character development, making them an essential component of education and community development programs.

Introduction

Sports have been an integral part of human civilization for centuries. They serve not only as a form of entertainment and physical exercise but also as a powerful medium for

promoting social interaction and unity among individuals. In modern societies branded by cultural diversity and social differences, sports provide a platform where people can interact and collaborate irrespective of their backgrounds.

Participation in sports encourages individuals to work together toward common goals, thereby fostering unity and team spirit. The collaborative nature of most sports requires players to rely on one another, communicate effectively, and coordinate their efforts for collective success. These experiences help individuals develop essential interpersonal skills such as cooperation, trust, leadership, and conflict resolution. Educational institutions, communities, and national organizations increasingly recognize the value of sports in building organized societies. Sports activities help break down social barriers and create opportunities for individuals from diverse backgrounds to interrelate in a positive and constructive environment. This article explores the various ways in which sports contribute to fostering unity and team spirit among individuals and communities.

2. Role of Sports in Promoting Unity and Team Spirit

2.1 Promotion of Cooperation and Collaboration

One of the most essential aspects of sports is teamwork. Many sports require players to work together, coordinate strategies, and support each other during competition.

Success in team sports such as football, cricket, basketball, and hockey depends largely on the ability of players to collaborate effectively. Teams develop synergy between each other which increases the productivity of groups.

Through participation in sports, individuals learn the importance of joint effort. They recognize that achieving success requires teamwork rather than individual dominance. This understanding strengthens relationships among team members and promotes a sense of unity within the group.

2.2 Breaking Social and Cultural Barriers

Sports create a comprehensive environment where individuals from diverse social, cultural, and economic backgrounds interact as colleagues. Participants are evaluated based on their skills, devotion, and performance rather than their social distinctiveness.

Such interactions help reduce prejudice and stereotypes. When individuals work together toward a shared objective, they develop mutual respect and appreciation for one another. As a result, sports become an effective tool for promoting social integration and cultural understanding.

2.3 Development of Communication Skills

Effective communication is essential for successful teamwork in sports. Players must constantly exchange information regarding tactics, positions, and game plans. This continuous interaction enhances both verbal and non-verbal communication skills.

Improved communication helps team members coordinate their actions and respond quickly to varying situations during games. It also strengthens relationships among players, contributing to the development of a strong team spirit.

2.4 Building Trust and Mutual Support

Trust is a critical component of any successful team. In sports, players rely on each other to fulfil specific roles and tasks. For example, defenders rely on goalkeepers to defend the goal, while attackers depend on teammates to generate scoring opportunities.

This interdependence on the team members gradually builds trust among team members. Players also learn to support one another emotionally, especially during challenging situations such as defeat or blunders. Such mutual support strengthens team unity and encourages collective resilience.

2.5 Encouraging Discipline and Responsibility

Sports require individuals to follow rules, maintain discipline, and fulfill responsibilities towards their team. Players must adhere to training plans, follow strategic instructions, and demonstrate commitment to the team's purposes.

Through these experiences, individuals develop a sense of responsibility toward their teammates. They understand that their actions directly affect the success of the team, which encourages disciplined behaviour and commitment.

2.6 Leadership Development

Sports provide valuable opportunities for developing leadership qualities. Team captains and experienced players often guide and motivate their teammates while making important decisions during games. Each team members gets the opportunity to prove their leadership skills while working in a team.

Leadership in sports involves encouraging teamwork, resolving conflicts, and maintaining morale of the players. These

leadership experiences help individuals develop confidence and the ability to inspire others, further consolidating team unity.

2.7 Emotional Bonding and Friendship

Common experiences in sports create strong emotional networks among teammates. Training sessions, competitions, victories, and defeats contribute to the formation of long-lasting friendships and mutual understanding.

These emotional bonds foster a sense of belongingness amongst players. When individuals feel valued and supported within a team, they are more motivated to contribute positively to the group.

2.8 Conflict Resolution Skills

Conflicts may arise in sports due to differences in strategies, opinions, or performance levels. However, sports also provide an environment where individuals learn to resolve conflicts positively.

Through discussions, negotiation, and guidance from coaches or team leaders, players learn to manage differences effectively while maintaining respect for one another. These experiences strengthen unity within the team.

2.9 Contribution to National and Global Unity

Sports extend their impact beyond individual teams to promote unity at national and international levels. International sporting events bring together athletes and spectators from diverse countries and cultures.

Such events encourage mutual respect, cultural exchange, and peaceful competition among nations. They also inspire feelings of national pride and solidarity among citizens, signifying the unifying power of sports on a larger scale.

In India whenever we witness the game of

cricket, citizens all over the country become united in spirit devoid of their religions, caste, creed, cultural differences, lingual differences and social backgrounds. We should capitalise this unifying sentiment by promoting other forms of games which are very popular in india like hockey, football, track and field events, kabbadi and other similar sports.

Sports help us to channelize any feelings of spite and contempt amongst citizens to harmony and spirit of unity.

3. Analysis

The analysis of sports as a social foundation highlights its important role in promoting unity and team spirit. These experiences contribute to the development of social cohesion and collective identity.

Furthermore, sports activities help individuals develop essential life skills such as communication, leadership, discipline, and conflict resolution. These skills are not only valuable in sports but also in academic, professional, personal and social contexts. Educational institutions, in particular, can benefit greatly from integrating sports into their curriculum. By encouraging students to participate in team sports, schools and universities can promote holistic development and prepare students for collaborative environments in their future careers and at the same time help them develop a discipline in life and promoting good health also.

4. Conclusion

Sports play a crucial role in fostering unity and team spirit among individuals and communities. Through cooperation, communication, trust, and shared experiences, sports help build strong interpersonal relationships and promote

social harmony.

The values imbibed through sports—such as discipline, responsibility, leadership, and mutual respect—contribute meaningfully to personal and social development. Moreover, sports help bridge social and cultural divides, creating opportunities for individuals from diverse backgrounds to work together toward common goals.

Therefore, promoting sports participation at educational, community, and national levels is essential for building organized and collaborative strata of society. By encouraging teamwork and unity, sports contribute not only to physical well-being but also to the overall development of individuals and people.

In an era when people are becoming more and more aware of their physical and mental wellbeing, interest in sports should be cultivated in each individual from their schooling level. Just as authorities strive to improve the physical academic infrastructure of schools, so too they should give equal emphasis on the sports infrastructure.

If people develop confidence that engaging in sports is equally beneficial as formal education, citizens in India will overcome their individual identity and relate them with

each other as Indians instead. This would be a very remarkable step towards promoting a strong sense of unity and team spirit amongst each and every citizen of our great country.

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Fit India Movement and Youth Participation in Building a Healthier Nation through Youth Power



Dr. Juri Borbora Saikia

Introduction

In the 21st century, rapid urbanization, technological advancements, and changing lifestyles have significantly altered the daily routines of individuals. While these developments have enhanced comfort and productivity, they have also led to reduced physical activity, increased stress, and a rise in lifestyle-related diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and hypertension. The youth, in particular, are increasingly vulnerable to sedentary habits due to excessive screen time and academic pressures.

Recognizing these concerns, the Government of India launched the **“Fit India Movement”** on 29 August 2019, under the leadership of Narendra Modi. The movement aims to inspire citizens to integrate fitness into their daily lives and transform it into a nationwide mass movement.

At the core of this initiative lies the active participation of youth, who possess the energy, creativity, and influence necessary to drive meaningful societal change.

Objectives of the Fit India Movement

The Fit India Movement is designed as a long-term behavioral change campaign rather than a short-term program. Its key objectives include:

1. Encouraging citizens to adopt active and healthy lifestyles
2. Promoting daily physical activity as an essential habit

3. Creating awareness about preventive healthcare
4. Reducing the incidence of lifestyle diseases
5. Transforming fitness into a people's movement (Jan Andolan)

The campaign emphasizes a simple yet powerful message: dedicating at least 30 minutes daily to physical activity can significantly improve overall health and well-being.

Youth as Drivers of the Movement

India is home to one of the largest youth populations in the world, making young people a powerful force for national development. Their participation in the Fit India Movement is crucial not only for personal health but also for inspiring communities.

Youth act as: - 1. Role models, influencing peers and families

2. Innovators, using digital platforms to spread awareness

3. Leaders, organizing and participating in fitness activities

4. Change-makers, promoting long-term behavioral transformation

Their involvement ensures that the message of fitness reaches every corner of society.

Key Initiatives Promoting Youth Participation

The movement includes several programs specifically designed to engage young people:

1. Fit India Youth Clubs

These clubs serve as grassroots platforms where young individuals organize and participate in fitness activities such as yoga sessions, sports competitions, and awareness campaigns.

2. Fit India Freedom Run

This initiative promotes the idea of “run at your own pace, anywhere,” making it accessible and inclusive for youth across different regions.

3. Sundays on Cycle

By encouraging cycling, this initiative promotes both physical fitness and environmental sustainability, attracting large-scale youth participation.

4. Fitness Events and Campaigns

Marathons, fitness challenges, and community events organized in schools and colleges foster enthusiasm and collective participation among students.

Impact of Youth Participation

The involvement of youth has significantly enhanced the reach and effectiveness of the Fit India Movement. Its impact can be observed across multiple dimensions:

1. Improved Physical Health

Regular participation in physical activities helps reduce the risk of chronic diseases and improves overall fitness levels.

2. Mental Well-being

Exercise is closely linked to reduced stress, improved mood, and better concentration—essential for students and young professionals.

3. Habit Formation

Healthy habits developed during youth often continue throughout life, ensuring long-term benefits.

4. Community Engagement

Youth-led initiatives have mobilized communities, turning fitness into a shared social responsibility.

5. Leadership and Skill Development

Participation in organizing events enhances leadership, teamwork, and communication skills among young individuals.

Challenges in Youth Engagement

Despite its success, the movement faces certain challenges:

Sedentary Lifestyle: Increased screen time reduces physical activity

Academic Pressure: Students often prioritize studies over fitness

Lack of Infrastructure: Limited access to sports facilities in some areas

Awareness Gaps: Insufficient knowledge about structured fitness programs

Addressing these challenges is essential to ensure sustained participation.

Strategies for Strengthening Youth Participation

To enhance the effectiveness of the movement, the following measures can be adopted:

Integration with Education: Incorporating fitness into school and college curricula

Digital Engagement: Using social media campaigns and fitness apps

Infrastructure Development: Improving access to sports facilities

Incentives and Recognition: Rewarding active participants

Inclusive Approach: Encouraging participation from rural and marginalized communities

Conclusion

The Fit India Movement represents a transformative step toward building a healthier and more resilient nation. Its success depends largely on the enthusiasm and active participation of youth, who serve as the backbone of this initiative.

By embracing fitness as a way of life, young individuals not only improve their own well-being but also inspire society to move towards a healthier future. The movement

highlights an important truth: a nation's progress is deeply connected to the health of its people.

As India continues its journey toward development, empowering youth through fitness will remain a key driver of sustainable growth and national prosperity.

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Sports for Stress Relief and Substance Abuse Prevention in Frontier Youth: The Role of Community Initiatives



Dr. Mampi Bora Das

Introduction

Youth living in frontier or border regions often experience unique social, economic, and psychological challenges. Geographic isolation, limited educational and employment opportunities, and inadequate recreational infrastructure can create an environment where young people are more vulnerable to stress, frustration, and risky behaviors such as substance abuse. Adolescence is already a critical stage of emotional and psychological development, and when combined with these structural challenges, the risk of harmful coping mechanisms increases.

In recent decades, researchers and policymakers have increasingly recognized the role of sports and physical activity as powerful tools for promoting mental well-being and preventing substance abuse among young people. Sports provide structured engagement, physical fitness, and opportunities for social interaction, all of which contribute to positive youth development. Particularly in frontier regions, sports initiatives can serve as an effective community-based strategy for reducing stress and discouraging substance abuse. This article examines the relationship between sports participation, stress relief, and substance abuse prevention among frontier youth. Drawing on previous research and practical examples, including community initiatives in Northeast India, the article highlights how sports can contribute to healthier and more resilient youth populations.

Stress and Substance Abuse among Frontier Youth

Frontier or border regions frequently face socio-economic and infrastructural challenges that can influence youth behavior and well-being. Limited access to recreational facilities, educational institutions, and employment opportunities often results in a lack of constructive engagement for young people. As a result, youth in these areas may experience heightened levels of stress, anxiety, and social frustration.

Research in youth psychology and public health suggests that stress, peer pressure, and lack of recreational alternatives are among the major factors contributing to substance abuse among adolescents. In many communities, young people may turn to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs as coping mechanisms for stress and social difficulties. Furthermore, the absence of positive role models or organized youth activities may increase the likelihood of engagement in risky behaviors.

Frontier regions also tend to experience cross-border social influences and economic instability, which can further expose youth to illicit activities and substance availability. Therefore, preventive strategies focusing on youth engagement and positive lifestyle development are essential.

Sports as an Effective Tool for Stress Relief

Sports and physical activity are widely recognized as effective methods for reducing psychological stress and improving mental

health. When individuals engage in physical activity, the body releases endorphins—chemicals in the brain that promote feelings of happiness and relaxation. These physiological responses help reduce anxiety, depression, and emotional tension.

Numerous studies have shown that adolescents who participate in regular sports activities report lower levels of psychological distress and higher levels of self-confidence and life satisfaction. Physical activity also improves sleep patterns, cognitive functioning, and emotional regulation, which are important factors for maintaining mental health during adolescence.

Sports also provide an opportunity for youth to channel their energy in a constructive manner. Instead of engaging in negative behaviors, young people involved in sports focus on improving their performance, learning new skills, and achieving personal goals. This process contributes to a sense of achievement and purpose, which is essential for psychological resilience.

Sports Participation and Positive Youth Development

Beyond stress reduction, sports contribute significantly to positive youth development. Organized sports environments promote teamwork, discipline, leadership, and communication skills. Young athletes learn to respect rules, work collaboratively with teammates, and develop perseverance through training and competition.

Studies on youth development have consistently found that adolescents involved in sports tend to exhibit stronger social connections and higher levels of self-esteem compared to those who are not involved in structured activities. Participation in sports also provides opportunities for mentorship, as coaches and senior players often serve as positive role models for younger participants. Longitudinal research indicates that adolescents who participate in sports are

more likely to maintain active lifestyles and healthy behaviors in adulthood. These individuals also report better mental health outcomes and stronger social networks later in life.

The Role of Sports in Preventing Substance Abuse

Sports participation can play a significant role in preventing substance abuse among young people. Several studies have explored the relationship between physical activity and substance use behaviors in adolescents.

Research conducted among high school students has shown that participation in sports is associated with lower rates of cigarette smoking and illicit drug use. Regular physical activity helps reduce boredom and provides structured routines, which limit opportunities for engaging in risky behaviors. In addition, athletes often develop a strong commitment to maintaining physical fitness, making them less likely to consume substances that could harm their performance.

Sports also promote positive peer influence. Team environments encourage mutual support and accountability among participants, creating social norms that discourage substance abuse. When young people are surrounded by peers who prioritize health and fitness, they are more likely to adopt similar behaviors.

However, researchers also emphasize that sports programs must be carefully structured to ensure positive outcomes. Without proper supervision and guidance, some sports environments may expose youth to unhealthy behaviors. Therefore, the presence of responsible coaches, mentors, and educational programs is essential for maximizing the preventive benefits of sports participation.

Community-Based Sports Initiatives in Frontier Regions

Community organizations play a crucial role

in promoting sports among youth, especially in areas where institutional support may be limited. In frontier regions, locally organized sports events and youth programmes often serve as important platforms for encouraging participation in physical activities.

A notable example from Northeast India is the **Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav**, organized annually by Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar state committee. The organization was established with the aim of promoting awareness, national integration, and socio-cultural development among communities living in border regions of Assam.

The Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav has emerged as a significant platform for nurturing sports talent and encouraging healthy lifestyles among young people in frontier districts. The festival brings together youth from multiple border districts of Assam and provides them with opportunities to compete in various athletic events such as sprint races, long jump, high jump, shot put, javelin throw, relay races, and marathon competitions.

One of the unique aspects of the Kreeda Mahotsav is its inclusive structure. District-level qualifying competitions are organized across several border districts, allowing young athletes from remote villages and char areas to participate. Those who perform well in the preliminary rounds are selected for the final event, which is typically held in Guwahati at the Sarusajai Stadium, Guwahati.

The initiative specifically targets youth residing within approximately twenty kilometers of the international border, many of whom have limited access to professional sports facilities. By providing a structured platform for sports participation, the event encourages physical fitness, teamwork, and discipline among participants.

In addition to sports competitions, the festival often includes motivational interactions with prominent personalities. For example, Olympic bronze medalist boxer Lovlina Borgohain has interacted with young athletes

during the event, inspiring them to pursue their dreams and maintain a healthy, drug-free lifestyle.

From the perspective of youth development, such community-driven initiatives are highly valuable. Sports festivals like the Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav create positive peer networks, promote social unity, and provide constructive engagement for young people who might otherwise lack recreational opportunities.

Mechanisms through Which Sports Reduce Substance Abuse

Several mechanisms explain why sports participation helps reduce the likelihood of substance abuse among adolescents:

1. **Structured Use of Time:** Sports training and competitions keep young people actively engaged, reducing idle time that could otherwise lead to risky behaviors.
2. **Positive Peer Influence:** Team environments encourage healthy habits and discourage substance use through peer accountability.
3. **Development of Discipline and Self-Control:** Athletes learn the importance of maintaining physical fitness and avoiding harmful substances that could affect performance.
4. **Improved Mental Health:** Regular physical activity reduces stress, anxiety, and depression, which are often underlying factors in substance abuse.
5. **Mentorship and Role Models:** Coaches, trainers, and senior athletes provide guidance and encourage responsible behavior.

Policy and Community Implications

Promoting sports among youth in frontier regions should be considered a strategic investment in social development. Governments, educational institutions, and community organizations can collaborate to create sustainable sports programmes and improve access to facilities.

Policies supporting youth sports infrastructure, coaching development, and community sports festivals can have long-term benefits for public health and social cohesion. Integrating sports programmes with educational and awareness campaigns on drug prevention can further enhance their effectiveness.

Community-driven initiatives like the Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav demonstrate how local organizations can successfully mobilize youth participation and encourage healthy lifestyles even in resource-limited settings.

Conclusion

Sports and physical activities play a crucial role in promoting mental well-being and preventing substance abuse among youth, particularly in frontier regions where opportunities for recreation and engagement may be limited. Participation in sports helps reduce stress, improve self-confidence, and build strong social networks among young people.

Research consistently demonstrates that structured sports programmes can discourage substance abuse by promoting discipline, healthy habits, and positive peer relationships. When combined with mentorship and community support, sports initiatives become powerful tools for youth empowerment.

Community initiatives such as the Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav organized by Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar illustrate how

sports can bring frontier youth together, nurture talent, and inspire healthy lifestyles. By investing in sports development and encouraging youth participation, societies can create stronger, healthier, and more resilient generations.

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Breaking Barriers: Gender Equality through Frontier Sports



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Introduction

Gender inequality is a multifaceted issue influenced by historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors. Traditional gender roles frequently confine women to the domestic sphere, particularly in rural or marginalized areas where patriarchal beliefs are most pronounced (Prillaman, 2023). Sports can act as a powerful medium for navigating and expanding the boundaries of gender equality. UN Women has long argued that women's participation in sport can challenge stereotypes and discrimination, while research on girls' participation in low- and middle-income settings shows that access to sport can reshape how girls see themselves and how families and communities regard them (UN Women, 2007). In India, this transformative power becomes especially visible in what may be called *frontier sports*—sports practiced in borderlands, high-altitude regions, harsh climates, or security-linked environments such as ice hockey in Ladakh and mountaineering in the Himalayas; spaces culturally coded as masculine, remote, and physically unforgiving. Infact, these sports are "frontier" in two distinct senses: geographically and socially. Geographically, they occur at the literal edges of the nation, in environments characterized by extreme weather, difficult terrain, and biological diversity. Socially, they represent a boundary-breaking activity where women contest the gendered division of space (Pfister & Hartmann-Tews, 2003)

From the icy rapids of the Ganga River to the high-altitude passes of the Himalayas, Indian women are increasingly claiming space in activities long considered the exclusive

domain of men. These pursuits—whitewater kayaking, mountaineering, skydiving, paragliding expeditions—offer something distinct from conventional athletics. They combine physical challenge with risk management, self-reliance, and intimate engagement with natural landscapes, creating opportunities for personal transformation that extend far beyond the sporting arena (Mitra, 2025).

This article examines the transformative role of frontier and adventure sports in advancing gender equality in India. While traditional sports have provided platforms for female athletes to excel, frontier sports are creating unique opportunities for women to challenge deeply entrenched gender norms.

Discussion

India has increasingly recognized women's sport as a development priority. The *Khelo India* "Sports for Women" initiative explicitly says its purpose is to empower and encourage girls and women to participate actively in sports by creating a supportive environment for physical, mental, and athletic development. This framing is important because it treats women's sport not as a marginal supplement to mainstream sport, but as a necessary component of sporting culture itself. It also aligns with a wider shift in Indian sports policy toward broader participation, rural outreach, and talent development (*Khelo India Sports for Women*, n.d.) Within this policy environment, frontier sports matter because they intensify the social meaning of women's participation. In frontier regions woman often faces multiple barriers at once: distance, altitude, weather, scarcity of infrastructure, limited coaching,

financial constraints, and stronger restrictions on female mobility. Frontier sport, therefore, becomes a form of gendered citizenship in which women claim visibility, competence, and authority under the hardest possible conditions.

Frontier sports matter because they intensify the social meaning of women's participation. A powerful example is women's ice hockey in Ladakh. Official sources from the Union Territory of Ladakh show that the UT Ladakh women's team won the 9th IHAI National Women Ice Hockey Championship in January 2022 at Kaza, Himachal Pradesh. (Administration of the UT of Ladakh, 2022). Another Ladakh government profile, on player Skarma Rinchen, describes her journey from Gya Meru, a semi-nomadic village, to becoming a national-level player after first seeing ice skates during a village workshop in 2017. By 2023, she had become a national team player and part of a local gold-winning squad, with the administration emphasizing the socio-economic possibilities that professional ice hockey could create for girls from remote villages (Administration of the UT Ladakh, 2024).

Another frontier domain is high-altitude adventure sport and mountaineering. The history of women's mountaineering in India is pivotally marked by the achievements of Bachendri Pal, who summited Mount Everest successfully in 1984. The story of Arunima Sinha adds yet another critical layer of intersectionality to the discourse on gender and sports in India. In 2013, as the world's first woman amputee who summited Mount Everest, Sinha's achievements provide immense symbolic visibility for women with disabilities in adventure contexts, illustrating that physical and social barriers can be overcome even when multiple forms of marginalization overlap (The Hindu, 2021). Ace Indian mountaineer Chetna Sahoo also exemplifies the determination required to pursue adventure sports in India. She climbed

Mount Everest at the relatively late age of 50 years (Mitra, 2025).

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police force successfully conducted its first-ever all-women mountaineering expedition on August 14, 2025 to Mount Nun, 7,135 metres high, calling it a historic milestone in promoting women's empowerment and excellence in adventure sports (UNI, 2025). This is a significant development because mountaineering in India has long been associated with military endurance, frontier surveillance, and masculine heroism. The official press release of ITBP states that when an all-women team completes such an expedition, it changes the symbolic grammar of the frontier: the border mountain is no longer only a masculine proving ground, but also a place where women demonstrate leadership, technical skill, collective discipline, and resilience. (Indo-Tibetan Border Police, 2025.)

Among India's most renowned adventure sports athletes is skydiver Shital Mahajan Rane, awarded the Padma Shri in 2011. She holds eight world records and 26 national records, having successfully jumped at the North Pole, South Pole, and Mount Everest, and skydived from seven continents (Mitra, 2025).

At the mass-participation level, the ASMITA (Achieving Sports Milestone by Inspiring Women Through Action) initiative has become one of the most important frameworks for expanding women's sport in India. According to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, ASMITA is part of *Khelo India* and was launched in 2021 to increase women's participation through leagues and competitions while also identifying new talent across the country. A PIB release on March 8, 2026, reported that ASMITA had already seen participation of almost 300,000 women in 33 disciplines across 2,600 leagues, with about 159,000 women participating in 1,287

leagues in 2025–26 alone. It also stated that on International Women's Day, about 200,000 girls took part in a one-day nationwide athletics event across 250 locations (Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, 2026).

Impact of Frontier Sports

The **psychological impact** of frontier sports on women is profound and multifaceted. Participation in these activities produces significant changes in a woman's self-concept, identity, and agency. Qualitative research indicates that women report a sense of "taking ownership of one's life" and developing leadership capacities through outdoor training and expeditions (UN Women, 2007). These transformations are fundamentally linked to the concept of "actionable space," where women claim freedom of movement and develop the confidence to contest unequal power relations in their everyday lives (Sharma-Brymer, 2018). Furthermore, the social recognition that follows visible outdoor accomplishments contributes to psychological gains, fostering a sense of legitimacy and self-worth within their communities (Singh & Gupta, 2013). This internal shift is essential for women to become the pillars upon which the foundation of a more equitable society is built (Singh & Gupta, 2013).

Beyond psychological gains, frontier sports have tangible **socio-economic impacts**, particularly in Himalayan regions like Ladakh and Uttarakhand, where they have been harnessed to create alternative livelihoods and address social issues. The Ladakhi Women's Travel Company (LWTC) founded in 2009 by Thinlas Chorol is a landmark example of an entirely women-owned trekking and travel agency. Ladakhi women act as guides, porters, and cooks, as well as managing customer service and logistics (Caparrós, n.d.). By becoming the primary breadwinners and leaders in a high-status industry, these women are renegotiating their

roles within the family and the broader community. Likewise, in the village of Munsiyari, Uttarakhand, the Maati Women Collective or Maati Sangathan, guided by mountaineer and social activist Malika Viridi, has successfully leveraged eco-tourism through the "Himalayan Ark" community homestay program and the production of handicrafts to enhance their economic independence (Tiwari, 2023).

Another example of women economic pursuit in border sports is Ganga Girls expedition. In April 2023, eight women led by Nina Adhikari, launched their kayaks into the icy waters of the Himalayan Ganga River, completing India's first all-female kayaking expedition. (Hesse, 2025) The Ganga Girls expedition has since become a movement. The program has produced tangible life changes: participants now hold jobs, work as river guides, and continue kayaking.

Despite the transformative potential of frontier sports, significant challenges persist. Safety is a primary concern for women in the mountains, including risks related to sexual abuse, theft, fraud, and gender-based violence (Kaur & Singh, 2025). Infrastructure in the Himalayan regions is often inadequate to meet women's specific needs, and they frequently face unequal access to resources, digital infrastructure, and professional equipment (Kaur & Singh, 2025). Moreover, deeply rooted patriarchal beliefs continue to perpetuate gender prejudice in both public and private domains. For that reason, gender equality through frontier sports in India should be understood not only as a matter of participation but of institutional design. More local infrastructure is needed in frontier districts, especially winter sports facilities, safe transport, and regular coaching. Equipment support is essential in sports like ice hockey and mountaineering, where cost itself can exclude girls. Pathways from grassroots participation to elite competition must be clearer, and women must be visible not only as athletes but also as coaches,

technical officials, administrators, and expedition leaders. The official ASMITA materials already point in this direction by emphasizing women technical officials and developmental workshops alongside athlete participation.

Conclusion

Frontier sports in India have proven to be a powerful vehicle for advancing gender equality. By pushing both geographical and social boundaries, women are redefining their identities, claiming their agency, and building sustainable socio-economic futures for their communities. The historical milestones of pioneers like Bachendri Pal and the resilient journeys of individuals like Arunima Sinha, Chetana Sahoo have provided the symbolic and institutional foundation for this movement. Case studies from Ladakh and Munsiyari, Himalayan Ganga River further demonstrate that when women lead in the adventure sector, the benefits extend to economic independence, community wellbeing, and environmental conservation. Nevertheless, continued progress requires a concerted effort to dismantle structural barriers, ensure the safety and security of women in the outdoors, and challenge the enduring patriarchal norms that restrict their mobility and potential. By fostering an environment where frontier sports are accessible and safe for all, India can leverage these high-risk fields to create a more resilient and inclusive society.

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Border Guarding Forces Actively Promote Sports in Border Areas to Build Community Ties and Discipline by Engaging Youth



Debojit Mazumder

India shares thousands of kilometers of international borders with several countries. These borders run through mountains, deserts, forests, rivers, and remote villages where development opportunities are often limited. The responsibility of protecting these borders lies with specialized forces such as the Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), and Assam Rifles.

While their primary duty is national security, these forces also play a significant role in community development. One of the most impactful initiatives they undertake is the promotion of sports in border regions. By organizing tournaments, building sports infrastructure, and encouraging youth participation, these forces foster discipline, promote healthy lifestyles, and strengthen the bond between security personnel and local communities.

This approach has proved highly effective in addressing social challenges, empowering young people, and creating a sense of unity in border areas.

Importance of engaging youth in border areas

Border regions often face unique challenges such as geographical isolation, limited access to education and employment opportunities, and inadequate recreational facilities. In such environments, young people may lack constructive activities to channel their energy. Recognizing this, India's border guarding forces have increasingly used sports as a tool for youth engagement. Sports provide a healthy outlet for physical and mental energy while also teaching essential life values such as

discipline, teamwork, respect, and perseverance.

For youth living near borders, participation in sports programs organized by security forces also exposes them to role models who represent courage, dedication, and patriotism. This interaction inspires young individuals to develop confidence and a sense of responsibility toward society.

Role of border guarding forces in promoting sports

Each border guarding force operates in specific regions of the country and carries out sports promotion activities suited to the local environment.

The Border Security Force, which guards India's borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh, frequently organizes sports tournaments in rural and border villages. Events such as football matches, volleyball competitions, and athletics meets bring together local youth and BSF personnel, creating a positive and cooperative atmosphere.

Similarly, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, deployed along the challenging Himalayan border with China, encourages mountaineering, athletics, and winter sports in mountainous regions. The ITBP also trains young people in physical fitness and adventure sports, helping them develop resilience and confidence.

The Sashastra Seema Bal, responsible for guarding India's borders with Nepal and Bhutan, runs extensive civic action programs that include sports tournaments, youth camps, and physical training workshops. These programs help integrate local communities with the national security framework.

In the northeastern region, the Assam Rifles

plays a crucial role in organizing football leagues, martial arts competitions, and athletics events. Such initiatives encourage youth participation and strengthen relations between the armed forces and local populations.

Sports as a tool for building community trust

Trust between security forces and local communities is essential for effective border management. When residents feel connected to security personnel, cooperation increases, and information sharing becomes easier.

Sports events serve as an excellent platform for building this trust. When border guarding forces organize tournaments, they invite youth, village leaders, and families to participate and attend. These gatherings create a sense of celebration and unity.

Players and spectators interact freely with soldiers, breaking down barriers and building mutual respect. Instead of viewing the forces only as armed personnel responsible for security, community members begin to see them as supportive partners in local development.

Over time, these interactions foster stronger social bonds and contribute to a safer and more stable environment in border regions.

Promoting discipline and character development

Sports naturally instill discipline, which is one of the core values of any security force. By participating in sports activities organized by border guarding forces, young people learn the importance of punctuality, teamwork, fair play, and perseverance.

Training sessions often emphasize physical fitness routines similar to those followed by soldiers. Youth learn how to maintain healthy habits, follow structured schedules, and set personal goals.

These qualities are essential not only for sports but also for life. Discipline gained through sports helps young people succeed in education, careers, and social responsibilities.

For some participants, these programs even spark an interest in joining the armed forces or pursuing careers in sports, opening new opportunities that might otherwise have

seemed unreachable.

Developing sports infrastructure in remote areas

Another significant contribution of border guarding forces is the development of sports infrastructure in remote border villages. Many of these areas lack basic facilities such as playgrounds, equipment, or training centres.

Under civic action initiatives, security forces often construct volleyball courts, football grounds, and athletics tracks. They also distribute sports equipment such as footballs, volleyballs, cricket kits, and jerseys to local youth clubs and schools. These facilities create long-term opportunities for young people to practice sports regularly. In some cases, talented players identified during tournaments are encouraged to pursue professional training or participate in district- and state-level competitions.

Such support helps bridge the gap between rural talent and larger sports platforms.

Preventing negative influences

Border regions sometimes face risks such as smuggling, illegal activities, or extremist influences due to their proximity to international boundaries. Idle youth may be vulnerable to such negative influences if they lack meaningful opportunities.

Sports engagement provides a constructive alternative. When young people spend their time practicing, training, and participating in competitions, they are less likely to become involved in harmful activities.

Security forces recognize that empowering youth through sports contributes not only to community development but also to national security. Active and engaged young citizens become responsible members of society who contribute positively to their communities.

Encouraging gender inclusion through sports

In recent years, border guarding forces have also taken steps to encourage participation by girls and young women in sports activities. Traditionally, opportunities for girls in rural border regions have been limited due to social norms and lack of facilities.

By organizing inclusive sports events and encouraging female participation, security

forces help challenge these barriers. Girls are invited to participate in athletics, volleyball, football, and martial arts competitions.

Such initiatives promote gender equality and empower young women to pursue their interests confidently. Participation in sports also enhances physical health, self-esteem, and leadership skills among girls.

Strengthening national integration

India is a diverse country with many cultures, languages, and traditions. Border regions often have unique cultural identities that differ from those in central parts of the country.

Sports events organized by border guarding forces create opportunities for cultural exchange and national integration. Participants from different villages and communities come together to compete, celebrate, and interact.

During such events, patriotic activities, cultural performances, and awareness programs are often included. These initiatives reinforce a sense of belonging to the nation and strengthen unity among people living in remote border areas.

Success stories and positive impact

Over the years, several success stories have emerged from sports initiatives led by border guarding forces. Many young athletes discovered during village tournaments have gone on to represent their districts and states in various sports competitions.

Some participants have even joined the armed forces themselves, inspired by their interactions with soldiers during sports events. Beyond individual achievements, the overall impact on communities has been significant. Villages that once lacked recreational opportunities now host regular sports tournaments, youth clubs, and training sessions.

These activities create a positive environment that encourages healthy lifestyles and community cooperation.

Challenges and future opportunities

Despite the progress made, challenges remain in expanding sports programs across all border regions. Remote locations, harsh weather conditions, and limited resources can make organizing large-scale events difficult.

However, collaboration with local governments, educational institutions, and sports organizations can help overcome these challenges. Partnerships can bring additional funding, coaching expertise, and infrastructure development to border areas.

In the future, technology and digital platforms could also play a role in identifying and nurturing sports talent in remote villages. Online training resources, virtual competitions, and sports scholarships may further expand opportunities for young athletes.

In conclusion we can say that Border guarding forces in India perform far more than their traditional security duties. Through initiatives that promote sports in border areas, they contribute significantly to community development, youth empowerment, and national integration.

By organizing tournaments, building sports infrastructure, and encouraging participation among young people, forces such as the Border Security Force, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Sashastra Seema Bal, and Assam Rifles help create a positive environment in border regions.

Sports act as a powerful bridge between security personnel and local communities. They instill discipline, build trust, promote healthy lifestyles, and provide young people with opportunities for growth and achievement. In a country as vast and diverse as India, such initiatives play an important role in strengthening the social fabric and ensuring that even the most remote border communities feel connected, empowered, and proud to be part of the nation.



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Sustainable Sports Tourism: Sports festival at Nations Edge



Ms. Chainee Hazarika

INTRODUCTION

"Teamwork and intelligence wins championships."—*Michael Jordan*

In recent years, sports tourism has grown rapidly as people travel across regions and countries to participate in or watch sporting events. From marathons through scenic landscapes to mountain biking competitions and adventure races, sports tourism connects the excitement of athletics with the beauty of nature. However, as tourism increases, so does the pressure on natural environments. Forests, rivers, mountains, and coastal areas that host these events can face pollution, habitat destruction, and overcrowding if not managed responsibly. This has led to the emergence of **sustainable sports tourism**, an approach that balances sporting activities with environmental conservation and community well-being.

Sports festivals held at nature's edge—whether near mountains, lakes, forests, or beaches—offer a unique opportunity to celebrate athletic excellence while promoting environmental awareness. These festivals not only attract athletes and spectators but also encourage responsible travel, local culture appreciation, and ecological protection. By adopting sustainable practices, sports tourism can become a powerful tool for protecting nature while creating memorable experiences for participants and visitors.

The Rise of Sports Tourism

Sports tourism refers to travel that involves participating in or watching sporting events. It includes professional competitions, amateur

events, recreational sports, and large festivals that combine sport with cultural celebrations. In many parts of the world, sports tourism has become a major contributor to the economy, bringing revenue to local communities through accommodation, food services, transportation, and entertainment.

Nature-based sports tourism, in particular, has gained popularity. Activities such as trail running, mountain biking, kayaking, surfing, and hiking attract people who want both adventure and a connection with the natural environment. Sports festivals organized in scenic natural settings create a special atmosphere where athletes compete while surrounded by breathtaking landscapes. It is found that sports tourism generates over \$600 billion annually worldwide.

However, the increasing popularity of such events has raised concerns about environmental sustainability. Large gatherings can lead to littering, excessive waste, damage to vegetation, and disturbances to wildlife. Therefore, event organizers and communities are increasingly focusing on sustainability to ensure that sports festivals do not harm the natural areas that make them attractive in the first place.

Active sports tourism nowadays is in rise these are basically falls around running marathons, Participating in triathlons or cycling tours, ski holidays etc. In addition to that sports training tourism also falls under like Preseason training camps, altitude training etc.

Understanding Sustainable Sports Tourism

Sustainable sports tourism is based on the principles of sustainability: environmental protection, social responsibility, and economic benefits for local communities. The goal is to create sporting events that minimize environmental impact while maximizing positive contributions to society and the local economy.

Environmental sustainability involves reducing waste, protecting natural habitats, and ensuring that events do not cause long-term damage to ecosystems. Social sustainability means respecting local cultures, involving communities in decision-making, and providing opportunities for local employment and participation. Economic sustainability ensures that the financial benefits of tourism are shared with local residents and businesses.

When sports festivals adopt sustainable practices, they help preserve natural areas while creating positive experiences for visitors. This balance allows future generations to enjoy both sports and nature without compromising environmental health.

Purpose -driven sports generate inclusion ,respect and cohesion- When sports go beyond competition ,they become spaces for inclusion, respect and equality. Engaging different social sectors, respecting local traditions and fostering cultural exchange amplify the positive impact of sports tourism.

Event , route , or destination drivers of sustainability-Designing courses with environmental criteria, ensuring low-impact mobility and promoting circular economy practices makes every sports initiative leave a positive environmental and social legacy.

Sports Festivals at Nature's Edge

Sports festivals held in natural settings offer unique opportunities for athletes and spectators to experience the beauty of the

environment while engaging in physical activity. These events may take place near mountains, rivers, forests, deserts, or coastal areas, transforming natural landscapes into arenas for adventure and competition.

For example, trail running festivals often take place along forest paths or mountain routes, allowing runners to experience the tranquility of nature. Similarly, kayaking and canoeing competitions are held on rivers and lakes, combining sport with scenic beauty. Surfing festivals attract participants to coastal regions, where the ocean becomes both a playground and a challenge.

Such festivals often go beyond sports competitions. They may include cultural performances, local food markets, environmental workshops, and community activities that celebrate the region's heritage. By combining sport, culture, and nature, these festivals create immersive experiences that attract both athletes and tourists.

Why people organize sports festival in nature?

- Firstly to promote fitness and outdoor activity
- Encourage Eco tourism
- Build Teamwork and community building
- Break from Urban Lifestyle.

However, because these events occur in fragile environments, careful planning is necessary to ensure that the natural surroundings remain protected.

Tripura Govt launches 5 day adventure sports festival which raised the hope for reviving tourism, the festival undertook lots of sustainable practices like tree worshipping before the fest begins. More than fifty games were included in the buzz list like archery, Ziplining, balloon rides, skiing etc.

Environmental Challenges

Sports festivals in natural areas can face

several environmental challenges. One of the most common issues is waste generation. Large crowds often produce plastic bottles, food packaging, and other forms of litter that can harm wildlife and pollute landscapes.

Another challenge is the physical impact on the environment. Trails may become eroded due to heavy foot traffic, vegetation may be damaged, and wildlife habitats may be disturbed by noise and human presence. In coastal or marine events, water pollution can also become a concern.

According to the research study by Hainan university in the year 2024 the huge percentage of pollution is created in sports festivals the festivals can lead to overtourism, crowding of the space plus the littering in the space.

Sports tourism has become increasingly popular around the world as people travel to different places to participate in or watch sporting events. Activities such as marathons, mountain biking, surfing, skiing, and adventure races often take place in beautiful natural environments like forests, mountains, beaches, and rivers. While sports tourism promotes physical activity and boosts local economies, it also has a significant impact on the environment.

One of the major environmental impacts of sports tourism is **waste generation**. Large sporting events attract many participants and spectators, which leads to increased litter such as plastic bottles, food wrappers, and other disposable items. If waste is not properly managed, it can pollute natural areas and harm wildlife.

Another impact is **damage to natural habitats**. When sports events take place in sensitive ecosystems, large crowds and frequent movement can cause soil erosion, destruction of vegetation, and disturbance to animals. For example, off-road biking or hiking in protected areas may damage trails and affect local biodiversity.

Sports tourism also contributes to **carbon emissions** due to transportation. Many tourists travel long distances by cars, buses, or airplanes to attend sports events, which increases fuel consumption and air pollution.

However, sports tourism can also have **positive environmental impacts** when managed responsibly. Many modern sports festivals promote eco-friendly practices such as recycling programs, banning single-use plastics, and organizing environmental awareness campaigns. Some events also involve local communities in conservation activities like tree planting and clean-up drives.

Transportation associated with sports tourism is another factor that contributes to environmental impact. Travel by air, road, or sea can increase carbon emissions, contributing to climate change. If not properly managed, these environmental pressures can threaten the very ecosystems that attract tourists and athletes.

Sustainable Practices in Sports Festivals

Some recent examples of global sport events that have incorporated sustainability practices in their organisation include 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo, 2022 World Commonwealth Games in Birmingham, and the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. The organizers of the 2024 Paris Olympics are also planning to implement measures to cut the Games' carbon emissions by 50% (compared to the 2012 and 2016 Olympic Games). To address these challenges, many sports festivals are adopting sustainable practices that reduce environmental impact and promote conservation.

One effective strategy is **waste management**. Event organizers encourage participants and spectators to reduce, reuse, and recycle materials. Providing recycling stations, banning single-use plastics, and promoting reusable water bottles are common measures.

Another important practice is **eco-friendly infrastructure**. Temporary structures, stages, and facilities can be designed using sustainable materials that can be reused or recycled after the event. Renewable energy sources such as solar power may also be used to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Transportation planning also plays a key role in sustainability. Organizers may encourage carpooling, provide shuttle buses, or promote cycling to reduce traffic congestion and carbon emissions.

In addition, **environmental education** is often integrated into sports festivals. Workshops, awareness campaigns, and volunteer programs can help participants understand the importance of protecting natural ecosystems.

With billions of global fans, 3.5 billion people following football and 2.5 billion people following cricket, the sports sector holds significant potential to drive momentum towards climate action. Athletes, positioned at the very heart of sports, are embracing the responsibility to lead this charge.

Sports organisations can involve fans through educational campaigns, encouraging them to adopt sustainable practices in their daily lives. By fostering a culture of environmental consciousness, sports can inspire a global movement towards sustainability. Furthermore, athletes can use their platform to raise awareness about environmental issues and inspire positive change. known as the 'greenest team on the grid' proudly announced achieving a significant milestone by receiving over 150,000 climate-positive pledges through their **Race Against Climate Change™** (RACC) initiative.

Role of Local Communities

Local communities play a crucial role in the success of sustainable sports tourism. When communities are actively involved in planning and organizing events, they can ensure that

festivals respect local traditions, protect natural resources, and create economic opportunities.

Sports festivals often provide jobs for local residents in areas such as hospitality, event management, guiding services, and cultural performances. Local businesses benefit from increased tourism as visitors spend money on accommodation, food, transportation, and souvenirs.

Moreover, community involvement fosters a sense of pride and responsibility for protecting natural landscapes. Residents who see the benefits of sustainable tourism are more likely to support conservation efforts and maintain the environmental integrity of their region. The best example is from Uttarakhand where guided tours in sports and eco-friendly sports are undertaken by locals.

Promoting Environmental Awareness

One of the most powerful aspects of sports festivals at nature's edge is their ability to promote environmental awareness. When athletes and spectators experience the beauty of forests, rivers, mountains, and oceans firsthand, they often develop a deeper appreciation for nature.

Many sports events include campaigns that encourage participants to adopt environmentally friendly behaviors. For example, athletes may take pledges to leave no trace, volunteers may organize clean-up drives, and educational sessions may highlight issues such as climate change, biodiversity conservation, and responsible tourism.

These initiatives help transform sports festivals into platforms for environmental advocacy. Participants return home not only with memories of competition and adventure but also with a greater understanding of the importance of protecting natural ecosystems.

What is India's Initiative?

India launched an event in 2025 in Uttarakhand where solar-powered venues

were been set up for sports and medals and trophies were made of e-waste. Secondly Grassroots advocacy being carried out through organizations like Dakshin Foundation and Youth Football Club in Punjab engaging local youths in sustainable practices.

The Future of Sustainable Sports Tourism

As global awareness of environmental issues grows, sustainable sports tourism is likely to become even more important. Governments, event organizers, athletes, and tourists are increasingly recognizing the need to balance recreation with environmental protection.

Innovations in technology and event management may further enhance sustainability. For instance, digital ticketing can reduce paper waste, renewable energy systems can power event facilities, and eco-friendly transportation options can lower carbon footprints.

International cooperation and policy support will also play a key role. Many countries are developing guidelines and regulations to ensure that tourism and sports events follow sustainable practices. By working together, stakeholders can create standards that protect natural environments while allowing sports tourism to flourish.

Future sporting events are likely to adopt greener practices to reduce their environmental impact. Major events such as the Olympic Games and the FIFA World Cup have already started introducing sustainability programs. These include the use of renewable energy, sustainable stadium designs, waste reduction initiatives, and carbon-neutral transportation systems. In the future, organizers will increasingly aim

to host “zero-waste” or “carbon-neutral” sporting events.

Sustainable Infrastructure Development-

Sports tourism destinations are investing in environmentally responsible infrastructure. Stadiums, training centers, and sports complexes are being designed with green building technologies such as solar power, rainwater harvesting, and energy-efficient materials. Eco-friendly accommodations and transportation networks will also become essential to support tourists attending sports events or participating in sports activities.

To sum up sports festivals at nature's edge represent a unique blend of athletic excitement, cultural celebration, and environmental appreciation. These events offer unforgettable experiences for participants and spectators while showcasing the beauty of natural landscapes. However, the growing popularity of sports tourism also brings responsibilities. Sustainable sports tourism provides a path forward by ensuring that sporting events respect the environment, support local communities, and promote long-term conservation. Through responsible planning, eco-friendly practices, and community involvement, sports festivals can become models of sustainability.

Ultimately, the goal is not only to celebrate sport but also to protect the natural environments that make these events possible. By embracing sustainability, sports tourism can inspire people to value and preserve nature, ensuring that future generations can continue to enjoy the thrill of competition at the very edge of the natural world.



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সংঘাত ক্ষেত্ৰৰ পৰা প্ৰতিযোগিতা ক্ষেত্ৰলৈকে : ক্রীড়াৰ ভূমিকা



ড° বিনীতা ভাগৱতী

উপস্থাপন

"Kreeda Spchoorthi Prema Deepthi" (The inspiration of sport, the light of love)

সংস্কৃত শব্দ 'ক্ৰীড়া' মূলতঃ শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক উৎকৰ্ষ সাধনক কাৰ্য্যক্ষম অথবা অধিক ক্ষীপ্ৰতৰ কৰাৰ এক উপায় যাক হয়তো Streamline of life বুলি কলেও অত্যুক্তি কৰা নহ'ব।

ক্ৰীড়া প্ৰবৃত্তি হৈছে বাল্যকালৰ সতে এৰাব নোৱাৰা অৰ্থাৎ বিকাশৰ এনে এক মাধ্যম যাৰ লগত ক'ব নোৱাৰাকৈয়ে শিশুসকল জড়িত হৈ পৰে। শাৰীৰিক বিকাশৰ স্তৰ অনুযায়ী পুতলা খেলা, শিলগুটি-কচুগুটি খেলা, লুকা-চুৰি খেলা ইত্যাদিৰ জৰিয়তেই খেলুৱৈ সুলভ আনন্দ আৰু স্ফূৰ্ত্তিয়ে পৰৱৰ্তী সময়তও বিভিন্ন খেলৰ প্ৰতি আকৰ্ষিত কৰি তোলে। এয়া হৈছে চিৰা চৰিত নিয়ম। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান সময়ৰ আধুনিক আৰু যান্ত্ৰিক নগৰীয়া ব্যৱস্থাই খেলৰ প্ৰতি থকা স্বতঃস্ফূৰ্ত হাবিয়াসক ম্লান কৰি পেলাইছে। চহৰ অঞ্চলৰ ষ্টেডিয়ামত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা, আনে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা ক্ৰীকেট, ফুটবল, ভলীবল আদি দৰ্শন কৰিয়ে খেলা অনুৰাগী সকল তৃপ্ত হয়। কিন্তু এতিয়াও খেলৰ প্ৰতি স্বাভাৱিক আকৰ্ষণীয়তা বৰ্তি আছে গাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ খেল পথাৰ সমূহত, অঞ্চল ভেদে হোৱা বিভিন্ন প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক খেলসমূহত। ধোপ গুটিক ক্ৰীকেট বল হিচাপে, ৰবাব টেণ্ডাক ফুটবলৰ বল হিচাপে গণ্য কৰি খেলুৱৈ জীৱন আৰম্ভ কৰা সেইসকল খেলুৱৈৰ মাজৰ পৰাই ওলাই আহিছে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়, আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰ্য্যায়ৰ খেলুৱৈ অৰ্জুন ভোগেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা, হিমা দাস, লাভলীনা বৰগোঁহাই, মীৰাবাঈ চানু, মেৰী কম, শিৱ থাপা, লাইমুন নাৰ্জাৰী আদিৰ দৰে বিখ্যাত খেলুৱৈ সকল।

অসম আৰু উত্তৰ পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত প্ৰচলন থকা কিছুমান থলুৱা খেল, যিবোৰৰ সম্পৰ্কে মানৱ জীৱনৰ জীৱনশৈলী আৰু জীয়াই থকাৰ লগত সম্পৰ্কিত। খেতি

চপোৱাৰ সময়ৰ আনন্দৰ মূহূৰ্তত খেলা হাই গুডু/কপটি খেল, ঔলো গুটি, টলৌ গুটি, সাঁতোৰ, ঘিলা খেল ইত্যাদিয়েও খেলৰ আনন্দ প্ৰদান কৰিছিল। আনহাতে জীৱন ৰক্ষাৰ খাটিৰত অভ্যাসন কৰা মল্ল যুদ্ধ, লাঠি খেল, গিলি দাঙা, ধৰ্মবিদ্যা, সামৰিক আৰু শাৰীৰিক প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ খেলসমূহে জীৱনৰ প্ৰতিটো ক্ষেত্ৰতে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি কৰাত সহায় কৰিছিল আৰু খেলৰ আনন্দও প্ৰদান কৰিছিল।

খেলুৱৈ জীৱনৰ সংঘাত ক্ষেত্ৰ

এই লিখনিৰ জৰিয়তে কিছু বিশ্লেষণ কৰা হ'ব সংঘাতপূৰ্ণ জীৱনৰ পৰা সম্ভাৱনীয়তা তথা প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ মূল ক্ষেত্ৰলৈ আগুৱাই অহা আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ সেই যুৱক-যুৱতীসকল। কিয়নো সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰে আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমাৰ '০' শূণ্য ৰেখা বা ২০ কিলো মিটাৰৰ ভিতৰত থকা খেলুৱৈ প্ৰতিভাক চিহ্নিত কৰিব বিচাৰিছে।

অসমৰ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্ত অঞ্চল হ'ল বাংলাদেশ সংলগ্ন জিলাসমূহ আৰু ভূটান সীমান্ত সংলগ্ন জিলাসমূহ। বিভিন্ন ৰাষ্ট্ৰবিৰোধী কাৰ্য্য কলাপৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহী উগ্ৰপন্থীৰ ঘাটি হৈছে ভূটান সীমান্ত অঞ্চল। কিয়নো ভূটান সীমান্তৰ পৰাই ভাৰতৰ চিৰবৈৰী ৰাষ্ট্ৰসমূহে উগ্ৰপন্থী সকলক উৎসাহ যোগাই প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ঘাটি তৈয়াৰ কৰে। আনহাতে বাংলাদেশ সীমান্তত নিষিদ্ধ সামগ্ৰী, অবৈধ অস্ত্ৰ-শস্ত্ৰ আৰু ড্ৰাগছৰ ব্যৱসায়, গৌ তক্ষৰী আদিৰ নিচিনা ঘৃণনীয় ব্যৱসায়ত স্থানীয় কিছু যুৱক-যুৱতীও জড়িত হৈ পৰে সহজ লভ্য ধনৰ আশাত। বুনিয়াদী সা-সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত, চহৰ অঞ্চলৰ জন-সাধাৰণৰ পৰা আঁতৰত থাকি শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য বিদ্যুৎ সেৱা আদিৰ নিচিনা অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় সুবিধাকনো নোপোৱা সীমান্তবৰ্তী এলেকাৰ এই সকল মানুহে বহুতো প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ জীৱন পাৰ কৰিবলগীয়া হয়। এই দুখ-দুৰ্দৰ্শা আৰু সংঘাতৰ ভুক্তভোগী লোকসকলে আনকি কাটা তাঁৰৰ বেৰৰ

মাজত শূণ্য লাইনৰ পৰা থকা তেওঁলোকৰ খেতিৰ ফচল খিনিও লাভ নকৰে, সন্ত্ৰাসবাদীয়ে কাঢ়ি লয়। দেশৰ সুৰক্ষা তথা আভ্যন্তৰীণ নিৰাপত্তাৰ বাবে সীমান্ত সুৰক্ষা বাহিনী চমুকৈ বি.এছ. এফ মোতায়েন কৰা আছে যদিও পৰ্যাপ্ত তহল ব্যৱস্থা নথকা হেতুকে সময়ে সময়ে সীমান্তবাসীয়ে সংঘাতপূৰ্ণ জীৱনৰ মাজেদি সময় অতিবাহিত কৰিছে। ভূটান সীমান্তত থকা সশস্ত্ৰ সুৰক্ষা বল (এছ.এছ.বি) ৰ সংখ্যাও পৰ্যাপ্ত নহয়, যাৰ ফলত সেই অঞ্চল সমূহত অনৈতিক কাৰ্যকলাপে মূৰ দাঙি উঠে। ভাৰত-বিভাজনৰ সময়ৰে পৰা পাকিস্তানী সন্ত্ৰাসবাদীয়ে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জন সাধাৰণক সন্ত্ৰাসিত কৰি ৰখা সংঘাতপূৰ্ণ অৱস্থাৰ পৰা পৰিত্ৰাণ পাবলৈ ১৯৮৫ চনত ৰাজস্থানৰ যোধপুৰত সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ সুৰক্ষা আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ বাবে সচেতনতা জাগ্ৰত কৰিবলৈ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়তাবোধৰ ভাৱনাৰে সু-সংগঠিত ৰূপত গঢ়ি উঠিছিল সীমা জাগৰণ মঞ্চ। সীমান্তবাসী জনসাধাৰণৰ সুৰক্ষা, স্বাৱলম্বণ আৰু একতাৰ হকে কাম কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি অহা সীমা জাগৰণ মঞ্চৰ এক অন্যতম লক্ষ্য হৈছে যুৱক যুৱতী সকলৰ সু-স্বাস্থ্য আৰু শাৰীৰিক দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি। সেয়েহে খেল আৰু শাৰীৰিক ব্যায়ামক প্ৰাধান্য দি খেলুৱৈ সুলভ দৃষ্টিভংগীৰে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত শান্তি-শৃঙ্খলা আৰু একতাৰ বাবে বিভিন্ন যোজনা প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হয়। উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ ৮ খন ৰাজ্যক সামৰি ২০০৮ চনত গঠন হোৱা সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোক্তৰেও ইয়াৰ বাবে যৎপৰোনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে।

সীমান্তৱৰ্তী এলেকাৰ খেলুৱৈ আৰু সম্ভাবনা

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ সংঘাতময় জীৱনৰ অন্তৰালতও যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলৰ মাজত আছে এক বিশেষত্ব। প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিৱেশত ডাঙৰ-দীঘল হোৱা সেই যুৱক-যুৱতী সকলৰ মাজতে লুকাই আছে বহুত সুপ্ত প্ৰতিভা। বিশেষকৈ শাৰীৰিকভাৱে যথেষ্ট পাৰ্গত এই যুৱক যুৱতী সকলে ক্ৰীড়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট সুনাম অৰ্জন কৰি আহিছে। বহুতো ঘাত-প্ৰতিঘাতৰ সততে মুখা-মুখি হৈ অহা সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত বসবাস কৰা এই সকল লোক কিন্তু সহজে হাৰ মনা লোক নহয়। সেয়েহে শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক বলেৰে সাহসী আৰু শক্তিমান এই লোক সকলৰ প্ৰতিভাক ইতিবাচক দিশলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ কৰিব পাৰিলে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সুৰক্ষা তথা সীমা সুৰক্ষাত এক যুগান্তকাৰী পদক্ষেপ হ'ব। এইটো সৰ্বজনবিদিত যে

গাওঁ অঞ্চলতেই প্ৰতিভাৱান খেলুৱৈ লুকাই আছে। কিন্তু খেলৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা বিভিন্ন সামগ্ৰী, কাৰিকৰী আৰু বিজ্ঞানসন্মতভাৱে প্ৰস্তুত হোৱা খেলপথাৰ তথা ষ্টেডিয়ামৰ অভাৱে এই খেলুৱৈ সকলক আগবাঢ়ি অহাত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। অৱশ্যে আজি কিছু বছৰৰ পৰা চৰকাৰী প্ৰচেষ্টাত প্ৰায় প্ৰতিখন জিলাতে উন্নত আৰু বিজ্ঞানসন্মত ষ্টেডিয়াম গঢ়ি উঠিছে আৰু আগৰ সময়তকৈ কিছু কম কষ্টৰে খেলুৱৈসকল আগবাঢ়ি আহিব পাৰিছে।

কঠোৰ অনুশীলনেৰে নিজক প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব পাৰিছে। প্ৰতি বছৰে সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোক্তৰ উদ্যোগত উত্তৰ-পূবৰ ৰাজ্যসমূহত অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ আহিছে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ খেল প্ৰতিযোগিতা, ফুটবল টুৰ্ণামেণ্ট, গাওঁ বিশেষে বিভিন্ন থলুৱা খেলৰ আয়োজন ইত্যাদি। সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ গাওঁ সমূহত বসবাস কৰা যুৱক-যুৱতীসকল যাতে স্বাস্থ্যবান আৰু শাৰীৰিকভাৱে সক্ষম হয়, সেই গাওঁবাসীসকল যাতে সীমান্তৰ প্ৰথম প্ৰহৰী হিচাপে থিয় দিব পাৰে এই ভাৱনা অব্যাহত ৰখা হয়।

সুপ্ত প্ৰতিভা আৰু প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ:

আজি কিছু বছৰৰ পৰা অসমতো আন্তৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমাত থকা ৯ খন জিলাত সেই সকল যুৱক-যুৱতীৰ বাবে ক্ৰীড়াৰ আয়োজন কৰা হৈছে যিসকল সীমাৰ '০' (শূণ্য) ৰেখাৰ পৰা ২০ কিলো মিটাৰৰ ভিতৰত বাস কৰি আছে। প্ৰতিখন জিলাতে এথলেটিকছ অনুষ্ঠিত কৰি এক বাছনি প্ৰক্ৰিয়া কৰা হয় আৰু সেই বাছনিত উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱা খেলুৱৈসকলক লৈ ৰাজ্যিক ভিত্তিত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠিত কৰি অহা হৈছে। বিগত চাৰি বছৰ ধৰি অনুষ্ঠিত কৰি অহা সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি ভাল ফলাফল দেখুৱাবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা তেনে কিছু প্ৰতিভাক চিনাক্তকৰণ কৰি এক উপযুক্ত প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে। তলৰ তালিকাখনত দুই-এজন বিশেষ খেলুৱৈৰ অৰ্হতা প্ৰকাশ কৰা হ'ল।

২০২২ বৰ্ষৰ ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ:

(ক) বাক্সা জিলাৰ কৰ্ণাল ধানোৱাৰে ৪:৩১.৯ চেকেণ্ডত ১৫০০ মিটাৰ দৌৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে।

(খ) চিৰাং জিলাৰ বলৰাম নাৰ্জাৰীয়ে লঙ জাম্পত ৬.০৮ মিটাৰ অতিক্ৰম কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়।

২০২৩ বৰ্ষৰ ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ:

(গ) তামোলপুৰ জিলাৰ আহবিনা হাছদা, তেওঁ ছোৱালী

শাখাত হাই জাম্পত ১.৩০ মিটাৰ অতিক্ৰম কৰাৰ সফলতা আনিছে।

(ঘ) কোকৰাঝাৰৰ গোৰ্বাটা নাৰ্জাৰীয়ে ষ্টুট পুট ১২.০০ মিটাৰ দলিয়াইছে।

(ঙ) বাক্সা জিলাৰ অভিজিত দৈমাৰী, তেওঁ ডিছকাছ থ্ৰোত ২৯.১৮ মিটাৰ দলিয়াব পাৰিছে।

২০২৪ বৰ্ষৰ ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ:

(চ) কোকৰাঝাৰৰ কনকলতা মুৰ্মু, এণ্ড ২:৪৮.০৮ ছেকেণ্ডত ৮০০ মিটাৰ দৌৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিছে।

(ছ) ওদালগুৰি জিলাৰ বিবন বড়ো আৰু বিগ্ৰহ ৰাভা, দুইগৰাকীয়ে ১.৭৩ মিটাৰ হাই জাম্প মাৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে।

(জ) শ্ৰী ভূমি জিলাৰ লখন বৰ্মনে ৪৩.২৩ মিটাৰ জেভলিন থ্ৰো মাৰি সফলতা অৰ্জন কৰিছে

২০২৫ বৰ্ষৰ ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ:

(বা) ওদালগুৰি জিলাৰ বিউটি বড়োয়ে লং জাম্পত ৪.৩৪ মিটাৰ অতিক্ৰম কৰিছে।

(এ৩) বাক্সা জিলাৰ হিতেশ বড়োয়ে ৪:২০.৫৪ ছেকেণ্ডত ১৫০০ মিটাৰ দৌৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিছে।

(ট) কোকৰাঝাৰৰ কনকলতা মুৰ্মু, এণ্ড ২:৪৫.৭৪ ছেকেণ্ডত ৮০০ মিটাৰ দৌৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিছে।

ঠ) ওদালগুৰি জিলাৰ অনচুমী বড়োয়ে ২:৪৬.৯৬ ছেকেণ্ডত ৮০০ মিটাৰ দৌৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়

ক্ৰীড়া আৰু প্ৰাসংগিক চিন্তা

বৰ্তমান সময়ত ক্ৰীড়া কেৱল মনোৰঞ্জন হৈ থকা নাই, ই জীৱিকাৰ পথ হিচাবে চিহ্নিত হৈছে। ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আৰু আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰ্যায়ত জিলিকি উঠা সেই খেলুৱৈসকলৰ জীৱন ব্যৱস্থা সলনি হৈ গৈছে আৰু প্ৰায় বংশানুক্ৰমিক প্ৰভাৱ পৰিছে। আনহাতে বিভিন্ন নিৰাপত্তা বাহিনী, আৰক্ষী সেৱা অথবা সামৰিক বাহিনীৰ চাকৰি প্ৰাপ্ত কৰিবলৈও ক্ৰীড়া সুলভ দক্ষতাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয়। সেয়েহে সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোক্তৰে প্ৰাক্-নিযুক্তি কালীন প্ৰশিক্ষণ শিবিৰ অনুষ্ঠিত কৰে আৰু এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ

বিলাকতও ক্ৰীড়াক প্ৰাধান্য দি যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলৰ দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হয়। খেলুৱৈৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা বিশেষ জোতা অথবা কোনোধৰণৰ বিশেষ পোছাক পৰিধান নকৰাকৈ সীমান্তৱৰ্তী গাওঁত খেলুৱৈ প্ৰতিভাৰ বিকাশ সাধন হয়। সংঘৰ্ষৰ মাজেদি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়/ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় প্ৰেক্ষাপটত জিলিকি উঠিব পৰা এই সম্ভাৱনীয়তাক স্বীকৃতি প্ৰদান কৰিব পাৰিলে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ক্ৰীড়াঙ্গতত উজ্জ্বল নক্ষত্ৰৰ আৱিৰ্ভাৱ হ'ব।

পৰিসমাপ্তি

ড° ভূপেন হাজৰিকাদেৱৰ কথাবে যদি কওঁ "এই পৃথিৱী এক ক্ৰীড়াংগণ, ক্ৰীড়া হ'ল শান্তিৰ প্ৰাংগন। সমাজত শান্তি, একতা আৰু জাতীয় সংহতি ৰক্ষাৰ বাহক হৈছে ক্ৰীড়া। ক্ৰীড়াক যদিও প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰলৈ লৈ যোৱা হৈছে, প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে বিভিন্ন ভাষা-ভাষী, জাতি-ধৰ্মৰ লোকৰ মাজত এক এনাজৰী সৃষ্টি কৰে ক্ৰীড়াই। শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানত বিভিন্ন পৰ্যায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মাজত ক্ৰীড়া প্ৰতিযোগিতা অনুষ্ঠিত হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ যোগেদি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মাজত থকা খেলুৱৈ সুলভ প্ৰতিভাক চিহ্নিত কৰা হয়। সীমান্তৱৰ্তী এলেকাত বিভিন্ন জাতি, বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায় বা ধৰ্মাৱলম্বী লোক থাকে আৰু খেলুৱৈ সুলভ মানসিকতাৰে তেওঁলোকে পৰস্পৰে পৰস্পৰক অধিক, আপোন কৰি তোলে। প্ৰথম অৱস্থাত খেলুৱৈ সকলৰ মাজত নিজক শ্ৰেষ্ঠ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ ভাৱ জাগি উঠে। কিন্তু সেয়া হিংসা বিদ্বেষলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ নহয়। শ্ৰেষ্ঠত্ব অৰ্জন কৰা প্ৰতিযোগী জনকো আন খেলুৱৈ সকলে কৰমৰ্দন কৰি অভিনন্দন জনায়। সেই শ্ৰেষ্ঠত্ব অৰ্জন কৰা খেলুৱৈজনৰ পৰাই আন খেলুৱৈ সকল অনুপ্ৰাণিত হৈ পিছৰ বছৰ নিজে ভাল ফলাফল প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ। এনে এক ক্ৰীড়া মিলন ভূমিত সকলো মিলিত হৈ সুৰক্ষিত ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ভাৱনাৰে সু-স্বাস্থ্যৰ গৰাকী হৈ আগুৱাই যায়। ক্ৰীড়াই গঢ়ি তোলে এক সুস্থ-সবল ব্যক্তি আৰু ব্যক্তি নিৰ্মাণ হ'লেহে প্ৰকৃত ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নিৰ্মাণ হ'ব।

আহক, আমি সকলোৱে ৰাষ্ট্ৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ হকে ক্ৰীড়াক আগুৱাই লৈ যাওঁ।

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত শান্তি প্রতিষ্ঠা আৰু সামাজিক সংহতিৰ আহিলা স্বৰূপে ক্রীড়াৰ ভূমিকা



ড° ৰঞ্জন কুমাৰ কাকতি,

দেহ মন সজীৱ কৰিবলৈ বিভিন্ন পন্থাৰ লগতে ক্রীড়া এক অন্যতম পন্থা বা উপায় মানৱ সভ্যতাৰ ইতিহাসত ক্রীড়াৰ গুৰুত্ব লক্ষণীয়। ক্রীড়া কেবল বিনোদন বা শাৰীৰিক ব্যায়ামৰ মাধ্যমেই নহয় বৰঞ্চ ই মানুহৰ মাজত সম্প্রীতি, সহযোগিতা আৰু ঐক্যৰ মানসিকতা গঢ়ি তোলাৰ এক শক্তিশালী সামাজিক শক্তি। বিশেষকৈ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলসমূহত, য'ত বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত ভৌগোলিক, ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক সমস্যাই সমাজ জীৱনত প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়, তাত ক্রীড়াই শান্তি প্রতিষ্ঠা আৰু সামাজিক সংহতি শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ মাধ্যম হিচাপে কাম কৰে।

সীমান্ত অঞ্চল সাধাৰণতে বিভিন্ন জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠী, ভাষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ মিলনভূমি। এই অঞ্চলবোৰত বহু সময়ত সন্দেহ, দ্বন্দ্ব, অন্ধবিশ্বাস অথবা ৰাজনৈতিক অস্থিৰতাই ভুমুকি মৰা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। এনে পৰিস্থিতিত মানুহে মানুহক বুজি পোৱাৰ লগতে একেলগে আগবঢ়াৰ সুযোগ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰে। এক কথাত ক'বলৈ গ'লে ক্রীড়া এনে এক ক্ষেত্ৰ য'ত মানুহে জাতি, ধৰ্ম, বৰ্ণ, ভাষা বা জাতিগত ভেদাভেদ পাহৰি একেলগে অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে। খেল পথাৰত সকলো খেলুৱৈ একে নিয়মত, একে লক্ষ্যত আগবাঢ়ি যায়। এই সামূহিক অভিজ্ঞতাই মানুহৰ মাজত পাৰস্পৰিক বিশ্বাস গঢ়ি সামাজিক দূৰত্বও কমাই আনে।

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলসমূহত ক্রীড়াই বিশেষকৈ যুৱসমাজক সঠিক পথত আগবঢ়াই নিয়াত সহায় কৰে। বহু সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত বেকাৰত্ব, শিক্ষাৰ অভাব বা আন্তঃগাঁঠনিৰ সীমাবদ্ধতাৰ বাবে যুৱসমাজ কেতিয়াবা অনৈতিক কাৰ্যকলাপত জড়িত হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা থাকে। কিন্তু যদি ক্রীড়াৰ উপযুক্ত পৰিৱেশ সৃষ্টি কৰা যায়, তেন্তে যুৱসমাজে নিজৰ শক্তি আৰু সম্ভাৱনাৰ ইতিবাচক

ব্যৱহাৰেৰে আগবাঢ়িব পাৰে। ফুটবল, ক্রিকেট, ভলিবল, এথলেটিক্চ আদিকে ধৰি ভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ খেলৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোকে শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক বিকাশৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰাৰ লগতে শৃংখলা, দলীয় মনোভাব তথা নেতৃত্ব গুণ শিকিবলৈ পায়।

ক্রীড়াই সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত শান্তিৰ বাণী প্ৰচাৰ কৰাৰ এক অনন্য মাধ্যম। ইতিহাসত এনে বহু উদাহৰণ পোৱা যায় য'ত ক্রীড়া কূটনীতি বা "Sports Diplomacy" ৰ জৰিয়তে দেশসমূহৰ মাজত সম্পৰ্ক উন্নত কৰা হৈছে। সীমান্তৰ দুই পাৰৰ মানুহে যদি ক্রীড়া প্ৰতিযোগিতা, বন্ধুত্বপূৰ্ণ খেল বা যৌথ ক্রীড়া অনুষ্ঠানত অংশ লয়, তেন্তে পাৰস্পৰিক সম্পৰ্ক সুদৃঢ় হয়। খেলত যদিও প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা থাকে তথাপি তাৰ ভিতৰত সৌহাদ্য আৰু সন্মান 'অটুত থাকে। এই অনুভূতিয়ে সীমান্তবাসীৰ মাজত শান্তি আৰু সহমৰ্মিতাৰ মনোভাব গঢ়ি তোলাত সহায় কৰে।

সামাজিক সংহতি গঢ়ি তোলাতো ক্রীড়াৰ ভূমিকা অত্যন্ত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। এনে অনুষ্ঠানত বিভিন্ন পটভূমিৰ মানুহ একেলগে অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে-খেলুৱৈ, প্ৰশিক্ষক, সংগঠক আৰু দৰ্শক। এই মিলনৰ মাধ্যমেৰে সমাজত পাৰস্পৰিক সহযোগিতা আৰু সম্প্রীতি বৃদ্ধি পায়। বিশেষকৈ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত বাস কৰা বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীৰ মাজত ক্রীড়াই সাংস্কৃতিক বিনিময়ৰ সুযোগ সৃষ্টি কৰে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে, এটা ক্রীড়া প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ সময়ত বিভিন্ন গোষ্ঠীৰ লোকসকলে নিজৰ সংস্কৃতি, সংগীত আৰু খাদ্য সংস্কৃতি প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰে, যাৰ ফলত একে অঞ্চলৰ ভিতৰতে থকা ভিন্ন সংস্কৃতিৰ মাজত বুজাবুজি বৃদ্ধি হয়। ক্রীড়া সাংস্কৃতিক বিনিময়ৰ এক শক্তিশালী মাধ্যম, সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত বহু সময়ত খেল প্ৰতিযোগিতা বা ক্রীড়া অনুষ্ঠানৰ জৰিয়তে এই সংস্কৃতিসমূহৰ মাজত বিনিময় ঘটে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে, যদি দুটা দেশৰ সীমান্ত

অঞ্চলৰ মাজত বন্ধুত্বমূলক ফুটবল বা ভলীবল প্ৰতিযোগিতা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়, তেতিয়া খেলুৱৈ আৰু দৰ্শকসকলৰ মাজত পাৰস্পৰিক চিনাকি আৰু বন্ধুত্ব বৃদ্ধি পায়। এইদৰে ক্ৰীড়াই এক সাংস্কৃতিক সেতু হিচাপেও কাম কৰাৰ লগতে মানবীয় মূল্যবোধৰ বিকাশ সাধন কৰাতো সহায় কৰে। খেলৰ জৰিয়তে মানুহে সততা নিয়মানুবৰ্তিতা, সহিষ্ণুতা আৰু পাৰস্পৰিক সম্মানৰ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰে। সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত এনেধৰণৰ মূল্যবোধসমূহ অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়, কাৰণ এই অঞ্চলসমূহত সামাজিক স্থিৰতা বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ মানুহৰ মাজত সহনশীলতা আৰু সহমৰ্মিতা থকাটো দৰকাৰ। খেলুৱৈসকলে জয়-পৰাজয় দুয়োকে সমানভাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰে, যি জীৱনৰ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰযোজ্য হয়।

তদুপৰি ক্ৰীড়া সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ সামগ্ৰিক উন্নয়নৰো সহায়ক। যদি এই অঞ্চলসমূহত খেলৰ সুবিধা, খেলপথাৰ, প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ আৰু প্ৰতিযোগিতা বৃদ্ধি কৰা হয়, তেন্তে তাত পৰ্যটন আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক কাৰ্যকলাপো বৃদ্ধি পাব। ইয়াৰোপৰি স্থানীয় যুৱসমাজেও ক্ৰীড়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৰ্মসংস্থাপন লাভ কৰিব পাৰে যেনে- প্ৰশিক্ষক, ক্ৰীড়া ব্যৱস্থাপক, ৰেফাৰী বা সংগঠক হিচাপে। ফলত অঞ্চলটোৰ সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশৰ নতুন পথ মুকলি হয়।

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত ক্ৰীড়াৰ সফল প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ, শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠান আৰু সমাজৰ সকলে মিলি কাম কৰিব লাগিব, বিদ্যালয় আৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়ত নিয়মিত ক্ৰীড়া অনুষ্ঠান আয়োজন কৰিব লাগিব। লগতে স্থানীয় ক্লাব আৰু সংগঠনসমূহে যুৱসমাজক ক্ৰীড়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত

আগবঢ়াবলৈ উৎসাহ দিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰে উন্নত খেলপথাৰ, প্ৰশিক্ষণ সুবিধা আৰু ক্ৰীড়া সামগ্ৰী প্ৰদান কৰিলে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ বহু প্ৰতিভাবান খেলুৱৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিব পাৰিব। তদুপৰি বিদ্যালয়, মহাবিদ্যালয় আৰু বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়সমূহে ক্ৰীড়াৰ প্ৰচাৰত গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগিব শিক্ষাৰ লগতে ক্ৰীড়াকো সমান গুৰুত্ব দিলে শিক্ষাৰ্থীসকলৰ শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক বিকাশ সাধন হয়। বিশেষকৈ NSS, NCC, যুৱ সংগঠন আদিৰ জৰিয়তে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত ক্ৰীড়া আৰু সমাজসেৱামূলক কাৰ্যসূচী আয়োজন কৰিলে শান্তি আৰু সংহতিৰ বাৰ্তা অধিক শক্তিশালী হ'ব। বিশেষকৈ উত্তৰ-পূবৰ ভাৰতৰ দৰে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত ক্ৰীড়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা যথেষ্ট। এই অঞ্চলৰ বহু যুৱক-যুৱতীয়ে ইতিমধ্যে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আৰু আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্তৰত ক্ৰীড়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃতিত্ব দেখুৱাইছে। যদি এই সম্ভাৱনাক সঠিকভাবে বিকশিত কৰা যায়, তেন্তে ক্ৰীড়া এই অঞ্চলত শান্তি, উন্নয়ন আৰু সামাজিক সংহতিৰ এক শক্তিশালী ভিত্তি হৈ উঠিব পাৰে। অন্ততঃ ক'ব পাৰি যে ক্ৰীড়া সমাজৰ এক অমূল্য সম্পদ। সীমান্ত অঞ্চলসমূহত য'ত কেতিয়াবা সন্দেহ, বিভাজন বা সংঘাতৰ সম্ভাৱনা থাকে, তাত ক্ৰীড়াই মানুহক একেলগে আনিবলৈ সক্ষম। খেলৰ বাকৰিত কোনো বিভাজন নাথাকে-সকলো খেলুৱৈ একে নিয়ম, একে লক্ষ্য আৰু একে স্পৃহাৰে খেল খেলে। এই সামূহিক অভিজ্ঞতাই সমাজত শান্তি, সন্মতীতি আৰু সংহতিৰ বীজ ৰোপণ কৰে। সেয়েহে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত স্থায়ী শান্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা আৰু সামাজিক ঐক্য সুদৃঢ় কৰাৰ বাবে ক্ৰীড়াৰ প্ৰচাৰ আৰু বিকাশ অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়।



Dr Ranjan Kr Kakati, Director, Students' Welfare, Gauhati University and Programme Coordinator, GU NSS Cell and former faculty in Physics. Dr Kakati is the NSS National awardee being conferred by Hon'ble President of India at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on 24th September, 2021. NSS awards are initiated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India. He was also awarded the State NSS award being conferred by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam Dr Himanta Biswa Sarma.

সীমান্তবর্তী সম্প্রদায়সমূহৰ মাজত ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণ আৰু দূৰবৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্যসূচী (উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখ সহ)



ড° ধূজ্জাটি শৰ্মা

প্ৰস্তাৱনা আৰু প্ৰেক্ষাপট

আঠখন ৰাজ্যৰে গঠিত আৰু ভূটান, চীন, ম্যানমাৰ, বাংলাদেশ আদি দেশৰ সৈতে আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সীমান্ত ভাগ কৰা ভাৰতৰ উত্তৰ-পূব অঞ্চলটো ভৌগোলিকভাৱে দূৰৈৰ অখচ সাংস্কৃতিভাৱে সজীৱ। চহকী ক্রীড়া পৰম্পৰাৰ বাবে পৰিচিত-বিশেষকৈ ফুটবল, বক্সিং, এথলেটিকছ আৰু সমৰ কলাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত - এই অঞ্চলটোৱে অসংখ্য প্ৰতিভাৱান খেলুৱৈৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই অঞ্চলৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী সম্প্ৰদায়সমূহে প্ৰায়ে কঠিন ভূখণ্ড, সীমিত আন্তঃগাঁথনি, অৰ্থনৈতিক বাধা, আৰু গুণগত প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ সীমিত সুবিধা আদি প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্মুখীন হয়। শেহতীয়া বছৰবোৰত ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষক আৰু দূৰবৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে এই ব্যৱধান দূৰ কৰিবলৈ পৰিৱৰ্তনশীল আহিলা হিচাপে আত্মপ্ৰকাশ কৰিছে, তথা প্ৰশিক্ষণ আৰু সুযোগ লাভ কৰাৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়াক গণতান্ত্ৰিক কৰি তুলিছে। এইধৰণৰ উদ্ভাৱনসমূহে তৃণমূল পৰ্যায়ৰ সংযোগৰ সৈতে প্ৰযুক্তিৰ সংমিশ্ৰণেৰে উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ ক্রীড়া বিকাশৰ পথ প্ৰস্তুত কৰি তুলিছে।

সীমান্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ত প্ৰত্যাহ্বান

অৰুণাচল প্ৰদেশ, নাগালেণ্ড, মণিপুৰ, মিজোৰাম আদি ৰাজ্যৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চলসমূহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এক প্ৰধান প্ৰত্যাহ্বান হৈছে আপেক্ষিক ভৌগোলিক বিচ্ছিন্নতা, সীমিত সংযোগ, আৰু অপৰ্যাপ্ত ক্রীড়া আন্তঃগাঁথনি। পৰম্পৰাগত প্ৰশিক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ শাৰীৰিক উপস্থিতি, প্ৰশিক্ষিত পেছাদাৰী আৰু সুসজ্জিত সুবিধাসমূহৰ ওপৰত বহু পৰিমাণে নিৰ্ভৰশীল যিবোৰ সুবিধা এই অঞ্চলসমূহত প্ৰায়ে দুৰ্লভ সম্পদ। তদুপৰি সীমান্তবৰ্তী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ যুৱ খেলুৱৈসকলে আৰ্থিক অসুবিধাৰ

সন্মুখীন হয় আৰু সেয়েহে প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক মঞ্চৰ সৈতে পৰিচিত হোৱাৰ পৰ্যাপ্ত সুবিধাসমূহৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত অনুভৱ কৰে। খেলো ইণ্ডিয়া কাৰ্যসূচীৰ দৰে চৰকাৰী পদক্ষেপে তৃণমূল পৰ্যায়ৰ ক্রীড়াক প্ৰসাৰিত কৰি আৰু পুঁজি, প্ৰশিক্ষণ, আৰু আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰ সহায় আগবঢ়াই এই সমস্যাসমূহৰ সমাধানৰ চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে। উত্তৰ-পূব অঞ্চলত প্ৰতিভাক লালন-পালন কৰাত এনে কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে যথেষ্ট অৰিহণা যোগাইছে, যদিও সুলভতা আৰু ধাৰাবাহিকতাৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বান এতিয়াও আছে। এই প্ৰেক্ষাপটত ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণ আৰু দূৰবৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পদক্ষেপত পৰিণত হৈছে

ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ উত্থান

ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণে খেলুৱৈসকলক দূৰৈৰ পৰা প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিবলৈ অনলাইন প্লেটফৰ্ম, মোবাইল এপ্লিকেচন, ভিডিঅ' বিশ্লেষণ সঁজুলি, আৰু ভাৰ্চুৱেল মেণ্টৰশ্বিপৰ ব্যৱহাৰক বুজায়। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা খেলুৱৈসকলে চহৰৰ কেন্দ্ৰবলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত নোহোৱাকৈ বিশেষজ্ঞৰ নিৰ্দেশনা লাভ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ইণ্টাৰনেটৰ প্ৰৱেশ আৰু স্মাৰ্টফোনৰ ব্যৱহাৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ লগে লগে আনকি দূৰবৰ্তী অঞ্চলতো ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণ অধিক কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈ পৰিছে। নৰ্থ ইষ্ট স্পৰ্টচ ফাউণ্ডেশ্যনৰ দৰে সংস্থা ই নিজৰ কাৰ্য্যসূচীত ডিজিটেল পদ্ধতি সংযুক্ত কৰিছে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে, তেওঁলোকৰ পদক্ষেপসমূহৰ ভিতৰত আছে অনলাইন কৰ্মশালা, প্ৰশিক্ষণ অধিবেশনৰ লাইভ স্ট্ৰীমিং, আৰু ক্রীড়া প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ প্ৰসাৰতা বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে ডিজিটেল বিষয়বস্তু সৃষ্টি। এনে আৰ্হিৰ দ্বাৰা সীমান্তবৰ্তী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ খেলুৱৈসকলে কৌশল শিকিব পাৰে, প্ৰদৰ্শন বিশ্লেষণ কৰিব পাৰে, আৰু দেশৰ যিকোনো ঠাইত বা আনকি বিদেশতো অৱস্থিত পেছাদাৰী প্ৰশিক্ষকৰ পৰা

মতামত লাভ কৰিব পাৰে।

দূৰৱৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্যসূচী: গঠন আৰু প্ৰভাৱ

দূৰৱৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহে ডিজিটেল সঁজুলিসমূহৰ সৈতে সময়ে সময়ে ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক কাৰ্যসূচীৰো সংমিশ্ৰণ ঘটায়। এই কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহৰ ভিতৰত সাধাৰণতে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আছে:

- ভিডিঅ' কনফাৰেন্সিঙৰ জৰিয়তে ভাৰ্চুৱেল কোচিং অধিবেশন
- অনলাইন ফিটনেছ আৰু পুষ্টিৰ পৰিকল্পনা
- ডিজিটেল পৰিৱেশন অনুসৰণ
- দূৰৱৰ্তী মেণ্টৰশ্বিপ আৰু কেৰিয়াৰ গাইডেন্স
- মাজে মাজে ব্যক্তিগতভাৱে শিবিৰ বা বিচাৰ

ইয়াৰ উল্লেখযোগ্য উদাহৰণ হ'ল ইণ্ডিয়া খেলো ফুটবলৰ উদ্যোগ, যাৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে সমগ্ৰ উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত এক গাঁথনিগত ফুটবল পৰিৱেশ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া গঢ়ি তোলা। এই কাৰ্যসূচীত বিনামূলীয়া পৰীক্ষামূলক, মেণ্টৰশ্বিপ, আৰু কৰ্ম সংস্থাপনৰ পথ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে, যিয়ে সমগ্ৰ দূৰৱৰ্তী জিলাসমূহৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ যুৱক-যুৱতীৰ কাষ চাপিব পাৰে। এনে কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে কেৱল অভিজাত প্ৰতিভাৰ ওপৰত নহয়, অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিৰ ওপৰতো গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰে, যাতে ক্রীড়াৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহী প্ৰতিজন শিশুৱে যাতে পথ প্ৰদৰ্শন আৰু সুযোগৰ সুবিধা লাভ কৰে। ক্রীড়াৰ বিকল্প কেৰিয়াৰ পথ যেনে প্ৰশিক্ষক, ক্রীড়া বিজ্ঞান, বিশ্লেষণ আদিৰ বিকাশৰ বিষয়তো গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হয়।

ক্রীড়া উন্নয়নত প্ৰযুক্তিৰ ভূমিকা

ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ মূলতে প্ৰযুক্তি। ভিডিঅ' বিশ্লেষণ চফট্ৱেৰ, পৰিধানযোগ্য ফিটনেছ ট্ৰেকাৰ, আৰু মোবাইল এপ্লিকেচনৰ দৰে সঁজুলিয়ে খেলুৱৈসকলক তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰদৰ্শন নিৰীক্ষণ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ দক্ষতা উন্নত কৰাত সহায় কৰে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে

- ভিডিঅ' বিশ্লেষণে খেলুৱৈসকলক তেওঁলোকৰ কৌশল অধ্যয়ন আৰু ভুল শুধৰাবলৈ সক্ষম কৰে।
- অনলাইন প্লেটফৰ্মে প্ৰশিক্ষক আৰু সমনীয়াৰ সৈতে যোগাযোগৰ সুবিধা প্ৰদান কৰে।

- পুষ্টি আৰু মানসিক সুস্থতা সমৰ্থনকে ধৰি ক্রীড়া বিজ্ঞানৰ সংহতিয়ে সামগ্ৰিক বিকাশ বৃদ্ধি কৰে।

অঞ্চলটোৰ ক্রীড়া আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰ শেহতীয়া বিকাশেও এই পৰিৱৰ্তনক প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে। গুৱাহাটীৰ কেন্দ্ৰসমূহত নৃতত্ত্ব আৰু মনোবিজ্ঞান প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ বাবে উন্নত পৰীক্ষাগাৰসমূহে বৈজ্ঞানিক তথ্যৰ ভিত্তিত ব্যক্তিগতকৃত কাৰ্যসূচী প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰশিক্ষক সকলক সহায় কৰি আছে। প্ৰযুক্তিৰ এই সংহতিয়ে নিশ্চিত কৰে যে দুৰ্গম অঞ্চলৰ খেলুৱৈসকলে তেওঁলোকৰ চহৰীয়া সমকক্ষসকলৰ সৈতে তুলনায়োগ্য প্ৰশিক্ষণ লাভ কৰে।

সীমান্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বাবে ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ সুবিধা

১/ অভিগম্যতা আৰু অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি: ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণে ভৌগোলিক বাধাসমূহ দূৰ কৰে, যাৰ ফলত দূৰৱৰ্তী সীমান্ত গাঁওসমূহৰ খেলুৱৈসকলে স্থানান্তৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন নোহোৱাকৈ উচ্চমানৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ লাভ কৰিব পাৰে। বিশেষকৈ আৰ্থিকভাৱে বঞ্চিত পৰিয়ালসমূহৰ বাবে ই লাভজনক।

২/ খৰচ-বহনক্ষমতা: পৰম্পৰাগত প্ৰশিক্ষণত প্ৰায়ে ভ্ৰমণ, থকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা, প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ মাচুল জড়িত হৈ থাকে। ডিজিটেল প্লেটফৰ্মসমূহে এই খৰচ বহু পৰিমাণে হ্ৰাস কৰে, যাৰ ফলত ক্রীড়া অধিক সুলভ হৈ পৰে।

৩/ ব্যক্তিগতকৃত প্ৰশিক্ষণ: ডাটা-পৰিচালিত সঁজুলিৰ সহায়ত প্ৰশিক্ষকসকলে ব্যক্তিগত খেলুৱৈৰ প্ৰয়োজন অনুসৰি প্ৰয়োজনবিশিষ্ট প্ৰশিক্ষণ কাৰ্যসূচী প্ৰণয়ন কৰিব পাৰে।

৪/ অবিৰত শিক্ষণ: খেলুৱৈসকলে যিকোনো সময়তে ৰেকৰ্ড কৰা অধিবেশন, টিউটৰিয়েল, আৰু অনলাইন সম্পদসমূহ অভিগম কৰিব পাৰে, যাৰ ফলত নিৰন্তৰ উন্নতি নিশ্চিত হয়।

৫/ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সংযোগ: দূৰৱৰ্তী কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলৰ খেলুৱৈসকলক সংযোগ কৰি, জ্ঞান বিনিময় আৰু সহযোগিতাৰ বাবে উৎসাহিত কৰি সম্প্ৰদায়বোধক লালন-পালন কৰে।

আৰ্থ-সামাজিক প্ৰভাৱ

ডিজিটেল ক্রীড়াৰ পদক্ষেপে কেৱল খেলুৱৈসকলৰ

প্রদর্শন উন্নত কৰাই নহয়, আৰ্থ-সামাজিক বিকাশতো অৰিহণা যোগাইছে। উত্তৰ-পূবৰাঞ্চলত ক্রীড়া দীৰ্ঘদিন ধৰি সবলীকৰণৰ মাধ্যম হৈ আহিছে, শিক্ষা, কৰ্মসংস্থাপন, সামাজিক গতিশীলতাৰ সুযোগ প্ৰদান কৰি আহিছে। তৃণমূল পৰ্যায়ৰ উন্নয়ন আৰু ডিজিটেল সংযোগৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা কাৰ্য্যসূচীয়ে ক্রীড়া সম্পৰ্কীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন কৰ্ম-সংস্থাপনৰ পথ সৃষ্টি কৰাত সহায় কৰিছে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে, ক্রীড়া সংবাদ মাধ্যম, প্ৰশিক্ষক, আৰু ইভেণ্ট মেনেজমেণ্টৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণে যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলক পেছাদাৰীভাৱে খেলাৰ বাহিৰেও বৈচিত্ৰ্যপূৰ্ণ সুযোগসমূহ অন্বেষণ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম কৰি তুলিছে। তদুপৰি মহিলা আৰু প্ৰান্তীয় সম্প্ৰদায়ক লক্ষ্য কৰি লোৱা পদক্ষেপে লিংগ সমতা আৰু সামাজিক অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিক প্ৰসাৰিত কৰিছে।

অংশগ্ৰহণক উৎসাহিত কৰি আৰু মেণ্টৰশ্বিপ প্ৰদান কৰি এই কাৰ্য্যসূচীসমূহে পৰম্পৰাগত বাধাসমূহ ভংগ কৰি ব্যক্তিসকলক শক্তিশালী কৰি তুলিছে।

চৰকাৰী আৰু প্ৰতিষ্ঠানিক সহায়

ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণ আৰু দূৰৱৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্য্যসূচীৰ সফলতা নীতিগত সমৰ্থনৰ সৈতে ওতঃপ্ৰোতভাৱে জড়িত। খেলো ইণ্ডিয়াৰ দৰে চৰকাৰী পদক্ষেপৰ লগতে অসম তথা উত্তৰ-পূবৰাঞ্চলৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজ্যিক পৰ্যায়ৰ কাৰ্য্যসূচীয়ে ক্রীড়া বিকাশৰ লগত প্ৰযুক্তিৰ সংমিশ্ৰণ ঘটাইছে। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে, আধুনিক কৌশল আৰু বিশ্বব্যাপী প্ৰকাশৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰি প্ৰশিক্ষকৰ বাবে আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰ্যায়ৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ প্ৰৱৰ্তন কৰি অসমে নিজৰ প্ৰশিক্ষকৰ পৰিৱেশ প্ৰক্ৰিয়াক শক্তিশালী কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও "এটা ক্রীড়া, এক ৰাজ্য" নীতিৰ দৰে কৌশলগত পদ্ধতিয়ে এক শক্তিশালী ক্রীড়া পৰিৱেশ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া গঢ়ি তোলাত প্ৰযুক্তি-সক্ষম প্ৰশিক্ষণ আৰু উচ্চমানৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ গুৰুত্বৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত কৰে। এনে নীতিয়ে ক্রীড়াত ডিজিটেল উদ্ভাৱনৰ বাবে এক সহায়ক পৰিৱেশৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে।

প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সীমাবদ্ধতা

ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা থকাৰ পিছতো সীমান্তবৰ্তী সম্প্ৰদায়সমূহত ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণে কেইবাটাও

প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সম্মুখীন হৈছে:

১/ ডিজিটেল বৈষম্য: সীমিত ইণ্টাৰনেট সংযোগ আৰু ডিভাইচসমূহৰ প্ৰৱেশৰ অভাৱ দূৰৱৰ্তী অঞ্চলত উল্লেখযোগ্য বাধা হৈয়েই আছে।

২/ আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰ অভাৱ : ডিজিটেল সঁজুলিয়ে প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ পৰিপূৰক হ'ব পাৰে যদিও খেলপথাৰ আৰু সঁজুলিৰ দৰে শাৰীৰিক আন্তঃগাঁথনি এতিয়াও অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়।

৩/ ভাষা আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বাধা: প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ বিষয়বস্তুক প্ৰায়ে বৈচিত্ৰময় ভাষিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক প্ৰেক্ষাপটৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই স্থানীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয়।

৪/ হাইব্ৰিড মডেলৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা: ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণে শাৰীৰিক পাৰস্পৰিক ক্রীড়া ঠাই সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে ল'ব নোৱাৰে। অনুকূল ফলাফলৰ বাবে অনলাইন আৰু অফলাইন প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ সংমিশ্ৰণ প্ৰয়োজনীয়।

৫/ বহনক্ষমতা: দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী পুঁজি আৰু কাৰ্য্যসূচীসমূহৰ মাপযোগ্যতা নিশ্চিত কৰাটো স্থায়ী প্ৰভাৱৰ বাবে অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ।

ভৱিষ্যতৰ সম্ভাৱনা

উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতত ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণ আৰু দূৰৱৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্য্যসূচীৰ ভৱিষ্যত আশাব্যঞ্জক যেন লাগিছে। কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা, ভাৰ্চুৱেল বাস্তৱতা, আৰু তথ্য বিশ্লেষণৰ দৰে প্ৰযুক্তিৰ উন্নতিৰ লগে লগে প্ৰশিক্ষণ পদ্ধতিসমূহ অধিক অত্যাধুনিক আৰু সুলভ হৈ উঠিব বুলি আশা কৰা হৈছে। তদুপৰি চৰকাৰী সংস্থা, বেচৰকাৰী সংস্থা, আৰু ব্যক্তিগত অংশীদাৰসকলৰ মাজত সহযোগিতা বৃদ্ধিয়ে ডিজিটেল ক্রীড়া পদক্ষেপৰ প্ৰসাৰ আৰু ফলপ্ৰসূতা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব। বিশেষকৈ চৰকাৰী আঁচনি আৰু ব্যক্তিগত বিনিয়োগৰ জৰিয়তে ইণ্টাৰনেট সংযোগৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণে ডিজিটেল বিভাজন আৰু অধিক হ্ৰাস কৰিব, যাৰ ফলত অধিক সম্প্ৰদায়ে এই কাৰ্য্যসূচীসমূহৰ পৰা লাভৱান হ'ব পাৰিব।

উপসংহাৰ

ডিজিটেল প্ৰশিক্ষণ আৰু দূৰৱৰ্তী ক্রীড়া কাৰ্য্যসূচীয়ে উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী জনগোষ্ঠীসমূহৰ ক্রীড়া উন্নয়নৰ পৰিৱেশ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিছে। প্ৰযুক্তিৰ সহায় লৈ এই পদক্ষেপসমূহে ভৌগোলিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক

বাধাসমূহ অতিক্রম কৰি উচ্চাকাংক্ষী খেলুৱৈসকলৰ বাবে সমান সুযোগ প্ৰদান কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে কেৱল ক্রীড়াভিত্তিক প্ৰদৰ্শন বৃদ্ধি কৰাই নহয়, সামাজিক অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি, অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন, আৰু সম্প্ৰদায় সবলীকৰণতো অৰিহণা যোগাইছে। আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰ ব্যৱধান আৰু ডিজিটেল বৈষম্যৰ দৰে প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ অব্যাহত থকাৰ সময়তে চৰকাৰ, সংস্থা আৰু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সংযুক্ত প্ৰচেষ্টাই অধিক অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আৰু প্ৰযুক্তিগতভাৱে উন্নত ক্রীড়া পৰিৱেশ প্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰ পথ প্ৰশস্ত কৰিছে। এই কাৰ্য্যসূচীসমূহৰ বিকাশ অব্যাহত থকাৰ লগে লগে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা অঞ্চলটোৰ অপৰিসীম ক্রীড়া প্ৰতিভাক মুকলি কৰাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে আৰু উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আৰু বিশ্ব ক্রীড়া ক্ষেত্ৰখনত এক উল্লেখযোগ্য অৱদানকাৰী হিচাপে স্থান দিয়া হৈছে।

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খেলপথাৰ আৰু দেশপ্ৰেম: ভাৰতৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী সম্প্ৰদায়সমূহৰ মাজত ক্ৰীড়াৰ মাধ্যমেৰে একতা



ড° অৰ্পন শৰ্মা

ভাৰতবৰ্ষ অতি বৈচিত্ৰ্যময় দেশ। ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বাসিন্দাসকলে বিভিন্ন ভাষা কয় আৰু বিভিন্ন সংস্কৃতি তথা পৰম্পৰা অনুসৰণ কৰে। পাহাৰ, মৰুভূমি, অৰণ্য, দ্বীপ, নদীৰ উপত্যকা আদি বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত ভাৰতৰ লোকসকলে বসবাস কৰে। অনেক বিভিন্নতা স্বত্বেও তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত এটা জাতিৰ অন্তৰ্গত হোৱাৰ অৰ্থাৎ একতাৰ ডোলেৰে বান্ধ খোৱাৰ এটা গভীৰ অনুভূতি আছে। এই ঐক্যৰ অনুভূতি দেশৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত অতি স্পষ্ট হৈ পৰে। এই অঞ্চলসমূহৰ জীৱনটো প্ৰায়ে প্ৰত্যাহ্বানজনক। বহু গাঁও ডাঙৰ চহৰৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট আঁতৰত অবস্থিত। ৰাস্তা, স্কুল, খেলপথাৰ কেতিয়াবা এই অঞ্চলসমূহত সীমিত হৈ থকা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। আনকি বহু সময়ত বতৰৰ পৰিস্থিতিও কঠিন হোৱা দেখা যায়। কোনো কোনো ঠাইত নিৰাপত্তাৰক্ষীৰ চকী আৰু কাঁইটীয়া তাৰৰ বেৰ দিয়া সীমান্তৰ ওচৰতে মানুহ থাকে। এই প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মাজতো সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ জনসাধাৰণে দেশৰ প্ৰতি প্ৰৱল প্ৰেমৰ পৰিচয় দিয়ে। এই অনুভৱ বৃদ্ধিৰ অন্যতম শক্তিশালী উপায় হ'ল ক্ৰীড়া। খেল আৰু প্ৰতিযোগিতাই মানুহক একত্ৰিত কৰে আৰু সমাজ তথা জাতিৰ মাজত এক শক্তিশালী বান্ধোনৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে।

ক্ৰীড়াৰ মানুহক একত্ৰিত কৰাৰ এক বিশেষ শক্তি আছে। সৰু ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে যেতিয়া খেলপথাৰত ফুটবল, ক্ৰিকেট, ভলীবল বা আন খেল খেলিবলৈ গোট খায়, তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ বহু কষ্ট পাহৰি যায়। খেলপথাৰখন আনন্দ আৰু আশাৰ স্থান হৈ পৰে। সীমান্তবৰ্তী বহু গাঁৱত খেলপথাৰ সহজলভ্য বা উপলব্ধ হোৱা দেখা যায়। এনে খেলপথাৰ হয়তো মুকলি খেলপথাৰ, স্কুলৰ খেলপথাৰ, আনকি গাঁৱৰ ওচৰৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা মাটিও হ'ব পাৰে। খেলৰ

সঁজুলিবোৰ যথেষ্ট সাধাৰণ হ'ব পাৰে। তথাপিও খেলুৱৈসকলৰ উৎসাহ অতি প্ৰবল হয়। শিশু আৰু যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলে যথেষ্ট উৎসাহ আৰু আবেগেৰে খেলে। তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে খেলা-ধূলা কেৱল সময় অতিবাহিত কৰাৰ উপায় নহয়। ই একতাৰ ডোলেৰে বান্ধ খোৱাৰ এক প্ৰক্ৰিয়া। লগতে তেওঁলোকৰ খেলৰ মাজেৰে আত্মবিশ্বাসো বৃদ্ধি হয়। একেলগে খেলা-ধূলা কৰাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ গাঁৱ বা অঞ্চলৰ অধিক কোনো বৃহৎ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া এটাৰ অংশ বুলি অনুভৱ কৰে। তেওঁলোকে আনকি এই ভাৰত দেশৰ সৈতে একত্ৰিতও অনুভৱ কৰে।

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ ক্ৰীড়া অনুষ্ঠানবোৰ প্ৰায়ে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সামাজিক সমাবেশত পৰিণত হয়। খেল খেলিলে বহু গাওঁবাসীয়ে চাবলৈ আহে। বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠসকলে খেলপথাৰৰ চাৰিওফালে বহি খেলুৱৈসকলৰ সমৰ্থনত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া প্ৰকাশ কৰে। পিতৃ-মাতৃসকলে নিজৰ সন্তানক উৎসাহিত কৰে। বন্ধুসকলে নিজৰ বন্ধু দলসমূহক তীব্ৰ উত্তেজনাৰে সমৰ্থন কৰে। কেতিয়াবা আনকি দেশৰক্ষাৰ বাবে নিয়োজিত নিৰাপত্তা ৰক্ষীসকলেও ক্ৰীড়া অনুষ্ঠানত যোগদান কৰে বা খেল উপভোগ কৰে। এই মুহূৰ্তবোৰে স্থানীয় জনসাধাৰণ আৰু জাতিৰ সীমা ৰক্ষা কৰা সৈনিকসকলৰ মাজত ঘনিষ্ঠতাৰ ভাৱৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। খেলপথাৰখন হৈ পৰে এক মিলন স্থান যত মানুহে হাঁহি, উত্তেজনা, গৌৰৱৰ ভাগ বতৰা কৰে। ই সকলোকে সোঁৱৰাই দিয়ে যে গাঁওবাসী আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰক্ষী উভয়েই একেটা জাতীয় পৰিয়াল অংশ।

ক্ৰীড়াত অংশগ্ৰহণে এই অঞ্চলসমূহৰ যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলকো আত্মবিশ্বাস প্ৰদান কৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতেই ক্ৰীড়াৰ বৃহৎ আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰপৰা বহু আঁতৰত থকা ঠাইত ডাঙৰ-দীঘল হয়। কিন্তু তাৰ অৰ্থ এইটো

নহয় যে তেওঁলোকৰ সপোন সীমিত। প্ৰতিযোগিতাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰিলে অনুশাসন, দলীয় মনোভাৱ আৰু দৃঢ় অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ কৰে। নিয়মক সম্মান কৰিবলৈ শিকে আৰু এক উমৈহতীয়া লক্ষ্যৰ বাবে একেলগে কাম কৰিবলৈ শিকে। এই যুৱ খেলুৱৈসকলৰ কিছুমানে জিলা, ৰাজ্যিক বা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰ্যায়ত প্ৰতিযোগিতাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে। সুদূৰ সীমান্ত গাঁৱৰ এজন খেলুৱৈয়ে যেতিয়া সফলতা লাভ কৰে, তেতিয়া ই সমগ্ৰ সমাজৰ বাবে এক গৌৰৱৰ মুহূৰ্ত হৈ পৰে। ই দেশৰ প্ৰতিগৰাকী নাগৰিকলৈ এক শক্তিশালী বাৰ্তা প্ৰেৰণ কৰে যে দেশৰ যিকোনো কোণৰ পৰা প্ৰতিভা সৃষ্টি হ'ব পাৰে।

ক্ৰীড়াই বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত সমন্বয় সেতু গঢ়ি তোলাত সহায় কৰে। সীমান্ত অঞ্চল প্ৰায়ে বহু জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠী আৰু জনজাতিৰ লোকৰ বাসস্থান হয়। তেওঁলোকে হয়তো বেলেগ বেলেগ ভাষা ক'ব পাৰে অথবা বেলেগ বেলেগ ৰীতি-নীতিও পালন কৰে। দৈনন্দিন জীৱনত এই পাৰ্থক্যই তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত দূৰত্বৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু খেলপথাৰত এনে পাৰ্থক্যৰ গুৰুত্ব সদায় কম হৈ পৰে। বিভিন্ন পটভূমিৰ খেলুৱৈয়ে একেটা দলতে যোগদান কৰে। খেল খেলাৰ সময়ত তেওঁলোকৰ এটাই লক্ষ্য থাকে সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ উজাৰি দি খেলত বিজয়ী হোৱা। সেই সময়ত তেওঁলোকে ভাষা, ধৰ্ম, ৰীতি-নীতিৰ পাৰ্থক্য পাহৰি যায়। তেওঁলোকে ইজনে সিজনক বিশ্বাস আৰু সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ শিকে। এই সহযোগিতাই সামাজিক ঐক্য শক্তিশালী কৰে। গতিকে ক্ৰীড়াই সংস্কৃতি আৰু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত সেতু হিচাপে ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

শেহতীয়া বছৰবোৰত সীমান্ত অঞ্চলত ক্ৰীড়া প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে কেইবাটাও পদক্ষেপ গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে। যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলক খেলত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহিত কৰাত বিদ্যালয়, স্থানীয় ক্লাব, সামাজিক সংগঠনসমূহে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে। শিক্ষকে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক ক্ৰীড়াৰ জৰিয়তে শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক দুয়োটা শক্তি বিকাশৰ বাবে প্ৰেৰণা দিয়ে। স্বেচ্ছাসেৱকসকলে প্ৰতিযোগিতা আয়োজন কৰে আৰু ক্ৰীড়াৰ সঁজুলি আৰু আন্তঃগাঁথনি যোগান ধৰে। এই সৰু সৰু প্ৰচেষ্টাবোৰে যুৱ খেলুৱৈৰ জীৱনত ডাঙৰ প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়।

তেওঁলোকে এনে এক ইতিবাচক পৰিৱেশ সৃষ্টি কৰাত সহায় কৰে য'ত যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলে আত্মবিশ্বাস আৰু অনুশাসনেৰে আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰে।

শেহতীয়া বছৰবোৰত চৰ্চা লাভ কৰা এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পদক্ষেপ হৈছে সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ। সীমান্ত জিলাৰ যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলক বিভিন্ন খেল-ধেমালি আৰু প্ৰতিযোগিতাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহিত কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে এই ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱৰ আয়োজন কৰি আহিছে। ইয়াত দুৰ্গম গাঁও আৰু চহৰৰ যুৱ খেলুৱৈসকলক একত্ৰিত কৰা হয়। বহু অংশগ্ৰহণকাৰীৰ বাবে এইটোৱেই হৈছে বৃহৎ আৰু সংগঠিত প্ৰতিযোগিতাত খেলাৰ প্ৰথম সুযোগ। এই অনুষ্ঠানে সীমান্তবৰ্তী জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোকসকলৰ মাজত খেলুৱৈসুলভ উত্তেজনা আৰু উৎসাহৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। পৰিয়াল, শিক্ষক তথা স্থানীয় নেতাসকলে একত্ৰিত হৈ খেলুৱৈসকলক সমৰ্থন কৰে। এই উৎসৱে লোকচক্ষুৰ পৰা আঁতৰত থকা ক্ৰীড়া প্ৰতিভা আৱিষ্কাৰতো সহায় কৰি আহিছে।

সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱে কেৱল ক্ৰীড়া প্ৰতিযোগিতাতকৈ অধিক জাতীয় ঐক্যৰ এক শক্তিশালী বাৰ্তা প্ৰেৰণ কৰে। বিভিন্ন সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ যুৱ খেলুৱৈসকলে যেতিয়া একে ঠাইতে গোট খায় তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতা ভাগ-বতৰা কৰে আৰু বন্ধুত্ব গঢ়ি তোলে। তেওঁলোকে উপলব্ধি কৰে যে তেওঁলোক বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্য আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ পৰা আহিলেও একেটা জাতীয় পৰিচয়ে তেওঁলোকক একত্ৰিত কৰি ৰাখিছে। এনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতাই ক্ৰীড়া বিষয়া, প্ৰশিক্ষক আৰু সংস্থাসমূহৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰতিভাৱান খেলুৱৈসকলে ভবিষ্যতে উন্নত প্ৰদৰ্শন আৰু প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ সুযোগ লাভ কৰাত সহায়ক হয়।

সীমান্তৰ সমীপত নিয়োজিত নিৰাপত্তা বাহিনীয়েও বহু ঠাইত ক্ৰীড়া কাৰ্যকলাপত সহায় কৰে। তেওঁলোকে কেতিয়াবা নিজৰ ফালৰপৰাই প্ৰতিযোগিতা আয়োজন কৰি স্থানীয় যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলক ক্ৰীড়া সঁজুলি বা প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰদান কৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ সক্ৰিয় অংশগ্ৰহণে শক্তি আৰু সমাজৰ মাজত আস্থা তথা বন্ধুত্ব সৃষ্টি কৰাত সহায় কৰে। ফলস্বৰূপে ক্ৰীড়া খেলপথাৰখন হৈ পৰে এনে এক স্থান য'ত জাতিটোৰ ইউনিফৰ্ম পৰিহিত

ৰক্ষীসকলে যুৱ নাগৰিকৰ সৈতে বন্ধুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু উৎসাহজনকভাবে সময় অতিবাহিত কৰি এক মধুৰ সম্পৰ্ক গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰে। এই পাৰস্পৰিক ক্ৰিয়াই জনসাধাৰণ আৰু দেশমাতৃৰ ৰক্ষাত নিয়োজিতসকলৰ মাজত আৱেগিক সংযোগ শক্তিশালী কৰে।

যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলৰ শক্তিক ইতিবাচক দিশত পৰিচালিত কৰাত ক্ৰীড়াইও গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে। দুৰ্গম অঞ্চলত বিনোদন আৰু মনোৰঞ্জনৰ সুযোগ প্ৰায়ে সীমিত। স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত কাম-কাজ অবিহনে যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলে বিৰক্ত বা হতাশ অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰে। ক্ৰীড়াই তেওঁলোকক গঠনমূলক পথ প্ৰদান কৰে। নিয়মীয়া অনুশীলনে তেওঁলোকক সক্ৰিয় আৰু মনোনিবেশ কৰি ৰাখে। ই ধৈৰ্য্য, নিষ্ঠা আৰু কঠোৰ পৰিশ্ৰমৰ মূল্য শিকায়। এই পাঠবোৰ কেৱল খেলপথাৰতে নহয় দৈনন্দিন জীৱনতো উপযোগী।

আন এক উৎসাহজনক পৰিৱৰ্তন হ'ল সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চলত ক্ৰীড়াত ছোৱালীৰ অংশগ্ৰহণ বৃদ্ধি পোৱা। পূৰ্বতে ছোৱালী বা নাৰীক চাৰি বেৰৰ মাজত আবদ্ধ কৰি ৰখা হৈছিল। গতিকে এই সামাজিক বাধাই ছোৱালীক খেলত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈও বাধা দিছিল। বহুতৰ প্ৰতিভা বা ইচ্ছা থাকিলেও সেয়া কলিতে মৰহি গৈছিল।

বিশেষকৈ সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চল শিক্ষা-বাণিজ্য আদিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পিছপৰা হোৱাৰ বাবে তাৰ ছোৱালীবোৰ আটাইতকৈ বেছি বৈষম্যৰ বলি হয়। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান সেই দৃশ্যপটৰ যথেষ্ট পৰিৱৰ্তন হৈছে। আজি বহু পৰিয়াল আৰু সম্প্ৰদায়ে নিজৰ কন্যাসকলক ক্ৰীড়াত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰাত সহায় কৰিছে। ছোৱালীয়ে দলত যোগদান কৰি,

প্ৰতিযোগিতাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি, বিভিন্ন প্ৰতিযোগিতাত সফলতা অৰ্জন কৰি আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ অংশগ্ৰহণে আমাৰ সমাজখনলৈও নতুন আত্মবিশ্বাস আৰু প্ৰেৰণা কঢ়িয়াই আনে। ইয়াৰ পৰাও দেখা যায় যে ক্ৰীড়াই সমতা আৰু সৱলীকৰণৰ প্ৰসাৰত যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিব পাৰে।

এই ক্ষেত্ৰসমূহত ক্ৰীড়া আৰু দেশপ্ৰেমৰ মাজৰ সংযোগ অতি শক্তিশালী। সীমান্তৰ ওচৰত থাকিলে প্ৰায়ে মানুহ জাতীয় ঐক্য আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰ মূল্যৰ প্ৰতি অধিক সচেতন হৈ পৰে। যুৱ খেলুৱৈসকলে যেতিয়া কোনো প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ সময়ত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পতাকাৰ তলত খেলে বা জাতীয় সংগীত শুনে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে গভীৰ গৌৰৱ অনুভৱ কৰে। খেলপথাৰত তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা বা খেলুৱৈসুলভ মানসিকতা দেশৰ প্ৰতি থকা প্ৰেমৰ প্ৰতীক হৈ পৰে। ক্ৰীড়াৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোকে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ আৰু ইতিবাচকভাবে জাতিটোৰ প্ৰতি নিজৰ সমৰ্পণ প্ৰকাশ কৰে।

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ খেলপথাৰসমূহে সেয়েহে এক বিশেষ অৰ্থ বহন কৰে। খেলপথাৰ কেৱল খেল আৰু প্ৰতিযোগিতাবেই ঠাই নহয়, ই সাহস, বন্ধুত্ব, দেশপ্ৰেম একেলগে গঢ় লৈ উঠা স্থান। দুৰ্গম গাঁৱৰ খেলপথাৰত খেলা প্ৰতিখন খেলতে দেশখনক একত্ৰিত কৰি ৰখা ঐক্যৰ মনোভাৱৰ প্ৰতিফলন ঘটে। ক্ৰীড়াৰ জৰিয়তে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলে দেখুৱাইছে যে জাতিটোৰ শক্তি একমাএ চহৰ আৰু উন্নত প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰপৰাই নাহে, দেশৰ নিভৃত কোণ এটাত বসবাস কৰা যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলৰ শক্তি আৰু সপোনৰ পৰাও জাতিটোৰ শক্তি বৃদ্ধি হয়।



ড° অৰ্পণ শৰ্মা এছ বি দেওৰা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক।

বিশেষভাৱে সক্ষম প্ৰতিভাৱান ক্ৰিকেট খেলুৱৈ চিমু দাসৰ সৈতে এক বিশেষ সাক্ষাৎকাৰ

সংগ্ৰহ - শ্ৰী প্ৰদীপ কুমাৰ
ড° অৰ্পি শৰ্মা
আই.পি.এছ (অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত)

প্ৰশ্নঃ অসমত আপোনাৰ শৈশৱৰ জীৱন কেনে আছিল আৰু ক্ৰিকেট আপোনাৰ জীৱনৰ অংশ কেনেকৈ হ'ল?

উত্তৰঃ মোৰ জন্ম অসমৰ নগাঁও জিলাত। মই জন্মৰে পৰা সম্পূৰ্ণ দৃষ্টিহীন। মোৰ শৈশৱ বহু কষ্ট আৰু দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ মাজত পাৰ হৈছিল। আমাৰ স্থায়ী ঘৰ নাছিল, আৰু মোৰ মায়ে দিনমজুৰি হিচাপে কাম কৰি আমাক ডাঙৰ কৰিছিল। মোৰ ভাইটিও দৃষ্টিহীন আৰু শ্ৰৱণশক্তিহীন, সেয়ে পৰিয়ালৰ দায়িত্বও বেছি আছিল। সৰুৰে পৰা জীৱনটো সহজ নাছিল, কিন্তু মোৰ মাৰ সাহস আৰু পৰিশ্ৰমেই মোক আগবাঢ়িবলৈ শিকাইছিল। সৰু বয়সতেই মই খেলাধূলাৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহী হৈ উঠিছিলোঁ, আৰু সেইদৰে ক্ৰিকেট মোৰ জীৱনত সোমাই পৰে।

প্ৰশ্নঃ আপোনাৰ সেই মুহূৰ্তটো মনত আছে নে যেতিয়া আপুনি অনুভৱ কৰিছিল—“হয়, ক্ৰিকেটেই মই গুৰুত্বসহকাৰে কৰিব বিচাৰোঁ?”

উত্তৰঃ মই প্ৰথমে কেৱল আনন্দৰ বাবে ক্ৰিকেট খেলিছিলোঁ। কিন্তু ক্লাছ ৮ মানত থাকোঁতেই দিল্লীলৈ গৈ খেলিবলৈ সুযোগ পোৱাৰ পিছত মই অনুভৱ কৰোঁ যে ক্ৰিকেট মোৰ জীৱনৰ লক্ষ্য হব পাৰে। তেতিয়াই মই সিদ্ধান্ত লওঁ যে মই এই খেলখন গুৰুত্বসহকাৰে লম।

প্ৰশ্নঃ অন্ধ ক্ৰিকেট শিকাটো সহজ নহয়। আৰম্ভণিৰ সময়ত আপোনাৰ বাবে আটাইতকৈ কঠিন সংগ্ৰামবোৰ কি আছিল?

উত্তৰঃ অন্ধ ক্ৰিকেট শিকাটো মোৰ বাবে বহুত কঠিন আছিল। শব্দ শুনি বল বুজা, সঠিক সময়ত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া দিয়া—এইবোৰ শিকিবলৈ সময় লাগিছিল। কিন্তু

নিয়মীয়া অনুশীলন আৰু প্ৰশিক্ষকৰ সহায়ত মই ধীৰে ধীৰে উন্নতি কৰিলোঁ।

প্ৰশ্নঃ আপুনি ক্ৰিকেটক আপোনাৰ পথ হিচাপে বাছনি কৰাৰ সময়ত আপোনাৰ পৰিয়ালে কেনে প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া দেখুৱাইছিল? আৰম্ভণিৰ পৰাই তেওঁলোকৰ সমৰ্থন আছিল নে?

উত্তৰঃ আমাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ অৱস্থা বেছি ভাল নাছিল, কিন্তু মোৰ মায়ে মোক সদায় উৎসাহ দিছিল। তেওঁ অকলে দুটা বিশেষ সক্ষম সন্তান ডাঙৰ কৰিছে, আৰু তেওঁৰ সাহসেই মোৰ জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ শক্তি।

প্ৰশ্নঃ যিসকলৰ বাবে অন্ধ ক্ৰিকেট নতুন, তেওঁলোকক আপুনি সহজ ভাষাত এই খেলখন কেনেকৈ বুজাব?

উত্তৰঃ অন্ধ ক্ৰিকেটত বলৰ ভিতৰত ঘণ্টা থাকে। খেলুৱৈসকলে শব্দ শুনি খেল খেলে। দৃষ্টি নহয়, মনোযোগ, অনুভূতি আৰু শব্দৰ ওপৰত খেলখন নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

প্ৰশ্নঃ আপোনাৰ এই যাত্ৰাত—খেলপথাৰৰ ভিতৰত বা বাহিৰত—আপোনাক আটাইতকৈ বেছি কোনে অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰিছে?

উত্তৰঃ মোৰ জীৱনত মোৰ মায়ে আৰু মোৰ প্ৰশিক্ষকসকল আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা। তেওঁলোকৰ সমৰ্থন নাথাকিলে মই আজিৰ স্থানত আহিব নোৱাৰিলোঁহেঁতেন।

প্ৰশ্নঃ ভাৰতৰ জাৰ্চি পিঙ্কাটো যিকোনো খেলুৱৈৰ বাবে আৱেগিক মুহূৰ্ত। প্ৰথমবাৰৰ বাবে ভাৰতক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰাৰ সময়ত আপোনাৰ মনত কেনে অনুভৱ হৈছিল?

উত্তৰঃ দেশক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰাৰ সুযোগ পোৱা মোৰ জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ গৌৰৱ। বিশ্বকাপ ফাইনেলত নেপালৰ বিপক্ষে খেলোঁতে মই ৮৬ ৰান কৰি আৰু এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ উইকেট লৈ Player of the Match লাভ কৰিছিলোঁ। সেই মুহূৰ্তটো মোৰ জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ স্মৰণীয় মুহূৰ্ত।

প্ৰশ্নঃ আপোনাৰ সাধাৰণ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ দিনটো কেনেকুৱা হয়?

উত্তৰঃ মোৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ দিনত ফিটনেছ, ব্যাটিং, বোলিং আৰু মানসিক অনুশীলন থাকে। অন্ধ ক্ৰিকেটত মনোযোগ আৰু শ্ৰৱণশক্তি অত্যন্ত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ।

প্ৰশ্নঃ এগৰাকী দৃষ্টিহীন মহিলা খেলুৱৈ হিচাপে, আপুনি কেতিয়াবা অনুভৱ কৰিছে নে যে স্বীকৃতি পাবলৈ আপুনি অধিক পৰিশ্ৰম কৰিব লগা হৈছিল?

উত্তৰঃ দৃষ্টিহীন মহিলা খেলুৱৈ হিচাপে স্বীকৃতি পাবলৈ বহু সংগ্ৰাম কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু মই কেতিয়াও হাৰ নামানোঁ।

প্ৰশ্নঃ আপোনাৰ কেৰিয়াৰ গঢ় দিয়া ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰশিক্ষক, প্ৰতিষ্ঠান বা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা সমৰ্থন কিমান গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আছিল?

উত্তৰঃ Cricket Association for the Blind in India আৰু Samarthanam Trust-ৰ সহায় মোৰ জীৱনত অত্যন্ত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। তেওঁলোকৰ সহায়ত মই প্ৰশিক্ষণ পাওঁ আৰু জাতীয় দললৈ আহিবলৈ সক্ষম হওঁ।

প্ৰশ্নঃ আপুনি অনুভৱ কৰে নে যে অন্ধ মহিলা ক্ৰিকেট এতিয়া সকলোৱে লক্ষ্য কৰিছে, নে এতিয়াও বহু দূৰ আগবাঢ়িব লাগিব?

উত্তৰঃ এতিয়া অন্ধ মহিলা ক্ৰিকেটে কিছু মনোযোগ লাভ কৰিছে, বিশেষকৈ বিশ্বকাপ জয় কৰাৰ পিছত। কিন্তু এতিয়াও অধিক সহায় আৰু সুযোগৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে।

প্ৰশ্নঃ পিছলৈ চালে, আপোনাৰ ক্ৰিকেট জীৱনৰ কোনটো মুহূৰ্তই এতিয়াও আপোনাৰ মুখত হাঁহি আনে?

উত্তৰঃ বিশ্বকাপ জয় কৰা আৰু ফাইনেলত Player of the Match হোৱা মোৰ জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ আনন্দৰ মুহূৰ্ত।

প্ৰশ্নঃ যেতিয়া সময় কঠিন হয়, তেতিয়া আপুনি নিজকে আগুৱাই লৈ যাবলৈ কেনেকৈ প্ৰেৰণা লয়?

উত্তৰঃ মোৰ কষ্টৰ জীৱন আৰু মোৰ মাৰ পৰিশ্ৰম মনত পেলালেই মই প্ৰেৰণা পাওঁ।

প্ৰশ্নঃ অক্ষমতাৰ বাবে নিজৰ সপোন অনুসৰণ কৰিবলৈ ভয় কৰা কিশোৰী বা যুৱতীসকলক আপুনি কি বাৰ্তা দিব বিচাৰে?

উত্তৰঃ সপোন দেখিবলৈ ভয় নকৰিবা। পৰিস্থিতি যিয়েই নহওক, নিজৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বাস ৰাখিবা।

প্ৰশ্নঃ অসম আৰু ভাৰতত অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক ক্ৰীড়া আৰু অক্ষম খেলুৱৈৰ ক্ৰিকেটৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ আপুনি কেনেদৰে দেখে?

উত্তৰঃ অসম আৰু ভাৰতত অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক খেলৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ উজ্জ্বল। যদি চৰকাৰ আৰু সমাজে সহায় কৰে, বহু বিশেষ সক্ষম খেলুৱৈ আগবাঢ়িব।

প্ৰশ্নঃ শেষত খেলপথাৰ আৰু খেলপথাৰৰ বাহিৰত বৰ্তমান আপুনি আৰু কেনে ধৰণৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু পৰিকল্পনা লৈছে?

উত্তৰঃ মোৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে দেশৰ বাবে আৰু খেলা আৰু সমাজৰ বিশেষ সক্ষম শিশু আৰু খেলুৱৈসকলৰ বাবে অনুপ্ৰেৰণা হোৱা।

Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar, Assam State Committee Organises Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav '2026'



Shri Biswarup Nath
General Secretary
Reception Committee
Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav '26'

vision of instilling patriotism and strengthening national integration among border communities. Inspired by the same ideals, Seemanta Chetana Mancha Purvottar was formed in 2008 in the Dhubri district of Assam. Since then, it has been tirelessly working towards the holistic development of border populations through education, social initiatives, cultural engagement, and economic empowerment.

Over the years, the organization has undertaken numerous impactful programs, including awareness campaigns, youth assemblies, pre-employment training, and skill development initiatives. These efforts have played a crucial role in empowering young individuals to become self-reliant, confident, and responsible citizens. Among its many initiatives, the annual Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav stands out as a flagship event that promotes physical fitness, discipline, and character-building through sports.

Continuing this tradition, Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav '26' will be held from 22nd to 24th March, 2026, at the Arjuna Bhogeswar Baruah Sports Complex, Sarusajai, Guwahati. The event is open to Sub-Junior (14–17 years) and Junior (17–20 years) athletes residing within 20 km of Assam's international border areas. This unique criterion ensures that the youth from remote and often underserved regions get a platform to showcase their talent and aspirations.

The journey to the final event has been both competitive and inspiring. District-level qualifying rounds were conducted across nine international border districts of Assam

from 20th December, 2025 to 20th January, 2026. Out of nearly 6,000 enthusiastic participants, around 550 talented athletes have earned their place in the finals. These selected athletes will compete in a wide range of track and field events, including 100m, 200m, 800m, and 1500m races, long jump, high jump, triple jump, shot put, discus throw, javelin throw, relay races, and marathon.

Beyond competition, the Mahotsav serves as a powerful platform for cultural exchange and unity. Participants from diverse backgrounds come together, building friendships and mutual respect that transcend geographical boundaries. The event not only highlights athletic excellence but also reinforces the values of teamwork, perseverance, and national pride.

The occasion will be further dignified by the presence of esteemed personalities. Shri Dattatreya Hosabale, Sarkaryavah (All India General Secretary, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh), will grace the event on 23rd March, 2026. Other distinguished guests include Kento Jini, Minister of Sports & Youth Affairs, Government of Arunachal Pradesh; Shri Basistha Bujarbaruah, Assam Kshetra Pracharak, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh; PVSLN Murthy, CMD of NEDFi; and Ankur Bharali, Director of Sports & Youth Welfare, Government of Assam.

With its inspiring vision and inclusive approach, Seemanta Kreeda Mahotsav '26' is more than just a sporting event—it is a celebration of youth potential, resilience, and national unity. It reflects a collective effort to empower the next generation and to strengthen the spirit of togetherness along the nation's borders.

Colourful Opening Ceremony of Seemanta Kreed Mahotsav'26



Seemanta Kreedha Mahotsav'26 Day 2



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"The Border of the country is like mother's attire, its protection is the primary duty of every child" - Pitamaha Bhishma



SURAKSHA

SWAVALAMBAN

EKATA

SEEMANTA CHETANA MANCHA PURVOTTAR SEEMANTA KREEDA MAHOTSAV 26

News Highlights on Print Media (DAY 2)



গুৱাহাটীত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবাল

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হৈছে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ৰক্ষক

গুৱাহাটী, ২৩ মাৰ্চ : সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হৈছে দেশৰ সীমান্ত জাগ্ৰত প্ৰহৰী, সীমান্তৰ ৰক্ষক। নিৰাপত্তা বাহিনীয়ে যিদৰে চৰকাৰীভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰক্ষা কৰে, ঠিক তেনেদৰে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে জাগ্ৰতভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰ জাগ্ৰত প্ৰহৰী হিচাপে কাম কৰে। গুৱাহাটীৰ সৰসজাইহিত অৰ্জুন ভোগেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা স্প'ৰ্টছ কমপ্লেক্সত সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ উদ্যোগত অনুষ্ঠিত 'সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ ২৬'ত আজি দ্বিতীয় দিনা অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ সভাপতিবাহ (সৰ্বভাৰতীয় সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক) দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবালে এইদৰে কয়। অসমৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৯ নম জিলাৰ পাঁচ শতাধিক খেলুৱৈ, শহাধিক ১ একাৰ পুৰুষ



বিদ্যমন্তা নিৰ্বাচনৰ ব্যৱস্থা ৱাৰ্ডিৰে প্ৰতিদিনে মনোনীত প্ৰাৰ্থী মনোনয়ন পত্ৰ দাখিল

অসমীয়া প্ৰতিদিন



গুৱাহাটীত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ সৰ্বকাৰ্যবাহ দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবাল

সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হৈছে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ জাগ্ৰত প্ৰহৰী

গুৱাহাটী, ২৩ মাৰ্চ : সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হৈছে দেশৰ সীমান্ত জাগ্ৰত প্ৰহৰী, সীমান্তৰ ৰক্ষক। নিৰাপত্তা বাহিনীয়ে যিদৰে চৰকাৰীভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰক্ষা কৰে, ঠিক তেনেদৰে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে জাগ্ৰতভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰক্ষা কৰে। গুৱাহাটীৰ সৰসজাইহিত অৰ্জুন ভোগেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা স্প'ৰ্টছ কমপ্লেক্সত সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ উদ্যোগত অনুষ্ঠিত সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ ২৬ত আজি দ্বিতীয় দিনা অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ সৰ্বকাৰ্যবাহ (সৰ্বভাৰতীয় সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক) দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবালে এইদৰে কয়। অসমৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৯ নম জিলাৰ পাঁচ শতাধিক খেলুৱৈ, শহাধিক কৰ্মকাৰী আৰু উপস্থিত বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিসকলক উদ্দেশ্যি দিয়া ভাষণত তেওঁ সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম আৰু অধিবাসিত প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰি সীমান্ত অঞ্চলসমূহত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় চেতনাৰ জাগৰণ, সাংস্কৃতিক ঐক্য আৰু সামাজিক সম্প্ৰীতি সৃষ্টি কৰাত সংগঠনটোৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকাক বিশেষভাৱে প্ৰশংসা কৰে। সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱৰ তাৎপৰ্যৰ বিষয়ে ক'বলৈ গৈ তেওঁ কয় যে এই মহোৎসৱ কেৱল এটা ক্ৰীড়া অনুষ্ঠান নহয়, ই হৈছে এক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় জাগৰণ আন্দোলন। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে যুৱ প্ৰজন্মৰ মাজত ভাতৃত্ববোধ, দেশপ্ৰেম, শৃংখলা, নিষ্ঠা আদিৰ বিকাশ ঘটে। সীমান্তবৰ্তী জিলাসমূহৰ প্ৰতিভাৱান খেলুৱৈসকলৰ বাবে এই মঞ্চখন হৈছে এক সুবৰ্ণ সুযোগ। তেওঁ আৰু কয় যে দেশৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলৰ জীৱন হৈছে সাহস, সবলতা আৰু গভীৰ অভাৱণা সমিতিৰ সভাপতি অবসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত এয়াৰ ভাইচ মাৰ্শাল সৰ্জীৱ বৰদলৈ, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ অধিনা ভাৰতীয় কৰ্মকাৰী সন্থা উদ্বাস কুলকানী, সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ সভাপতি ড° প্ৰতিমা নিয়োগী, সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ সভাপতি বালু কুমাৰ শৰ্মা উপস্থিত থাকে। সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক ড° বিনীতা ভাগৱতীয়ে অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ আঁত ধৰে।

স্বদেশ আৰু স্বজাতিৰ সেৱাৰ দৃঢ় সংকল্পেৰে

নিয়মীয়া বাৰ্তা

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ যুৱ সন্মিলনত দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবালে

দেশৰ সীমান্তত বসবাস কৰা নাগৰিকসকল ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ৰক্ষক

গুৱাহাটী, ২৩ মাৰ্চ : সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হৈছে দেশৰ সীমান্ত জাগ্ৰত প্ৰহৰী, সীমান্তৰ ৰক্ষক। নিৰাপত্তা বাহিনীয়ে যিদৰে চৰকাৰীভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰক্ষা কৰে, ঠিক তেনেদৰে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে জাগ্ৰতভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰ জাগ্ৰত প্ৰহৰী হিচাপে কাম কৰে। গুৱাহাটীৰ সৰসজাইহিত অৰ্জুন ভোগেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা স্প'ৰ্টছ কমপ্লেক্সত সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ উদ্যোগত অনুষ্ঠিত সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ ২৬ত আজি দ্বিতীয় দিনা অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ সৰ্বকাৰ্যবাহ (সৰ্বভাৰতীয় সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক) দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবালে এইদৰে কয়। অসমৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৯ নম জিলাৰ পাঁচ শতাধিক

খেলুৱৈ, শহাধিক কৰ্মকাৰী আৰু উপস্থিত বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিসকলক উদ্দেশ্যি দিয়া ভাষণত তেওঁ সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম আৰু অধিবাসিত প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰি সীমান্ত অঞ্চলসমূহত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় চেতনাৰ জাগৰণ, সাংস্কৃতিক ঐক্য আৰু সামাজিক সম্প্ৰীতি সৃষ্টি কৰাত সংগঠনটোৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকাক বিশেষভাৱে প্ৰশংসা কৰে। সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱৰ তাৎপৰ্যৰ বিষয়ে ক'বলৈ গৈ তেওঁ কয় যে এই মহোৎসৱ কেৱল এটা ক্ৰীড়া অনুষ্ঠান নহয়, ই হৈছে এক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় জাগৰণ আন্দোলন। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে যুৱ প্ৰজন্মৰ মাজত ভাতৃত্ববোধ, দেশপ্ৰেম, শৃংখলা, নিষ্ঠা আদিৰ বিকাশ ঘটে। সীমান্তবৰ্তী জিলাসমূহৰ প্ৰতিভাৱান খেলুৱৈসকলৰ বাবে এই মঞ্চখন হৈছে এক সুবৰ্ণ সুযোগ। তেওঁ আৰু কয় যে দেশৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলৰ জীৱন হৈছে সাহস, সবলতা আৰু গভীৰ অভাৱণা সমিতিৰ সভাপতি অবসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত এয়াৰ ভাইচ মাৰ্শাল সৰ্জীৱ বৰদলৈ, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ অধিনা ভাৰতীয় কৰ্মকাৰী সন্থা উদ্বাস কুলকানী, সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ সভাপতি ড° প্ৰতিমা নিয়োগী, সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ সভাপতি বালু কুমাৰ শৰ্মা উপস্থিত থাকে। সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক ড° বিনীতা ভাগৱতীয়ে অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ আঁত ধৰে।



সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ সভাপতি বালু কুমাৰ শৰ্মা উপস্থিত থাকে। সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক ড° বিনীতা ভাগৱতীয়ে অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ আঁত ধৰে।

দৈনিক পূৰ্বোদয়

আৰএসএস সৰকাৰ্যবাহ হোসাবলে কা খিলাড়িয়ों से संवाद

সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ

পূৰ্বোদয় সংবাদদাতা

গুৱাহাটী, ২৩ মাৰ্চ। মহানগৰ কে সৰসজাই স্থিৰ অৰ্জুন ভোগেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা স্প'ৰ্টছ কমপ্লেক্সত 'সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ'ৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ দ্বাৰা আয়োজিত 'সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ-২৬'ৰ দ্বিতীয় দিনা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘ (আৰএসএস)ৰ সৰ্বকাৰ্যবাহ দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবালে অস্থিৰ হুণ্ডু জনকী অপস্থিৰীৰে ই আয়োজন কৰাটো দেখাশুৱা কৰি অৱশ্যে নৰ্দ জৰ্জাৰী সে ৰূৰ দিয়া। ইয়া অৱশ্যে প্ৰ অৰ্জুনীয় সীমা সে স্টে ৭ জিলেৰে লগলগ ৫০০ সে অধিক খিলাড়িয়ों, সীকড়ী কৰ্মকাৰীওঁ আৰু গণমাধ্যম



অধিকৰ্যকোঁ সৌখণ্যিক কৰ্তে হুণ্ডু জনকী অপস্থিৰীৰে ই আয়োজন কৰাটো দেখাশুৱা কৰি অৱশ্যে নৰ্দ জৰ্জাৰী সে ৰূৰ দিয়া। ইয়া অৱশ্যে প্ৰ অৰ্জুনীয় সীমা সে স্টে ৭ জিলেৰে লগলগ ৫০০ সে অধিক খিলাড়িয়ों, সীকড়ী কৰ্মকাৰীওঁ আৰু গণমাধ্যম

কী ধুমিকা অলংকৃত মহল্লপূৰ্ণ হৈ। আৰএসএস সৰকাৰ্যবাহ নে কহা কি যহ মহোন্মাহ কেৱল এক খিলা আয়োজন নহী, ষ্টিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় জাগৰণ কা এক ষ্টা আৱোলন হৈ। ইমকে মাধ্যম মে যুৱা পীড়ী মে ষ্টাৰাৱা, অনুষ্ঠান, নিষ্ঠা আৰু প্ৰগাঢ় দেশধৰ্মিকা কা বিকাশ হোৱা হৈ। শ্ৰী হোসাবলে নে সীমান্তবৰ্তী ষ্টাৰা মে ৰুনে ৱালে লোণা কোঁ 'ইবৰ কা তপহাৰ' আৰু 'ৰাধ কা ৰাধ' স্তাৱা। তহোঁনে কহা কি যিস তৰহ সুৰাধা ৰাধ অধিকায়িক হোৱা পৰ সীমাওঁ কী ৰাধা কৰ্তে হৈ, তমী তৰহ সীমা পৰ ৰুনে ৱালে নাগৰিক জনজাৱা প্ৰহৰী কে ৰূপ মে ৰাধ কা সুখা। কী সৰ ৰুণী প্ৰদান কৰ্তে হৈ। তকা সাধন আৰু সাধনী দুই ৰাৱাৰ্যৰ কে লিগ প্ৰেৰণ কা স্তা হৈ।

জাতিৰ আবেগ সমাজৰ বিবেক

দৈনিক জনমভূমি

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গুৱাহাটীত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ সৰ্বকাৰ্যবাহ দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবালে অনুষ্ঠ

'সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হৈছে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ৰক্ষক'

গুৱাহাটী, ২৩ মাৰ্চ : সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকল হৈছে দেশৰ সীমান্ত জাগ্ৰত প্ৰহৰী, সীমান্তৰ ৰক্ষক। নিৰাপত্তা বাহিনীয়ে যিদৰে চৰকাৰীভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰক্ষা কৰে, ঠিক তেনেদৰে সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলে জাগ্ৰতভাৱে দেশৰ সীমা ৰক্ষা কৰে। গুৱাহাটীৰ সৰসজাইহিত অৰ্জুন ভোগেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা স্প'ৰ্টছ কমপ্লেক্সত সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ উদ্যোগত অনুষ্ঠিত সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱ ২৬ত আজি দ্বিতীয় দিনা অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ সৰ্বকাৰ্যবাহ (সৰ্বভাৰতীয় সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক) দত্তাশ্ৰেয় হোসাবালে এইদৰে কয়। অসমৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৯ নম জিলাৰ পাঁচ শতাধিক খেলুৱৈ, শহাধিক কৰ্মকাৰী আৰু উপস্থিত বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তিসকলক উদ্দেশ্যি দিয়া ভাষণত তেওঁ সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম আৰু অধিবাসিত প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰি সীমান্ত অঞ্চলসমূহত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় চেতনাৰ জাগৰণ, সাংস্কৃতিক ঐক্য আৰু সামাজিক সম্প্ৰীতি সৃষ্টি কৰাত সংগঠনটোৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকাক বিশেষভাৱে প্ৰশংসা কৰে। সীমান্ত ক্ৰীড়া মহোৎসৱৰ তাৎপৰ্যৰ বিষয়ে ক'বলৈ গৈ তেওঁ কয় যে এই মহোৎসৱ কেৱল এটা ক্ৰীড়া অনুষ্ঠান নহয়, ই হৈছে এক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় জাগৰণ আন্দোলন। ইয়াৰ জৰিয়তে যুৱ প্ৰজন্মৰ মাজত ভাতৃত্ববোধ, দেশপ্ৰেম, শৃংখলা, নিষ্ঠা আদিৰ বিকাশ ঘটে। সীমান্তবৰ্তী জিলাসমূহৰ প্ৰতিভাৱান খেলুৱৈসকলৰ বাবে এই মঞ্চখন হৈছে এক সুবৰ্ণ সুযোগ। তেওঁ আৰু কয় যে দেশৰ সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলৰ জীৱন হৈছে সাহস, সবলতা আৰু গভীৰ অভাৱণা সমিতিৰ সভাপতি অবসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত এয়াৰ ভাইচ মাৰ্শাল সৰ্জীৱ বৰদলৈ, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় স্বয়ংসেৱক সংঘৰ অধিনা ভাৰতীয় কৰ্মকাৰী সন্থা উদ্বাস কুলকানী, সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ সভাপতি ড° প্ৰতিমা নিয়োগী, সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ অসম ৰাজ্যিক সমিতিৰ সভাপতি বালু কুমাৰ শৰ্মা উপস্থিত থাকে। সীমান্ত চেতনা মঞ্চ পূৰ্বোত্তৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক ড° বিনীতা ভাগৱতীয়ে অনুষ্ঠানটোৰ আঁত ধৰে।

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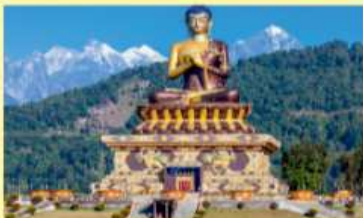
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