

Objectives

- To get acquainted with people having motivational personalities.

Khashaba Jadhav (Wrestling)



Birth and Education

Khashaba Jadhav was born on 15 January 1926 in Goleshwar, a village in Karad taluka of Satara district in the state of Maharashtra. After primary education he took secondary education in Tilak High School at Karad from 1940-1947. In 1953 he graduated with an Arts degree from Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Wrestling Training and Career

Khashaba had not taken any technical training for wrestling until his Physical Education Teachers, Gundopant Belapure and Baburao Balawde from Tilak High School, gave him training during his secondary education. He trained hard under their guidance. After passing Matric exam, he moved to Rajaram

College, Kolhapur. Nobody believed Khashaba to be a wrestler or player due to his thin stature and light weight. It was in Kolhapur that he started training in wrestling at the Motibaug Vyayamshala. He won the championship for his college in the wrestling competitions. His outstanding performance in many national and international events got him selected for the Olympic Games.

1952 Helsinki Olympics

Khashaba was very unhappy due to his failure in London Olympics, and so he started hard preparations for the next Olympics. He got up every morning and started running 11 miles. He used to do 2000 Dand & Baithakas (Push-ups and Squats) in one go. To go to Helsinki he faced major financial issues. The Principal of Rajaram College kept his bungalow on mortgage and gave Rs. 4000.

Finally Khashaba came to Helsinki on 11 July 1952. His first bout against Canadian Wrestler Poliquin was on 20th July. Khashaba skilfully showing wonderful skill defeated Poliquin in just few moments. In the 2nd bout he defeated Mexican Wrestler Vasutilus in just 10 seconds. Winning the 3rd and 4th bout easily Khashaba entered semi-finals. He went on to win the first bronze

for India in Olympics in the game of Wrestling.

Major Dhyanchand (Hockey)

When you see the players participating in various competitions from school level to national and international level of all castes, creeds and status with the sole intention of National Integration to win then the only religion for all the players is the sport.



Major Dhyanchand, born on 29th August 1905 and was the creator of the Golden period of Indian Hockey. His birth is celebrated as the National Sports Day in India. Major Dhyanchand was a real Patriot. At the finals held at Berlin, the Capital of Germany, between India and Germany the German Emperor Adolf Hitler was present for the match. In this match, The Indian hockey team, defeated the German team by 8-0 by skillful play of Dhyanchand, who was the captain of Indian team. Seeing the loss of the German Team in the presence of dictatorial Hitler, Hitler not only offered High Rank in the German Army but also big financial incentives if Dhyanchand decided to play for Germany instead

of India. Dhyanchand humbly rejected Hitler's offer saying that he valued his country more than the offered position and money. This is real Patriotism and What a Patriot!

Sportsman spirit and Players are nurtured by playing on the field. Sport develops the qualities of courage, perseverance, austerity, forbearance, discipline, fortitude, endurance, respect, readiness to work and develops the necessary playful attitude in life. As a result, curriculum values in school life are unknowingly adopted.

Sachin Tendulkar (Cricket)

Master Blaster Sachin Tendulkar is a mine of moral values.



Along with his coach Ramakant Achrekar, once Sachin went to a function. While going on the stage Achrekar's mic wires stuck into his feet and he stooped. Sachin immediately sat down and removed the entangled wires. You must have already known this event, but this is the

humbleness and courtesy shown by the the king of Cricket.

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar is known as one of the best batsmen in the history of cricket. Sachin received the highest Indian Citizen's Award the 'Bharat Rantna'. He is the youngest and the first player to receive this award. Sachin has been awarded by Padma Vibhushan, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Maharashtra Bhushan Award, Padmashri and Arjun Award. In 2008 Sachin received the Padma Vibhushan. After making his debut in 1989 Sachin has many records in batting to his name. He is not only the highest run getter but has scored most centuries in both One Day and Test Cricket. He is the only cricketer to score 14000 runs in International Matches.

Not only Indians but the whole world appreciates this cricketer and hence Sachin is known as the 'The God of the Cricket'. Sachin started his International career at the mere age of 16 and in the meantime has achieved many new records. He might be the first batsmen to score 200 in international cricket or score 100 International Centuries in International Cricket. Sachin has many such records to his name.

Mary Kom (Boxing)



Birth and Childhood

In the most eastern states of India farming is the main occupation and Rice is the major crop. There lives a tribe named Kom. This tribe is very educationally backward and has very few educated individuals. Mangte Tonpa Kom was living in Kangathei village in Churachandpur district of rural Manipur. He was not much educated and the financial situation of the house was not good.

On March 1, 1983, in the village of Kangathei in Churachandpur district, to the couple Mante Tonpa and Akham, was born a future World Champion Female. Her name was Mary. Her full name is Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom. Mary's parents were very fond of her. Mary's childhood was spent playing, roaming and dancing.

Education

Kom studied at the Loktak Christian Model High School at Moirang up to her sixth standard and thereafter attended

St. Xavier Catholic School, Moirang, up to class VIII. There was no one to guide her in the house and was not good in her studies, but she regularly did her studies and took her studies seriously. During this time, she took a good amount of interest in athletics, especially javelin and 400 metres running. Considering her performance in Sports she was admitted in the Special Secondary School, Imphal for Tribals. She had her interest in Sports and hence she neglected studies and couldn't pass the SCC Exam. She had no intention to reappear for the exam from the same school. She passed SSC exam from NIOS, Imphal and also completed B.A from the college.

Start of Boxing Career

She was fond of athletics, long jump and high jump, other sports since childhood. She used to compete and win medals in these competitions. Seeing her agility, perseverance, and athleticism Dinko Singh inspired and guided her to create a bright future by taking boxing as a career. Mary Kom started training under Dinko Singh and he gave Mary the right motivation to get success.

Mary always felt that Boxing was not a career for women but during regular training she avoided conveying this to her parents. At the age of 15 when she was in 9th standard she chose this sport. In 2000 she participated in her first Manipur State Boxing Competition and won the

championship. She won Gold in her first competition and due to this she was famous. After reading her news in the newspaper for the first time her parents became aware of her mastery.

National Boxing Career

At the age of 18 her stature was very marginal. She weighed 45 kg and was 5.4" tall. She couldn't even speak Hindi or English fluently. She participated in many competitions like Asian Boxing Competition, indoor games, Asian Games, Asian Women Boxing Sports Competition, World Boxing Competition, Amateur Women Boxing Competition, Summer Olympics, etc. Women Boxing was introduced in Olympic Games in 2012 and it was a proud moment for India as Mary Kom won Silver medal in these Games. She is a member of Rajya Sabha. She is the only women boxer to win the World Amateur Boxing Women Championship 6 times. She also became the first Indian Women to win Gold at the Asian Games 2012 and Commonwealth Games 2018.

She participated in the 45-48 weight category at International Competitions. In London Olympics, 2012 this weight category was not included and hence she had to participate in 51 kg group. The 29 year Boxer, mother of 2 children, had to face Indonesian Marua Rahili who was 8 inches taller and 5 kg heavier than Mary. She won the bout 15-6 points. In the final

she faced Nicola Adams of UK. The UK boxer was benefitted by the home crowd. Even though loud and favourable cheering, clapping she didn't get distracted. She fought like a lioness and the play she did at difficult situations is highly appreciable. Nicola was tougher to defeat due to her higher weight, strength and height. Mary lost the bout by 11-6 point difference. She participated for the First time

in the Olympics and also won the Bronze Medal at the Games. Nicola appreciated her for the tough fight. Usually women tend to leave sports after marriage and giving birth to children. Women lose the sports skill after marriage is a wrong concept. After appreciating the effort of Mary Kom, Nikola quoted that 'Mary Kom is a great boxer who made me fight very hard for the medal'.

Exercise

Q1. Take an interview of any one of the following personalities living near you.

Player / Coach / Gym Trainer / Sports Physiotherapist / Sports Manager

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Q 2. Complete the following diagram

Name and Photo of My favourite Player		
Date of Birth Place of Birth	Name of Mother and Father	Name of Sports
Participation at Competitive Level	Outstanding Performance in Sports	Awards Received
Other Government Awards	Other Information	The qualities you like in this play

Supplementary Work :

Collect necessary information and complete the chart.

S.N.	Name of Player	Type of Sport	Sport Achievements	Awards
1	Harishchandra Birajdar			
2	Shantaram Jadhav			
3	Prakash Padukone			
4	Abhijit Kunte			
5	Dhanraj Pillay			
6	Shital Mahajan			
7	Virdhawal Khade			
8	Rahi Sarnobat			
9	Lalita Babar			
10	Smruti Mandhana			

