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LILONG CHAJING (IMPHAL-WEST)
MANIPUR.

(Permanently affiliated to M.U. Included in 2(f) & 12(b) of U.G.C.Act.)

**ACADEMIC YEAR
2020-2021**

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Sl.No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
1	Common Injuries in Football Players of Manipur	Maibam Chourjit Singh1, Athokpam Manoranjan Singh2, Chetan Maibam3 H. and Jibonkumar4	Physical Education	Wesleyan Journal of Research	Nov-20	ISSN: 0975-1386
2	SPRAIN AND STRAIN INJURIES OF KNEE IN FOOTBALL	Dr. MAIBAM CHOURJIT SINGH1, ATHOKPAM MANORANJAN SINGH2, Dr. CHETAN MAIBAM3 AND Dr. H. JIBONKUMAR4	Physical Education	The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis	Oct-21	ISSN NO:0886-9367
3	New Rhipicephalus species(Family:Ixodidae) from cattle in Manipur, India	A. Jeeran and R.K. Gambhir	Zoology	Uttar Pradesh Journal of Zoology	21st Aug. 2020	ISSN : 0256-971X (P)
4	Fine Root Biomass and nutrient concentration at subtropical disturbed mixed forrest and undisturbed mixed oak forest of manipur, north-eastern india	Phurailaypam Apsara Devi	Botany	International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), VOL.10, Issue 12 Dec.2020	Dec. 2020	ISSN: 2250-3153

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Common Injuries in Football Players of Manipur

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Abstract: The main goal of the study is to find out the significant difference between common injuries in Manipur footballers. The subjects are randomly selected 48 football players, including 24 forwards and 24 defenders, aged 19 to 30 years. Injuries, namely cut and bruise, knee and ankle sprains, were selected as variables for this study. Data is collected from the venue of the Tournament by watching each match. Classic statistics such as mean, standard deviation, t-test and correlation are calculated with a 0.05 probability level. Based on the outcomes of the analysis, it can be concluded that forwards have a higher risk of injury than defenders. Still, there is no significant difference in knee sprain between the two positions. However, there is a moderately high correlation in the selected injuries.

Keywords: Injuries, Cut & Bruise, Knee Sprain, Ankle Sprain, Striker, Defender.

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1. Introduction

Football in various forms is, without doubt, the most popular sport in the world. Football or soccer is by far the largest sports in the world. It is the most popular sport in the world played in all countries without exception. The sport has a rich history, although it was formalized as we know it today with the conception of the Football Association in 1863. The game soon spread to continental Europe and then to South America and other continents. The world governing body, the Federation of the International Football Association (FIFA), was established in 1904, and the first Olympic football competitions were held four years later. In 1993, the Federation International de Football Associations (FIFA) represented 179 national football associations.



SPRAIN AND STRAIN INJURIES OF KNEE IN FOOTBALL

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Abstract

The main goal of the study is to find out the significant difference of sprain and strain injuries of knee in the game of football with especially reference to the 60th CC-MEET football tournament of Manipur. The subjects are randomly selected from this particular tournament comprising 50 male football players consisting of 25 right wingers and 25 left wingers ageing 19 to 30 years. The relevant data are collected from the venue of the tournament by watching and observing each match with the help of the medical team assigned by the organizer for the whole tournament. Classical statistics such as mean, standard deviation, t-test and correlation are calculated with 0.05 probability level of significance. Based on the outcomes of the analysis, it is concluded that though right wingers have a higher risk of injury than left wingers in both the sprain and strain injuries of knee, there is no significant difference in both the injuries between the two positions.

Keywords: Injuries, Knee sprain, Knee strain, left wing, right wing and CC- Meet.

INTRODUCTION

Football in various disciplines is, without a doubt, the most popular sport in the world. Football or soccer is by far the greatest sport in the world. It is the most popular sport in the world practiced in all countries, without exception (Goal, 2020). The sport has a rich history, although it was formalized as we know it today with the creation of the Football Association in 1863. The sport soon spread to continental Europe and then to South America and other continents. The world governing body, the Federation of the International Football Association



A NEW *Rhipicephalus* species (Family: Ixodidae) FROM CATTLE IN MANIPUR, INDIA

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Both the authors' co-operate with each other and contributes maximum effort to complete this research work. Finally, the authors have read and approved the manuscript.

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Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the occurrence of a species of tick belonging to the genus *Rhipicephalus*. The species under this genus have usual morphological features viz., having a hard sclerotized scutum which completely cover the dorsal surface of the body in males but present a small shield just behind the capitulum in female, basis capitulum is hexagonal in shape, mouth part anterior in position, eyes if present are located near the lateral margin of the scutum, presence of adanal plate in male, presence of festoons, etc. The present specimen, was encountered amongst a group of ticks that had been collected from cattle (*Bos indicus*) from Singda Kadangban (24°54'9" N, 93°53'2"E), Imphal West District, Manipur, India. On detail microscopic observation, under (CH20i) the present specimen was found to possess certain prominent variation differentiating from that of the known species, closest one being *Rhipicephalus bursa* on some distinct morphological characters like accessory adanal plate, adanal plate, sub-anal plate, spiracle, spiracle area, etc. These morphological variations are quite prominent and authentically support to the erection as a new species, to accommodate it under the genus *Rhipicephalus* giving the name of species as *R. kadangbandi*, taking the locality of occurrence.

Keywords: Tick; *Rhipicephalus*; *Bos indicus*; Singda Kadangban; Manipur.

1. INTRODUCTION

The first rhipicephalid recognized was the cosmopolitan species *Rhipicephalus sanguineus* [1,2,3,4] collected in France and described by Pierre Andre Latreille (1806) [5,4]. He placed this tick under the genus *Ixodes* but Koch (1844) [5,4] reclassified it as a member of his newly erected genus

Rhipicephalus and at the same time described three new species, *R. capensis*, *R. senegalensis* and *R. simus* [1,2,3,4]. The family Ixodidae composed of approximately 13 genera of which the genus *Rhipicephalus* is one of the largest. Members of the family Ixodidae, to which the genus *Rhipicephalus* belongs, are characterized by having a hard sclerotized scutum, which completely covers the

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FINE ROOT BIOMASS AND NUTRIENT CONCENTRATION AT SUBTROPICAL DISTURBED MIXED FOREST AND UNDISTURBED MIXED OAK FOREST OF MANIPUR, NORTH-EASTERN INDIA

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03034 22160-0130

Abstract:

Fine root biomass and its nutrient concentration in different soil depths (0-10cm, 10-20cm and 20-30 cm) were studied in disturbed mixed Pine forest (forest site I) and undisturbed mixed oak forest (forest site II) at Senapati District, Manipur. Fine roots from both the study sites were collected by soil cores. Maximum fine root biomass were found in 1-10 cm (2037.80 gm⁻² in forest site I) and 2170.03 gm⁻² in forest site II) throughout the year in both the study sites. Maximum fine root biomass was found in the month of December (205.65 gm⁻² and 223.40 gm⁻² in forest site I and site II respectively). The amount of nutrient (NPK) in fine roots varies in different soil depth in both the study sites throughout the year.

Index terms:

Live fine roots, nutrient concentration (NPK), disturbed mixed Pine forest (forest site I), undisturbed mixed oak forest (forest site II).

Introduction:

Fine roots (<2.00mm) represent a dynamic portion of belowground biomass. The fine root only a small fraction of the total root biomass. The fine roots play an important role in the soil profile development and after the dead also adds to the organic matter of the soil thus enriching the soil fertility. The quantity and activity of the small diameter of the root systems are of great significance as regards to water and nutrient supply. The knowledge of fine root biomass is important for understanding energy flow and nutrient cycling (Aerts et al 1992; Khiewtmar and Ramakrishnan 1993). Fine roots conserve the nutrients by preventing the leaching losses from the ecosystem. Studies on fine root dynamics in forest ecosystem have been studied by several workers (McClougherty et al 1982; Fitter 1985; Vogt et al 1999; Pregitzer et al 2002) but there is limited information on fine root biomass and nutrient

concentration (NPK) in three different soil depths in the disturbed mixed pine and undisturbed mixed oak forests in the subtropical forest at Senapati District of Manipur. The present study aims to study the fine root biomass and nutrient concentration (NPK) from three different soil depths in subtropical forest.

Study sites:

The study sites are situated in the Senapati District of Manipur. The forest site I is located at Motbung that lies at 24.99°N and 93.90°E at an altitude of 970m from the mean sea level and the forest site II is located at Separmema that lies at 25.04°N and 93.94°E at an altitude of 933m from the mean sea level. The climate of the area is monsoonic with warm moist summer, a distinct rainy season and cool dry winter. The average annual rainfall of the study sites is 1131.8 mm. The mean monthly maximum ranges from 4.9°C (December) to 28.8°C (July) during the study period as shown in figure 1.

The disturbed mixed pine forest (forest site I) is dominated by *Pinus khasya* Royle, *Bauhinia variegata*, *Embilica officinalis*, *Cedrela toona* and other shrubs and herbs species. The disturbed mixed oak forest is dominated by *Shorea walteri*, *Suricata wamchi*, *Quercus polytachya* and other shrubs and herbs.

Result:

The soil of forest site I is sandy loam in texture (sandy 42%, silt 25% and clay 33%). The soil temperature ranges from 8° to 30°C, soil pH ranged from 4.63 to 6.67, soil moisture ranged from 21.15 to 26.13%, soil organic carbon ranged from 0.727 to 4.8%, soil total nitrogen ranged from 0.092 to 0.587%, soil available phosphorous 0.021 to 0.096% and soil potassium ranged from 0.115 to 0.462% as shown in table 1 & 2.

The soil forest site II is clayed loam in texture (sand 32%, silt 25% and clayed 42%). The

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