

Khel Khoj -Indigenous Games

Organized by

Department of Physical Education and Sports in association with NSS Unit, 39 KAR NCC
BN Wing and All schools

Date: 10.02.2024

Timings: 9.30 am to 4.30 pm

Venue: REVA University

About the event

In the true spirit of embracing our culture and heritage, Khel Khoj is all set to take you on a joyous ride through the rich amalgams of traditional games. Our campus will transform into a vibrant game zone, echoing with the cheers of students engaging in the diverse and colorful indigenous games from different corners of India. Aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the National Education Policy (NEP) of India, and in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, Khel Khoj endeavours to rejuvenate the allure of traditional games.

The name Khel Khoj means 'Search for Games'. India has a rich culture and tradition and has always included sports and games with some ancient games dating back thousands of years.

More than 35 indigenous games from various Indian states will be showcased, including field sports, martial arts, and indoor/board games. Khel Khoj is not just a celebration; it's an educational journey highlighting the cultural significance of traditional games. The event structure, featuring insights into the history of each sport, the values they instil, and lively demonstrations complete with costumes and equipment, promises an engaging and comprehensive experience. And guess what? You won't just be a spectator; dive into the action with interactive elements that let you experience the magic of these games firsthand.

The second edition of Khel Khoj transformed our campus into a vibrant spectacle, painting colourful hues across the landscape. From mesmerizing performances to thrilling indigenous games on 10th February 2024 from 9.30 am to 4.30 pm

Inauguration started at 10.30 am Chief Guest was **Shri. Manjunath Prasad N, IAS** Additional Chief Secretary Youth Empowerment and Sports Secretariat, Guest of Honor **Shri. D Carthigueane**

NSS Regional Director, Government of Karnataka. **Shri. Manjunath Prasad N highlighted about** Indigenous games are vital parts of a people's heritage and culture, preserving age-old traditions and stories of the group. They allow participants to understand the social construct and history of the inventors and players of these games. and **Shri. D Carthigueane** spoke about importance of Indigenous game and its advantage, importance and the study and practice of indigenous games is a part of the sport management course at eta College, emphasizing the importance of understanding and participating in these cultural activities. Presidential address by **Shri. Umesh Raju**, Pro Chancellor, REVA University

The second season of Khel Khoj saw 35 indigenous games being showcased. Games such as Gilli Danda, Goli, Lagori, Chowka Bhara and Pagade to name a few were played. Performances such as Kalaripayattu from Kerala, Mala Khamba from Karnataka, Silambam from Tamil Nadu and Thang-Ta from Manipur were

in show. Activities such as pottery, bullock cart rides and tonga rides were also available for participants to experience. The faculty and students at all Schools adopted two games each and represented the games in full vigour and enthusiasm. Food, beverage, and retails stalls were arranged.

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Mr. Vimal Ranka












Target audience are Government and private School students, Parents and grandparents of our students and teachers. Approximate number of participants= 9102

(Need to add volunteers and support team numbers and government schools' numbers)

Add consolidated social media numbers.

(Reach: 86,130. Impressions: 20,404. Views: 1, 30,761, etc)

List of Games:

Sl. No	Name	Type	Origin	Image
1	Chowka Bhara	Board Game	India	
2	Nooran Kuchi	Indoor Game	India	
3	Nadi Dada (River Bank Game)	Field Sport	India & Pakistan	
4	Cowrie Khel	Board Game	India	
5	Ali Guli Mane	Board Game	Karnataka	
6	Pass the Hoop (Bandi Stalntara)	Field Sport	India	
7	Gilli Danda	Field Sport	India	
8	Goli	Field Sport	India	
9	Tennikoit	Field Sport	India	
10	MaramPitti (Dodgeball)	Field Sport	India	
11	Pagade	Board Game	India	

12	Mara Hathu (Tree Climbing)	Field Sport	India	
13	Hara Hara Bham Bham	Field Sport	India	
14	Buguri / Lattoo	Field Sport	India	
15	Saalu Mane Ata (Nine Men's Morris)	Board Game	India	
16	Naaku Kallu Aata (Four Stone)	Field Sport	Karnataka and other states of India	
17	Adu Huli Aata (Tiger & Goat)	Board Game	India , Nepal	
18	Madike Hodi (Pot Hitting)	Field Sport	India	
19	Bandi Suttu (Hoop Rolling)	Field Sport	India	
20	Bomb in the City (Pattanadalli Sidimaddu)	Field Sport	India	
21	Catapult (hit the target)	Field Sport	India	
22	Lagori / Pithoo / Satoliya	Field Sport	India	
23	Kunte Bille /Nondi / Kith Kith / Hopscotch	Field Sport	Karnataka, Andra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu	
24	Panjaa (Hand Wrestling)	Field Sport	India	
25	Chaduranga (Mysore Style)	Board Game	India	
26	Kokla Chapaki (Topi Game)	Field Sport	India	
27	kanna muchale (Close your eyes)	Field Sport	India	
28	Raja Mantri Chor Sipahi	Indoor Game	India	
29	Kaddi Piniyo Aata	Field Sport	India	
30	Rumal Jhapatta (Dog & Bone game)	Indoor Game	India	
31	Kuntata / Langdi	Field Sport	India	
32	Hagga Jaggata (Tug of War)	Field Sport	India	
33	Tower of Brahma	Indoor Game	India	
34	Insuknawr (Donne Tallu)	Field Sport	India	
35	Haavu Yenee Aata (Snake & Ladder)	Board Game	India	

Game details:

- 1) Chowka Bhara: Chowka Bara or Ashta Chamma is a two- or four-player board game from India. This game is an example of a “fully observable” system that has an element of chance introduced by the roll of special dice and an element of strategy (the strategy being the pawn the player decides to move after the roll of the dice). While traditionally played with 4 or 6 cowry shells, dice can also be used.
- 2) Nooran Kuchi: Indoor game played with small sticks made from twigs / broom stick / old pens & pencils. Improves hand-eye co-ordination, pincer grasp (fine motor skills) and concentration power
- 3) Nadi Dada (River Bank Game): River or mountain, which is known as Nadee-Parvat in Hindi, and Nadi ki Pahad in Marathi and other regional languages, is a game where the field is divided into areas referred to as "rivers" and "mountains". At the start of play, the denner shouts out either "river" or "mountain", with all players then attempting to go to the areas referred to by the denner. While outside of those areas, the players can be tagged and eliminated by the denner.
- 4) Cowrie Khel: Origin of the cowrie khel -Cowry game is an ancient board game originated in India. It is a game of chance and strategy with the objective of moving players' pieces through a specified path into a final location, according to the roll of special dice (cowry shells).
- 5) Ali Guli Mane: li Guli Mane (Kannada: ಅಳಿ ಗುಳಿ ಮಣೆ Tulu: ಚೆನ್ನೆಮಣೆ) is an abstract strategy board game of the mancala family, from Karnataka in South India. It is known as Chenne Mane in Tulunaadu (Coastal Karnataka), Akal Patta in North Karnataka and Satkoli (सत्कोलि) in Maharashtra. The name of the game, like that of many mancala games across the world, is simply a description of the board used: it means a "wooden block with holes". It is similar to Pallanguzhi from the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu. There are also similarities with the traditional Malay mancala game Congkak.
- 6) Pass the Hoop (Bandi Stalntara) : "The game Pass the Hoop challenges your class to work together to move a hoop while holding hands in a circle. It's a great way to develop teamwork, communication and problem-solving skills. This energetic task also gets children up and moving - perfect for developing their physical wellbeing. Is it a dry day.
- 7) Gilli Danda: This game requires two sticks. The smaller stick should be oval-shaped wooden piece known as Gilli and the longer stick is known as danda. The player needs to use the danda to hit the Gilli at the raised end, which then flips in the air. When it is in the air, the player needs to hit the Gilli, as far as possible. Then, the player runs to touch a point outside the circle before the Gilli is taken by another player. The secret of winning this game lies in how well is the gilli raised and hit. It can be played by any number of players.
- 8) Goli: Popularly known as marbles, kancha or goli, it is a much loved gully sport in the country. It is called Goti in Kannada. This classic game requires the player to hit the selected target ‘marble’ using his/her own marble ball. The winner of the game walks away with all the marbles of the other players. This game requires aiming and concentration skills on part of the player.
- 9) Tennikoit: "Tennikoit, also called Ring tennis, a sport played on a tennis-style court, with a circular rubber ring (Tennikoit Ring) hurled over a net separating the two players, with each endeavouring to catch and return the hurled ring into the opponent's court. Tennikoit is a game played by two teams or two players on a playing court measuring 12.2 X 5.5 M. The playing court is divided into two equal courts by a Centre Line. Each individual (or double) tries to score 21 points in order to be declared a winner, but the winner must maintain a lead of two points over the opponent to win. A game consists of 3 sets of 21 points; the winner of 2 sets wins the match. However, a time limit of 30 minute is in place per set."
- 10) MaramPitti (Dodgeball): Maram Pitti also known as Picchi Banti (పిచ్చి బంతి) in Telugu, is an Indian version of dodgeball. It is played with a rubber ball or tennis ball. It is played by a small group typically 5-6 in a small enclosed area or bylanes. It is also played solo, duo or in teams of 3+
- 11) Pagade: Pagade is a cross and circle board game that is very similar to the ancient game of Pachisi or Chaupad. This game requires 2 or 4 players to race their respective pawns to reach the innermost

square. The origin of the game can be traced to 4th century AD and it has remained popular throughout history.

- 12) Mara Hathu (Tree Climbing) Climbing is an activity that children enjoy from an early age. Most children will climb just about anything: rocks and boulders, climbing walls, jungle gyms, furniture, and trees!
- 13) Hara Hara Bham Bham: All the students form a circle, starting from one student all the students will tell the numbers in sequence eg; one two three etc. the students whose turn is to tell number three and multiples of three are required to utter the words "hara hara". the students whose turn is to tell number five and multiples of five are required to utter the word "bham bham". the person whose turn is to tell the multiples of both three and five have to utter "hara hara bham bham" if the students instead of uttering the words tell the number, he is eliminated. The last three remaining students are the winners.
- 14) Buguri / Lattoo Played using a Spinning top. This simple game came to existence in 3500 BC. In the beginning, tops were made of clay. Later, children began to use tops made of wood. Today, a variety of designed and coloured tops are available. There is a string which helps to spin the top and then helps to lift up the spinning top. Usually, two or more players can play this game. The players need to first wrap their tops with the string and then unwind it by pulling the string, making the top to rotate on the ground. The players need to pick their tops with the string as fast as they can. The player whose top spins the longest is declared as the winner.
- 15) Saalu Mane Ata (Nine Men's Morris) Nine Men's Morris is a traditional board game that originated in the western world. It is known as Saalu Mane Ata or Jodpi Ata or Char-Par in Kannada and is popular as Navakankari in various parts of India. This alignment game requires 2 players. Each player is given 9 coins and they try to achieve as many points as possible by getting 3 coins in a row on the game board. It is a complex game that requires strategic thinking.
- 16) Naaku Kallu Aata (Four Stone) Four stone is an ancient traditional game that is known as Naaku Kallu Aata in Karnataka. It requires four independent boxes to be drawn on the ground. One player each stands in the four boxes and tries to take the four stones placed at the centre without being caught by the chaser in the game.
- 17) Adu Huli Aata (Tiger & Goat): Tiger and goat is a hunt game that is known as Adu Huli Aata in Kannada. The game is played between 2 players where one player gets 3 tigers and the other player has 15 goats. The game is about the tigers trying to kill the goats while the goats look for ways to immobilize the tigers. This game requires planning and concentration on part of both the players.
- 18) Madike Hodi (Pot Hitting) 2 group members make up teams. One of the players in each pair is blindfolded and span around several times to lose their direction. Now a saucepan is hidden in the room. The blindfolded players must now try to be first to find the pot. The receive instructions from their partner who is only allowed to shout "hot" or "cold". With lots of players this communication game is really confusing.
- 19) Bandi Suttu (Hoop Rolling) "Hoop rolling, also called hoop trundling, is both a sport and a child's game in which a large hoop is rolled along the ground, generally by means of an object wielded by the player. The aim of the game is to keep the hoop upright for long periods of time, or to do various tricks. Hoop rolling has been documented since antiquity in Africa, Asia and Europe. Played as a target game, it is an ancient tradition widely dispersed among different societies. In Asia, the earliest records date from Ancient China, and in Europe from Ancient Greece.
- 20) Bomb in the City (Pattanadalli Sidimaddu) Bomb City is a simple and addictive game in which your mission is to avoid the bombs! In the game, one big circle or Rectangle is being divide into 4 halves' where the players are supposed keep on moving when the music is played, bombs will draw when the music will be stopped by the officials and the number will be displayed, whichever number will be displayed it will be considered that the bomb is been blasted and the players are considered as out.
- 21) Catapult (hit the target): Hit The Targets includes three different exciting target activities that can be played sitting, standing or kneeling. Each game includes aiming at targets including a vertical pole, into buckets or batting/catching a moving target dropped by a partner. Pupils can choose their own

level of challenge and adapt the activity to meet their needs. This activity develops resilience and perseverance too.

- 22) Lagori / Pithoo / Satoliya "Lagori is a game which involves a rubber ball and a pile of seven flat stones stacked upon one another. It is usually played between two teams, with a minimum of 3 players and a maximum of nine players in each team. This game has many names according to different regions. Each team has 3 players getting 3 chances each, total nine chances per team. The players have to knock down the stones from a distance of 20 ft. If a team is unable to knock down the stones then the chance is given to the next team. The aim of the opposite team is to strike any player of the throwing team with the ball, below knee level. This sport is more popular among the rural parts of the country. The simplicity of rules also make it special."
- 23) Kunte Bille /Nondi / Kith Kith / Hopscotch Paandi (Tamil Nadu), Tokkudu Billa (Telugu:తొక్కుడుబిళ్ళ లేక తంగిడి బిళ్ళ) is a type of Hopscotch played by girls in rural villages of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It is also played as Kunte Bille in Karnataka. Girls play this recreational sport by hopping on the squares. Currently this popular outdoor game is vanishing due to literacy, urbanization and the influence of Western games.
- 24) Panjaa (Hand Wrestling) Hand wrestling is enthusiastically played by the folks of rural Karnataka. The game is played with hands where one player has to hold with both hand and fingers his opponent's hand under the wrist joint very tightly. The objective of the game is to prevent the opponent from freeing his hand from the player's clutches. Then the player must free his own hand from the opponent's clutch when his turn comes.
- 25) Chaduranga (Mysore Style) "This game is presented in a group of manuscripts from the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar III of Mysore. 25 people attempt to trap two tigers, and the tigers attempt to eat the people. Category Board, Hunt
- 26) Kokla Chapaki (Topi Game) This game has its origins in Punjab, also known as the Drop the Handkerchief game in other parts of the world. One player starts the game, while the others sit on the ground forming a circle. The first player runs around this circle with the handkerchief and drops it behind any one in the circle. This person now picks up the handkerchief and chases the first player, who tries to occupy the vacant spot in the circle before being caught.
- 27) kanna muchale (Close your eyes) Gone are the days when we rushed back from school, just to play with our friends in the neighbourhood. kanna muchale was the favourite one amongst the kids. Kanna muchale a game in which a number of players conceal themselves in the environment, to be found by one seekers. The game is played by one player chosen (designated as being "it") closing their eyes and counting to a predetermined number while the other players hide, the player who is "it" attempts to locate all concealed players. The most common variation of the game, the player chosen as "it" locates all players, the player found last is the winner and the player found first is chosen to be "it" in the next game. You maybe be thinking Hide and seek is played in every part of the world, whats so special about it that we are showcasing it on our feed? the way we play her in #Karnataka is slightly different, here the "it" will sing a song ("Kanna Muche Kade Gude Uddina Moote Orle Hoyothu, Nimma Hakki hededukole Namma Hakki Bitte Bitte") instead of counting numbers while the others are hiding.
- 28) Raja Mantri Chor Sipahi Raja Mantri Chor Sipahi (transl. King, Minister, thief and soldier) is a type of role-playing game that is a popular pastime in India. It involves four players—each player takes up the role of either the king, Minister, thief or soldier— and the Minister (Mantri) has to guess the identity of the thief. Along with other such games, its popularity has decreased in the 21st century.
- 29) Kaddi Piniyo Aata Traditional Game of Karnataka, played at villages for stateric enanhacement all participants should have same type of stick in their hand , first they need to bend and throw the stick to decide who is out, shortest distance participant is out and he need to catch all other participants . otehr partipants need to move the stick.
- 30) Rimal Jhapatta (Dog & Bone game) is a tag-based traditional children's game, in which teams try to steal a flag or other item (the "bacon") from the field without being tagged. The game is played with players divided into teams and assigned a call-signs, and a referee to call out the call signs. There are variations on gameplay, including rules that increase educational value or physicality.

- 31) Kuntata / Langdi "It is a game where one team tries to run away from the other team's chaser but there's a catch that chaser has to chase them by hopping on only one leg. Langdi is a game of speed+stamina like kho kho and it can change quickly from any point of the match. That's why it is not as simple as we think it is."
- 32) Hagga Jaggata (Tug of War) Tug of war (also known as tug o' war, tug war, rope war, rope pulling, or tugging war) is a sport that pits two teams against each other in a test of strength: teams pull on opposite ends of a rope, with the goal being to bring the rope a certain distance in one direction against the force of the opposing team's pull.
- 33) Tower of Brahma "Tower of Brahma also known as Tower of Hanoi is a single player mathematical puzzle game that goes by two simple rules. The puzzle has 3 poles and six discs of various diameters stacked on one pole in a conical shape with larger discs resting on the bottom and the smaller discs on top in descending order. The objective of the game is to stack the discs on the third pole in exact same order. Even though the rules are simple solving the puzzle requires logical thinking, analytical and mathematical abilities.
- 34) Insuknawr (Donne Tallu) Insuknawr was the most popular among the Mizos. Zawlbuk, the center where young boys entering adulthood received informal education was the main place for this unique game. However, the formal education system which received widespread support throughout Mizoram in 1940s onwards brought about the decline of Zawlbuk and these indigenous games.
- 35) Haavu Yenee Aata (Snake & Ladder) "Snakes and ladders is a board game for two or more players regarded today as a worldwide classic.[1] The game originated in ancient India as Moksha Patam, and was brought to the United Kingdom in the 1890s. It is played on a game board with numbered, gridded squares. A number of "ladders" and "snakes" are pictured on the board, each connecting two specific board squares. The object of the game is to navigate one's game piece, according to die rolls, from the start (bottom square) to the finish (top square), helped by climbing ladders but hindered by falling down snakes. The game is a simple race based on sheer luck, and it is popular with young children.[2] The historic version had its roots in morality lessons, on which a player's progression up the board represented a life journey complicated by virtues (ladders) and vices (snakes). The game is also sold under other names such as the morality-themed Chutes and Ladders which was published by the Milton Bradley Company starting from 1943."



REVA
UNIVERSITY
Bengaluru, India

Students, Staff and Faculty of REVA University

Cordially invite you all to

Khel Khoj-2024

President

Dr. P. Shyama Raju

Chancellor, REVA University

Chief Guest

Shri. Manjunath Prasad N, IAS

Additional Chief Secretary

Youth Empowerment and Sports Secretariat

Guest of Honour

Shri D. Carthigueane

NSS Regional Director

Government of India

Gracing the Occasion

Shri. Umesh S. Raju

Pro Chancellor, REVA University

Dr. M. Dhanamjaya

Vice Chancellor, REVA University

Date : 10th February, 2024 · **Venue** : Saugandhika, REVA University

Time : 10:30 AM

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performances such as

Kalaripayattu,
Malla Khamba & Thang-Ta

Showcasing over

30+

Indigenous Games

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SCAN TO KNOW MORE



10th Feb 2024 | 10:00 AM Onwards | REVA University campus

Event Poster



Malla Kanmba



Manipuri Stick Dance



















ರೇವಾ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಖೇಲ್ ಖೋಜ್



ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು: ರೇವಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಆಟಗಳ ಖೇಲ್ ಖೋಜ್ ಎರಡನೇ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಉತ್ಸಾಹಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹದಿಹರೆಯದವರು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಯುವ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಎನ್. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು. "ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಭಾಷೆ, ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗೆ ಸುದೀರ್ಘ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದೆ. ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಹೊಳಪನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಆಟಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರು ಜ್ಞೇವನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಖೇಲ್ ಖೋಜ್ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ತುಂಬಿದೆ." ಎಂದು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದರು. ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಡಿ. ಕಾರ್ತೀಗೃಹ್ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಖೇಲ್ ಖೋಜ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ರೇವಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಡಾ. ಪಿ. ಶ್ಯಾಮ ರಾಜು, "ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಸಿರಿವಂತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಖೋಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಆಟಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಳಿವೆ. ರೇವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳೆಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮರಳಿ ತರಲು ನಾವು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ," ಎಂದರು. ರೇವಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರೊ ಚಾನೆಲರ್ ಉಮೇಶ್.ಎಸ್.ರಾಜು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.



ಬ್ಯಾಟರಾಯನಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇವಾ ಎವಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಖೇಲ್ ಖೋಜ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಯುವ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಎನ್.ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಡಾ| ಪಿ.ಶ್ಯಾಮರಾಜು ಇದ್ದರು.

Second edition of Khel Khoj organised at REVA University

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

REVA University, on Saturday, hosted the second edition of Khel Khoj to revitalise traditional and indigenous games on its campus. The event witnessed hundreds of enthu-

siastic children and teenagers actively participating in the games.

Manjunath Prasad N., Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Youth Empowerment and Sports, who inaugurated the programme, said, "Our heritage, languages, sports and

games have a long history attached. They have lost their sheen due to the Western influence. Hence, it is

important to revive age-old and traditional games."

Umesh S. Raju, Pro-Chancellor of REVA Univer-

sity, said over 35 traditional games from across the nation featured in this edition of Khel Khoj.

Camera

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