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Kabaddi Part - 3

Academic Script

Introduction

Welcome to the energetic world of physical education. In this episode we will talk about the federations, duties of the officials, awards and books in Kabaddi

Federations of Kabaddi

India:

The Kabaddi Federation of India (KFI) was founded in 1950, and it compiled a standard set of rules. The Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India (AKFI) was founded in 1973. The AKFI has given new shape to the rules and it has also the rights of modification in the rules. The Asian Kabaddi Federation was founded under the chairmanship of Sharad Pawar

The Governing body of Kabaddi in Asia is Asian Kabaddi Federation (AKF) headed by Mr. Janardan Singh Gehlot. AKF is affiliated to Olympic Council of Asia. Parent body to regulate the game at international level is International Kabaddi Federation (IKF).

In 1979, a return test between Bangladesh and India was held at different places of India including Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Punjab. The Asian Kabaddi Championship was successfully arranged in 1980 and India emerged as the champion and Bangladesh as the runners-up. Bangladesh

became runners-up again in 1985 in Asian Kabaddi Championship held in Jaipur, India. The other teams included in the tournament were Nepal, Malaysia and Japan. The game was included for the first time in Asian Games held in Beijing in 1990. Eight countries took part including India, China, Japan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh. India won the gold medal and has since won gold at the following three Asian Games in Hiroshima in 1994, Bangkok in 1998, Busan in 2002, and in Doha 2006.

Kabaddi is popular throughout South Asia, and has also spread to Southeast Asia, Japan and Iran. It is the national game of Bangladesh where it is known as Hadudu. It is the state game of Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra in India. It is played by the British Army for fun, to keep fit and as an incentive to recruit soldiers from the British Asian community. The game is also played extensively in the small town of Peebles in the Scottish Borders, mainly in the local primary school playground, where it is favoured to more traditional childhood past-times such as 'British bulldogs' and 'Kiss, Cuddle and Torture'.

Pakistan:

Kabaddi is played in all parts of Pakistan, especially rural areas, in one form or the other. Kabaddi is played with equal zeal and enthusiasm. Its forms and styles vary from region to region. Malik Mushtaq was the best player of kabaddi in Pakistan. He was declared man of the tournament in Canada at the World Kabbadi Cup 1981. In Pakistan, Faisalabad is known as the nursery of Kabaddi. It has produced many world 13 class players. Lahore, Gujranwala, Qasoor, Nankana Sahib, Sahiwal, Okara, Bahawalpur, Multan, Bahawalnagar are the other centres of Kabaddi where circle style Kabaddi is very famous. It is also called the Village game of Punjab, Pakistan

Bangladesh:

In Bangladesh Kabaddi is a very popular, especially in the villages. Often called the 'game of rural Bengal', it is now the National Game of Bangladesh. In some areas Kabaddi is still known as Ha-Du-Du, but HaDu-Du had no definite rules and was played with different rules in different areas. Ha-Du-Du was renamed Kabaddi and given the status of the National Game in 1972. The Bangladesh Amateur Kabaddi

Federation was formed in 1973. It framed rules and regulations for the national game. In 1974 Bangladesh played a Kabaddi test match with a visiting Indian team, which played test matches with the district teams of Dhaka, Tangail, Dinajpur, Jessore, Faridpur and Comilla. In 1978, the Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation was formed at a conference of delegates from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan in the Indian town of Villai. Kabaddi. It is one of the most popular games in schools of Bangladesh.

Iran:

Kabaddi-like games are common in certain rural regions of Iran and in these areas it is a popular game for children and adults. In Iran there are different names that they call this game according to the area. In some areas – especially in the center of Iranian plateau, Khorasan and Mazandaran Kabaddi is known as Zu/Zou, in Gilan as Do-Do, in Khuzestan as Ti-Ti and in Sistan and Baluchestan as Kabaddi/Kabedi/Kavedi/Kaveddi/Kavaddi. In Iran, the Community of Kabaddi was formed in 1996, in same year they joined the Asian Kabaddi Federation and in 2001 they joined the 14 International Kabaddi Federation. The Iran Amateur Kabaddi Federation was formed in 2004.

United Kingdom:

Kabaddi was brought to the United Kingdom by Indian immigrants and Pakistani immigrants. The governing body for Kabaddi in the United Kingdom is the England Kabaddi Federation UK. The UK also played host to the 2013 UK Kabaddi Cup

2. Various International Tournaments

Asia Kabaddi Cup:

The Asia Kabaddi Cup has been held twice in consecutive years. The Inaugural tournament was held in the year 2011 in Iran. In 2012 the Asia Kabaddi Cup was held in Lahore, Punjab from 1 to 5 November. It is considered one of the biggest events for circle style Kabaddi.

In 2012 ASIA Kabaddi Cup held in Lahore, Pakistan in 2012 was won by Pakistan against India with a technical win with score 37–31 after Indian team rejected to play further.

UK Kabaddi Cup:

The UK Kabaddi has been happening for many years, but received major recognition during the 2013 UK Kabaddi Cup. It is one of the biggest international levels Kabaddi tournaments happened in England. It featured the national Kabaddi teams from, India, England, Pakistan, USA, Canada and a local club team, Golden Temple (SGPC).

Kabaddi World Cup:

Men World Cup

The Kabaddi World Cup was first played in 2004 and then in 2007 and 2010. So far India is the unbeaten champion in Kabaddi World Cup. Iran is the next most successful nation being twice runner-up. Pakistan was the runner-up in 2010.

Note that Pakistan did not play the first two 15 editions of the Kabaddi World-Cup (2004 and 2007) due to political tensions with the host nation India.

Women World Cup

The Women's Kabaddi World Cup was first played in 2012 in Patna, Bihar, India. India won the championship defeating Iran in the finals.

India national kabaddi team

The India men's national kabaddi team represents India in international kabaddi competitions. India won Gold medals Asian Games in 1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010, 2014.

India's Squad Asian Games 2014

Rakesh Kumar (Capt), Anup Kumar (vice capt), Navneet Gautam, Ajay Thakur, Samarjeet, Jasveer Singh, Satish Kumar, Surjeet Singh, Anup, Gurpreet, Rajguru, Nitin Madne, Manjeet Chillar, shailesh sawant

3. Duties of the officials in kabaddi

The maximum age limit fixed is 58 years for the AKFI officials to officiate the matches. After attaining age of 50 years the official has to undergo a fitness and performance test of AKFI once in two years. It is mandatory for all the Technical officials of AKFI to possess and carry the following items whenever assigned with technical duties:

- **Electronic Stop Watch** •

Official Uniform comprising Black Trousers, Sky Blue Half Sleeves T- Shirt with collar, White Warm Up Shoes with white Socks

- Whistle

- Warning cards

- Pen

- Latest AKFI Kabaddi Rules Book

1 The officials shall be One Referee, Two Umpires, One Scorer and One Table official only.

2 The decision of the umpires on the field shall be final generally but in special circumstances, the referee may give the decision in the best interest of the game and also if there is a disagreement between two umpires.

3 Gross violations & Foul: The referee and the umpires shall have the power to warn, declare point against or to disqualify any player or team from the match who is committing any of the following Violations or Foul.

A . Persistently addressing the officials in regard to the decision.

b. Make derogatory remarks about the officials and action leading to influencing their decision.

c. Point out finger by the raider or anti for demanding decision of the umpire.

d. Stifle a raider by shutting his mouth or throat by any way.

e Violent tackling leading to injuries to the body.

f Takes more than 10 Seconds to start the raid.

g Coaching from out side by the coaches and the players.

h Preventing the raider to take his turn of raid.

4. The referee and the umpire can use the following cards to warn, temporarily suspend, suspend from the match or debar from the tournament a player/coach/ manager/team.

a Green Card: Warning If green card is shown to a player/ coach/ manager/team twice, then the next card shall be directly Yellow Card.

b Yellow Card: Temporary Suspension for 2 Minutes. If yellow card is shown to player/ coach/ manager/team twice, then the next card shall be directly Red Card.

Note : * The two minutes suspension of players shall commence from the time the player is on court only * If the out player is suspended for two minutes then the suspension will begin after revival Kabaddi NATIONAL CLUB GAMES 9 * Teams will not be allowed to revive the next out player in place of the suspended player revival c Red Card: Suspension from the match or debarred from the Tournament.

5 Duties of the Referee: The Referee shall:

- a Take the toss.
- b Start the match.
- c Record the time of each Raid.
- d Announce the substitution & replacement of players.
- e Supervise in general, the conduct of the whole match.
- f Declare half time, time out and restart of the match after each time out and the end of the match with the assistance of the Table Official
- . g Announce the score of each side before the last 5 minutes declared.
- h Announce the time of each minute of the last 5 minutes of the second half.

6 Duties of the Umpire : The umpires shall conduct the match and give decisions according to the rules of play and matches till the game is ended.

7 Duties of the Scorer:

- a Fill in the score sheet and announce the score with the permission of the referee at the end of each half and the result at the end of the match.
- b Make a note of the team winning the toss at the start of the game.

- c All the points scored by all the players of the team will be recorded in running score on their respective side on the score sheet diagonally (/).
- d The team scoring the first leading point shall be shown in the running score by square.
- e Technical point awarded by the referee or umpire should be encircled (0) in the running score.
- f Time out by the teams be indicated by “T” against the team concerned.
- g Keep a note of the timing in the score sheet at the beginning and at the end of each half, time out taken by the teams and officials and record the substitutions made.
- h Complete the score sheet in all respects and get it duly signed by the umpires and referee

4. India's performance in World Cup

India has won all five Kabaddi world cups played till now. In all the five world cups, India remained unbeaten throughout the tournament. Iran and Pakistan are two times runner-up of world cups. All the world cups were held in India.

YEAR	INDIA'S POSITION	LAST MATCH PLAYED BY INDIA	WINNER	RUNNER-UP
2014	WINNER	INDIA V/S PAKISTAN (FINAL MATCH) 45-42	INDIA	PAKISTAN

2013	WINNER	INDIA V/S PAKISTAN(FINAL MATCH) 48-39	INDIA	PAKISTAN
2011	WINNER	INDIA V/S CANADA (FINAL MATCH) 59-25	INDIA	CANADA
2010	WINNER	INDIA V/S PAKISTAN (FINAL MATCH) 58-24	INDIA	PAKISTAN
2007	WINNER	INDIA V/S IRAN (FINAL MATCH) 29-19	INDIA	IRAN
2004	WINNER	INDIA V/S IRAN (FINAL MATCH)	INDIA	IRAN

India's performance in Asian Games

YEAR	HOST	FINAL			THIRD PLACE MATCH		
		WINNER	SCORE	RUNNER -UP	3RD PLACE	SCORE	4TH PLACE
1990	BEIJING	INDIA		BANGLADESH	PAKISTAN		JAPAN
1994	HIROSHIMA	INDIA		BANGLADESH	PAKISTAN		JAPAN
1998	BANGKOK	INDIA	NO PLAYOFFS	PAKISTAN	BANGLADESH	NO PLAYOFFS	SRI LANKA
2002	BUSAN	INDIA	NO PLAYOFFS	BANGLADESH	PAKISTAN	NO PLAYOFFS	JAPAN
2006	DOHA	INDIA	35-23	PAKISTAN	BANGLADESH	37-26	IRAN
2010	GUANGZHOU	INDIA	37-20	IRAN	PAKISTAN	NO PLAYOFFS	JAPAN
2014	INCHEON	INDIA	27-25	IRAN			

India's performance in Asian Indoor games

YEAR	HOST	FINAL			THIRD PLACE	
		GOLD	SCORE	SILVER	BRONZE	BRONZE
2007	MACAU	INDIA	35-17	PAKISTAN	BANGLADESH	IRAN
2009	HANOI	INDIA	57-33	IRAN	BANGLADESH	SRI LANKA

India's performance at SAF Games

India is very strong in Kabaddi as these results show. India won 7 gold medals out of a possible 8 until the 2006 SAF games.

YEAR	WINNER	RUNNER-UP	3RD PLACE	REFERENCE
2010	INDIA	PAKISTAN	BANGLADESH NEPAL	
2006	INDIA			

5. Padma Shri Award Winners:

Year of Award	Name of Recipient	State
2014	Sunil Dabbas	Haryana

Dronacharya Award Winners:

Year of Award	Name of Recipient	State
2012	Sunil Dabbas	Haryana
2005	Balwan Singh	SSCB
2002	Ejjapureddi Prasad Rao	Andhra Pradesh

Dhyanchand Award Winners:

Year of Award	Name of Recipient	State
2007	Shamsher Singh	Haryana

Arjuna Award Winners:

Year of Award	Name of Recipient	State
2012	Anoop Kumar	Delhi
2011	Tejeswini Bai V	Indian Railways
2011	Rakesh Kumar	Indian Railways
2010	Dinesh Kumar	Delhi
2009	Pankaj Navnath Shirsath	Maharashtra
2006	Navneet Gautam	Rajasthan
2005	Ramesh Kumar	Haryana
2004	Sunder Singh	Delhi
2003	Sanjeev Kumar	Indian Railways
2002	Ram Mehar Singh	SSCB
2001	B.C. Ramesh	Karnataka
2000	C. Honnappa Gowda	Karnataka
1999	Tirath Raj	Delhi
1998	Bishwajit Palit	West Bengal
1998	Ashan Kumar	SSCB
1997	Randhir Singh	Delhi
1996	Neeta Moreshwar Dadwe	Indian Railways
1996	Shiram Bhavsar	Maharashtra

1995	P. Ganeshan	Tamil Nadu
1994	Ashok Shinde	Maharashtra
1990	Hardeep Singh	SSCB
1986	Rama Sarkar	West Bengal
1983	Maya Kashinath	Maharashtra
1981	Monika Nath	West Bengal
1980	Shantaram Jadhav	Maharashtra
1978	Shakuntala Pandarinath Khatavkar	Maharashtra
1973	Bholanath Guin	West Bengal
1972	Sahanand Mahadev Shetty	Maharashtra

6. Indian Kabaddi's International Roll of Honour

Asian Games

990: Gold: Men

1994: Gold: Men

1998: Gold: Men

2002: Gold: Men

2006: Gold: Men

2010: Gold: Men & Women

Asian Indoor Games

2007: Gold: Men

2009: Gold: Men

2013: Gold: Men & Women

South Asian Federation (SAF) Games

1985: Gold: Men

1987: Gold: Men

1989: Gold: Men

1993: Silver: Men

1995: Gold: Men

1999: Gold: Men

2004: Gold: Men

2006: Gold: Men & Women

2010: Gold: Men & Women

Books

Kabaddi seekhen by dr.shard chand mishra

NATIONAL CLUB GAMES RULE BOOK by Indian Olympic Association

So this is all about the federations, duties of the officials, awards and books in Kabbadi. As we have observed in all the awards, tournaments it is India who won Gold medals at the most as compared to other countries. Consequently, Kabbadi is one of the finest played games of our country.

Thank you have a nice day.

Indian Olympics History:

- India's First ever participation in Summer Olympics Games: 1920
- India's first ever participation in Winter Olympics Games: 1964
- India's first ever gold medal: Norman Pritchard in 1900
- Number of Medals won by Indian athletes till date: 20
- The best performance by India at Olympics: In 2008 Beijing Olympics
- Total Gold medals won by Indian athletes :9
- Gold Medals won in Men's Field Hockey: 8
- Individual Gold Medal: 1 (Abhinav Bindra in Men's 10m Air Rifle, 2008 Beijing Olympics)
- National Olympic Committee: Indian Olympic Association.

India's Performance in Olympics

Year	Medals	Performers
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1900	2 silver medals	Norman Pritchard
1928	1 gold medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1932	1 gold medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1936	1 gold medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1948	1 gold medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1952	1 gold medal and a bronze medal	Gold: India's Men Field Hockey Team. Bronze: Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav
1956	1 gold medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1960	2 silver medals	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1964	1 gold medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1968	1 bronze medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1972	1 bronze medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1980	1 gold medal	India's Men Field Hockey Team
1996	1 bronze medal	Leander Paes (Tennis)

2000	1 bronze medal	Karnam Malleswari (Weightlifting)
2004	1 silver medal	Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (Shooting)
2008	1 gold medal and 2 bronze medals	Gold: Abhinav Bindra (Shooting) Bronze: Sushil Kumar (Wrestling) Vijender Kumar (Boxing)