

Chapter 1 : 5 best Indian kabaddi players

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Now Bollywood takes to kabaddi! Kabaddi is a native sport that was largely popular in rural India. But with the glamourising of the sport through a professional league that gave it a national as well as international audience, it was only a matter of time before Bollywood gave it some well-deserved attention. Similarly, a movie on kabaddi will educate people more about the game," he added. Monu Goyat, who attracted the highest bid of Rs 1. In a same vein, another player, Rishank Devadiga, said: Movies made on cricket stars like Mahendra Singh Dhoni and Sachin Tendulkar have garnered so much popularity and the same will happen to kabaddi. But the format and the zeal with which people play the sport remain the same -- irrespective of language or regional barrier. Looking back at the challenges associated with sports, Kumar said: During a phase of my life, my family members insisted that I study and believed that kabaddi had no future. My mother used to support me. However, my father and brother were totally against the idea of me playing kabaddi. They believed that this was a fad and it would end soon. Now we have multiple facilities and are well taken care of as players. But that never stopped me from pursuing the sport and, at times, I hid from her and went for training and matches. I continued playing kabaddi in my school and college, but later had to start working to help my family financially," Devadiga said, adding that there was a time he had to decide between playing the sport and doing a full-fledged job. To see the silver lining, it was their first defeat in 28 years. The sport has grown over all these years with government support, the players point out. Now, we get to travel in flights, play on good mats, stay in five-star hotels and physiotherapists and doctors travel with us. All these factors have helped us in our performance and provided us the mental conditioning required to play the sport," Kumar said. Devadiga said the kabaddi league "has bought the sport the importance which was missing all this while". From a facilities point of view, new stadiums have come up and players have personal trainers and physiotherapists who travel with them on a regular basis.

Chapter 2 : Ancient Indian sport of kabaddi gains popularity | FOX Sports

Men's Kabaddi match during NCC National Sports at Delhi Cantt. Men's final Kabaddi match - NCC National Games The NCC National Games was inaugurated by the Director General NCC Lt Gen.

Pro Kabaddi is now set to expand to up to four new geographies. The intended new states for Pro Kabaddi have been selected very carefully. Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have been primarily chosen for their high affinity towards Kabaddi with massive fan bases, significant on-ground presence of the sport, and potential commercial value to sponsors and advertisers. Both Haryana and Tamil Nadu contribute large number of players to Pro Kabaddi, as well as leading public sector teams in the country. Along with Uttar Pradesh, these states have a rich cultural tradition of highly popular local Kabaddi tournaments. The intrinsic popularity of Kabaddi in India has been most recently demonstrated in Gujarat where the Kabaddi World Cup has led to a huge surge in public following of Kabaddi. This modern league in India? Its cumulative viewership growth of 51 per cent over four seasons is the highest for any sports league in India. Within a short span of 2 years, Pro Kabaddi has captured the imagination of Indian viewers and established itself as one of the highest impact television properties in key markets. Significantly, the high popularity of Pro Kabaddi as well as Kabaddi World Cup has evoked continually surging sponsor interest. Pro Kabaddi Season 4 had a total of 64 league and franchise sponsors on board. This fast growing interest from sponsors from diverse sectors of the economy mirrors Kabaddi? In a remarkably strong endorsement of Kabaddi, the latest edition of an annual report jointly prepared by the leading media investment advisory firm ESP Properties and Sportzpower, a provider of sports business news, states,?? Even for an optimist like me, the response we have seen for Kabaddi is surprising. Having seen its affinity in the country, it would be a disservice to the sport if we do not grow it further. All stakeholders have decided to come together to expand the league and given the pace at which this is growing, it might be just the first in a series of expansions in the coming years? Pro Kabaddi is a truly unique example of how a modern league has transformed the much loved but traditional Kabaddi into a modern sport. Star Sports as well as Mashal have created a magnificent example for the growth of India as multi-sport nation.? Over participants between the age groups of 18 to 22 years got a chance to showcase their Kabaddi talent. This initiative will play an important role in catalysing the on-ground Kabaddi eco-system and providing a future pipeline of players. Mashal Sports is inviting Expression of Interest from reputable corporate entities having a vision for investing in the overall development of the sport from the ground up and participating in the success of PKL through their active involvement as a franchise team. Mashal Sports will shortlist selected interested participants and invite them to participate in a transparent tender process. The selection of the winning bidders will be done by a panel of eminent people based on both qualitative and financial criteria. The process is expected to be completed by 5 May, providing enough time for the new franchise to prepare for Season 5 starting in July Details of Invitation for Expression of Interest: Every EOI in response to the Invitation must be submitted, in accordance with the Invitation, by no later than Such EOI must be submitted by way of an email with all relevant attachments to pkl mashalsports. Every EOI submitted pursuant to the Invitation must contain all of the following information and documents: A brief overview of the background and history of the bidder, its group and affiliates including promoter and current business and operations. A brief description of bidder? Details of any previous experience in any sports related activity, including participation in any sporting leagues, sports sponsorships, sporting bodies, academies or otherwise. Details of each consortium member, and a description of each member? The EOI must contain a certificate, duly executed by the authorized signatory of the bidder in the case of an EOI submitted by a consortium, duly executed by the authorized signatory of each member of the consortium , certifying each of the following with respect to each bidder and each member of the consortium: None of the bidder, its affiliates or any of its or their respective directors, partners, executives or key managerial personnel each, an?

Chapter 3 : Now Bollywood takes to kabaddi! | Local News for British Asian and Indian Community in London

Kabaddi is a contact team sport originating from ancient India. A popular belief that Kabaddi originated in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, almost 4,000 years ago.

Kabaddi beats football in popularity among Indian kids. Kids contribute to 19 per cent of the overall viewership. 05 Oct, - The sports viewership in India has been mainly restricted to cricket for the longest time. It is difficult for any other sport to lock horns with cricket. So the race is on for the second spot. We seem to have a winner for now. With the sport gaining popularity across the country, not only adults and youth but kids are also enjoying the game. PKL season 6 is all set to commence on 7 October. The league is by far the most popular non-cricket property, contributed 61 per cent of viewership share in season 4, according to Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) India. Kids as an audience, contribute to 20 per cent of total TV viewership, which is the highest share across all age cuts. In million TV households, there are around 100 million kids. In sports, after cricket, kids are watching kabaddi with 19 per cent viewership share from week 8 in to week 37 in. It created heroes, made the sport more involving for the audience and made it a faster exciting event. Out of the 19 per cent share, kids mostly watch live telecast 55 per cent, whereas 26 per cent of the viewership comes from highlights. PKL season five garnered 1. The final match in season five garnered 1. If we look at the region wise contribution in the two to 14 age groups, 44 per cent is shared between Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Goa. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh contribute to 27 per cent of the overall viewership in the same age group. As kids contribute to 20 per cent of the total TV viewership, a larger part of it is because of co-viewing. A further split is observed between channels whose primary audience are kids and all other channels where kids are the incidental viewers. GEC and movies channel together account for over 80 per cent viewership share on non-kids channels. Even though the statistics are either way but clearly football is going to grow rapidly in India. I do believe that it is going to become a prominent sport in all the segments, especially given the kind of grassroots development and academies happening in that front. Despite this, female-specific sectors are not present on PKL. Education sector contributed to 11 per cent of total duration at the time of ISL. Encouraging the growth of the sport amongst the younger generation, Star Sports has undertaken a pioneering initiative, KBD Juniors, to spread awareness by facilitating grassroots level engagement. The tournament will have 24 schools across 12 cities and 3, students between the age group of 11 to 12 years battle it out to make it to the grand finale.

Chapter 4 : Kabaddi beats football in popularity among Indian kids | Indian Television Dot Com

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Share View photos In this Aug. The twelve teams touring five cities across India attracted sell-out crowds and 22 million tuned in to the semifinals. The 12 teams touring five cities across India attracted sell-out crowds, and 22 million tuned in to the semifinals. Versions of kabaddi have been played in India for thousands of years, mostly on dusty patches of land. The pro league has launched a version supported by lasers, glitter explosions and techno music. With players in slick uniforms and hawkers throwing out Kabaddi T-shirts, it unabashedly attempts to recreate the atmosphere of games in the NBA or Major League Baseball. And it seems Indians like it. Essentially, it resembles Red Rover: If he stops before returning to his own half, he forfeits any points gained in the attack. The act of repeating the word is said to be connected to the yoga practice of controlled breathing. Kabaddi has always been popular in India - Mumbai alone has amateur clubs - but Indians never seemed to consider it worthy of major league attention. Although played at the Asian Games, where India has won every kabaddi competition since it was introduced and is again the favorite when the event kicks off in Incheon, South Korea, this week, there has never been a commercial outlet for it. Squads were then created from an auction of 96 players, ranked by the national kabaddi federation which has formally endorsed the league. Several teams are already founding kabaddi academies. An international league has also launched with games to be held in Britain, the United States and Dubai. Separate from the Pro-Kabaddi League, investments in the World Kabaddi League are similarly large, with player salaries even higher at Story Continues Founded almost simultaneously, the leagues are competing for audiences. His involvement ensured a large Bollywood star presence at the final. Many are from rural villages, where kabaddi has its strongest following. Overnight, these players have gone from small competitions in community centers to being national TV stars. Many players are paid more. The demands of the big time have already had an effect on the sport. To make the game more TV-friendly, attacks have been limited to 30 seconds. Singh, 27, after watching his team, Jaipur, win.

Kabaddi is played in three styles – National Style Kabaddi, Beach Kabaddi and Circle Kabaddi. The National Style Kabaddi was introduced as a medal sport at the Beijing Asiad in The Circle Style Kabaddi was demonstration during the Berlin Olympics.

Tamil empire spread this game to South East Asia during their sea trade. The game was introduced in the Indian National Games at Kolkata in 1945. In 1952, the All India Kabaddi Federation AIKF came into existence and framed some official rules for the game, laying the foundations for the modern rules and regulations governing international competitions today. Kabaddi was introduced and popularised in Japan in 1954 by Sundar Ram, an Indian who toured Japan on behalf of the Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation for two months to introduce the game there. In 1965, matches between Bangladesh and India were held across India. The first Asian Kabaddi Championship was held in 1965 and India emerged as champion, beating Bangladesh in the final. The other countries who had participated in the tournament were Nepal, Malaysia, and Japan. The game was included for the first time in the Asian Games at Beijing in 1990, where seven teams took part. It is now played nationally and internationally throughout the world. Each has three supplementary players held in reserve. The game is played with minute halves, with a 5-minute half break in which the teams exchange sides. Whilst doing so, the raider must also loudly chant the word "kabaddi", confirming to referees that their raid is done on a single breath without inhaling. A second shot clock is also enforced on each raid. A point is scored for each defender tagged. If the raider is successfully stopped, the opposing team earns a point instead. All players tagged are taken out of the game, but one is "revived" for each point a team scores from a subsequent tag or tackle bonus points do not revive players. Players who step out of the boundary or lobbies are also out. A raid where no points are scored by the raider is referred to as an "empty raid". By contrast, a play where the raider scores three or more points is referred to as a "super raid". If a team gets all seven players on the opposing team out at once "All Out", they earn three additional points, and the players are placed back in the game. Additional rules are used in the Pro Kabaddi League; if a team has two empty raids in a row, the next raider must score a point on their next raid or else they will be out "do-or-die raid". Additionally, when a defending team has fewer than four players left on the field, tackles are worth 2 points "super tackle". In Sanjeevani kabaddi, one player is revived against one player of the opposite team who is out. The game is played over 40 min with a 5 min break between halves. In Gaminee style, seven players play on either side and a player put out has to remain out until all his team members are out. The game continues until five or seven such points are secured and has no fixed time duration. Amar style resembles the Sanjeevani form in the time frame rule. Kabaddi World Cup Main article: The competition has been previously contested in 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020. All the tournaments have been won by India. India defeated Iran by 3-1 in the final of the championship game to clinch the title of

Chapter 6 : Indian sport of kabaddi making a pitch for the big time | World news | The Guardian

In the space of a month, kabaddi became India's second most-watched sport, leap-frogging field hockey to trail only the obsessively-followed Indian Premier League in cricket.

Kabaddi Rules Photo credit: It is played across the country and is the official game in the states of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Telangana and Maharashtra. Outside of India it is a popular activity in Iran, is the national game of Bangladesh and is also one of the national sports of Nepal where it is taught in all state schools. Kabaddi is also popular in other parts of the world where there are Indian and Pakistani communities such as in the United Kingdom where the sport is governed by the England Kabaddi Federation UK. There are many regional variations of the game of Kabaddi in India, including Sanjeevani, Gaminee, Punjabi and Amar versions, all of which have slightly different interpretations of the game and its rules. There are also other games very similar to Kabaddi in both India and other countries that may not be pure Kabaddi, they are very closely related. The governing body for Kabaddi is the International Kabaddi Federation and consists of over 30 national associations and oversees the game and its rules across the world.

Object of the Game The overall object of the game is to simply score more points than the opposition team within the allotted time. To do this, each team must attempt to score points by both attacking and defending. When defending, the objective is to capture the raider by wrestling them to the ground or simply by preventing them returning to their own half by the time their breath is up. However, only seven players per team are allowed on the field of play at any one time. The Kabaddi playing surface measures 13m x 10m and is separated into two halves by a white line, one team occupying each half. It can be played on a wide range of surfaces from a dedicated clay court to spare ground where a playing surface has been chalked out. Unlike so many other popular sports and games, Kabaddi is a game that genuinely needs no special equipment, clothing or accessories, ensuring it is a game that is open to everyone.

Scoring Scoring in Kabaddi is relatively simple. Teams score one point for each opponent that they put out of the game. Putting an opponent out and thus scoring a point is done in different ways. When attacking, this is done by the raider touching opposition members, putting them out. When defending, it is done by preventing the raider returning to their own half. Bonus points are also available in Kabaddi.

Winning the Game At the end of the match, the team with the most points is declared the winner. If at the end of the game both teams have the same amount of points, then the game is deemed to be a draw.

Rules of Kabaddi Each team shall consist of no more than 12 players with only 7 taking to the field at any one time. Because of the physical nature of Kabaddi, matches are categorized in age and weight categories. There are six officials looking after each Kabaddi match. The officials comprise of a referee, a scorer, two assistant scorers and two umpires. The duration of the match is two halves of 20 minutes with a half time break of 5 minutes. At the start of a Kabaddi match, there is a coin toss with the winner having the choice as to whether to have the first raid or not. In the second half of the match, the team that did not raid first shall begin the second half with a raid. Failure to do this, even for just a moment means that the rider must return to their own side of the court without points and the opposite team is awarded a point for a successful defense play. The team being raided is defending, and the players must prevent the raiders from tagging them and returning back over the halfway line. Whilst in defence, a team may score a point by successfully preventing the raider returning to their own half after tagging them. Raiders may only be grabbed by their limbs or torso, not by their hair, clothes or anywhere else, and defenders are not permitted to cross the centre line. Each team will take turns in raiding and defending. Following halftime, the two teams switch sides of the court and the team who defended first in the first half begin the second half by raiding. The game continues in this way until the time is up, the team with the most points at the end of the match is declared the winner.

Chapter 7 : Ancient Indian sport of kabaddi gains popularity

With the addition of the new teams, Pro Kabaddi is gearing up to surpass other Indian sports leagues in terms of geographic representation (teams from 11 states), number of matches (+ matches).

But with the glamourising of the sport through a professional league that gave it a national as well as international audience, it was only a matter of time before Bollywood gave it some well-deserved attention. Similarly, a movie on kabaddi will educate people more about the game," he added. Monu Goyat, who attracted the highest bid of Rs 1. In a same vein, another player, Rishank Devadiga, said: Movies made on cricket stars like Mahendra Singh Dhoni and Sachin Tendulkar have garnered so much popularity and the same will happen to kabaddi. But the format and the zeal with which people play the sport remain the same -- irrespective of language or regional barrier. Looking back at the challenges associated with sports, Kumar said: During a phase of my life, my family members insisted that I study and believed that kabaddi had no future. My mother used to support me. However, my father and brother were totally against the idea of me playing kabaddi. They believed that this was a fad and it would end soon. Now we have multiple facilities and are well taken care of as players. But that never stopped me from pursuing the sport and, at times, I hid from her and went for training and matches. I continued playing kabaddi in my school and college, but later had to start working to help my family financially," Devadiga said, adding that there was a time he had to decide between playing the sport and doing a full-fledged job. To see the silver lining, it was their first defeat in 28 years. The sport has grown over all these years with government support, the players point out. Now, we get to travel in flights, play on good mats, stay in five-star hotels and physiotherapists and doctors travel with us. All these factors have helped us in our performance and provided us the mental conditioning required to play the sport," Kumar said. Devadiga said the kabaddi league "has bought the sport the importance which was missing all this while". From a facilities point of view, new stadiums have come up and players have personal trainers and physiotherapists who travel with them on a regular basis. Sugandha Rawal can be contacted at sugandha.

Chapter 8 : Pro Kabaddi: Mashal Sports invites tenders to own & manage new team | Indian Television Do

Highlights 'Selection trials' for the Indian kabaddi team turned out to be just an exercise to follow a court order "The legacy of the game that belongs to our soil is being destroyed.

Chapter 9 : Kabaddi Rules: How To Play Kabaddi | Rules of Sport

The India national Kabaddi Team represents India in international kabaddi competitions. They have won gold medals in all the Asian Games to date except the Jakarta Palembang Asian Games, and they have won all World Cup events so far.