

Our Traditional Game Hututu-Kabaddi


Commerce
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INTRODUCTION:

The origin of the game dates back to pre-historic times played in different forms. The modern Kabaddi game was played all over India and some parts of South Asia from 1930. The Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India (AKFI) came in to existence in the year 1972 affiliated to the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). The Asian Amateur Kabaddi Federation [AAKF] was formed in the year 1978. The 1st Asian Kabaddi Championship was held in the year 1980 and was included as a demonstration game in the 9th Asian Games, New Delhi in the year 1982. The game was included in the South Asian Federation (SAF) games from the year 1984 at Dacca, Bangladesh. Kabaddi was included as a regular sports discipline since the 11th Beijing Asian Games 1990. The Inter-national Kabaddi Federation [IKF] was formed during the 1st World Cup in Kabaddi 2004 at Mumbai in India. The First Asian Women Championship was held at Hyderabad in 2005. Women Kabaddi was included for the first time in the South Asian Games held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2006. The second World Cup was held in India at Panvel in 2007. Indoor Kabaddi is a new form of Kabaddi which was included as a major discipline in the 2nd Asian Indoor games held at Macau in the year 2007 in the men section. Beach Kabaddi is another form of Kabaddi which was included as a major discipline in the 1st Asian Beach Games held at Bali in the year 2008 in both the men & women section.

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For the first time in the history of Asian Games a separate indoor stadium was built for Kabaddi competition and training. The training/ warming up courts and main field of play was made up of puzzle [Taekwondo] mats of Korean make. The main field of play was equipped with a giant public screen, which displayed replays and the running score. Two Tissot plasma scoreboards, info terminals for the presentation crew, the ceremony crew and the media were provided. Wire-coms & Tetras were provided at all the strategic points for easy communication between results, presentation & competition management for the smooth conduct of the competition. The local newspapers such as the Qatar Tribunal, Gulf Times, Gulf News etc gave very good coverage of each and every match. Each Match was analyzed in detail and colour photos of matches were published prominently in the sports page and even on the covering page. Al-Jazeera, a famous TV Channel of the Gulf Countries telecast a documentary on Kabaddi, which is a new sport for the Gulf countries and Europe. The documentary film of 30 minutes duration covered all aspects of the game including rules of the game, previous Asian Games, latest trends and history of the sport. This film in Arabic was well received by the Arabic world, which developed a lot of interest in Kabaddi. This film was very helpful in generating a great deal of interest to watch the matches in the local public.

It was a great moment for the Kabaddi spectators when Her Highness, the Emir's wife herself came to witness a match between India & Japan, sitting in the spectators gallery and cheering along with the common public. The members of the Royal family, the officials of various National Olympic Committees, officials of the IOC and Qatar NOC regularly witnessed the matches and were very impressed and expressed their desire to introduce Kabaddi in their respective countries.

The Doha Asian Games work force from 82 countries, mainly from Europe, Australia, U.S.A, Asia, and Africa, who were directly involved with the organization of the Games were very interested in Kabaddi which was a new sport to most of them. The easy rules and thrill of the sport attracted the work force that also expressed a desire to start this game in their countries. The Holland NOC sent their media person to prepare a documentary on Kabaddi in order to telecast it in their country, after witnessing the Kabaddi matches in the Asian Games. The day is not too far off for us to see Kabaddi in the Olympic Games, thanks to the excellent promotion of Kabaddi in the 15th Doha Asian Games at Qatar. The AAKF and the IKF should make use of this opportunity to popularize the Game in the continents of Europe, USA, and Africa by increasing their promotional activities.

Information technology was the strongest point of the games. DAGOC used the expertise of planners & coordinators having experience with the Olympic Games & Commonwealth games and previous Asian games. The Competition Management was with the experts of the sport, which ensured smooth conduct of the competitions. DAGOC had a sound networking system, which gave scope to speedy solutions to various issues, and all the concerned functional areas were immediately alerted to the situations, which arose before and during the Games. The highest standards were adopted for the fields of play, equipment, catering and accommodation. The Asian Games were held with Olympic Standards and are surely the Best in the history of the Asian Games as far as Technology, Logistics, Game expertise and Information Technology are concerned, since the best the world can offer was present in the 15th Asian Games.

During each match, all tickets for Kabaddi were sold out even before the Asian Games, well in advance. This was the only Game in which tickets were sold out and there was a heavy demand for tickets from the local population. The spectators were much more than expected and there was a huge number waiting outside to see the Kabaddi matches. The venue management at aspire made special arrangements to screen the Kabaddi matches live on the giant screen at the valodrome, since the seats in the Kabaddi stadium were filled to capacity. A great number of spectators watched the Kabaddi matches on the giant screen in the valodrome.

Awards

- 1.Arjuna Awardee- 30 player
- 2.Dronacharya Awardee-2Coach
- 3Dhaynchand Awardee -1Player

Types of Kabaddi

- 1Beach Kabaddi
- 2.Circle Kabaddi
- 3.Indore Kabaddi
- 4.Evena Kabaddi

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