

## A TRADITIONAL GAME OF INDIAN CULTURE : MALLAKHAMB

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### ABSTRACT

Mallakhamb is combination of Yoga, Gymnastics, and Martial Arts. The Exercises of poles of mallakhamb and rope are played against the Gravity during upward and downward movement. Mallakhamb is the name given to a little known style of physical culture practiced in India. Mallakhamb developed in the state of Maharashtra in India and the first reference to it is in the Manasollasa (1135 AD). In 17th century Shri. Balambhatta Dada Deodhar introduced this game to others. There are many types of Mallakhamb as Pole, Rope, Hanging, Niradhar (without support), on cane, on floating platform, Mallakhamb with weapons etc. Mr. Takejamal was the first performer to demonstrate the art of Mallkhamb to Sir. Elphniston (British Resident of Pune). Saptashringi Wani, Nashik & Kothure were the birth place of Mallkhamb. Mallakhamb was originally practiced to develop the strength, agility and flexibility of wrestlers and has now developed into a National Sport of India. In 1962, Gymnastics Federation of India organized the official First National Championships of Mallakhamb at Gwalior (M.P.) as apart of National Gymnastic Championships. In 1968-69, the game of Mallakhamb was introduced in the All India Inter-university Gymnastic Championship. The National Championships of Mallakhamb were organized until 1976 due dissociation of Mallakhamb from GFI, During this Mallkhamb championships, Mallakhamb Federation of India they formed on January 29, 1981. After formation of Mallakhamb Federation (Regd) India,t State Mallakhamb associations were started affiliated with this federation.. Mallakhamb was included in National School Games by School Games Federation of India in 19 years boys and girls age Groups. A total of 35 national championships had been organized by different state of India for different age groups. Maximum number of national Mallakhamb championships were organized in the state of Maharastra followed by Madhya Pradesh., Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, U.T (Goa), Rajasthan, Madras, Punjab, Gujrat, Pondichery and Tamilnaidu. It is suggested that the practicing the exercise on Mallakhamb helps to develop flexibility, speed and rhythm, endurance, strength and stamina, speed, reflexes, concentration and coordination of individual, and combat game's player i.e. wrestling, judo, gymnastics, athletics, horse Riding, and court games etc. But with the phenomenal and ever increasing popularity of mallakhamb in the past few years, there is a shocking lack of research in this specific area.

**Keywords:** Mallakhamb, Indian Game, physical fitness, Yoga, Gymnastics, and Martial

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Mallakhamb is combination of Yoga, Gymnastics, and Martial Arts. The Exercises of poles of mallakhamb and rope are played against the Gravity during upward and downward movement. Mallakhamb is the name given to a little known style of physical culture practiced in India. Mallakhamb developed in the state of Maharashtra in India and the first reference to it is in the Manasollasa (1135 AD). In 17th century Shri. Balambhatta Dada Deodhar introduced this game to others. There are many types of Mallakhamb as Pole, Rope, Hanging, Niradhar (without support), on cane, on floating platform, Mallakhamb with weapons etc. Mr. Takejamal was the first performer to demonstrate the art of Mallkhamb to Sir. Elphniston (British Resident of Pune). Saptashringi Wani, Nashik & Kothure were the birth place of Mallkhamb. Mallakhamb was originally practiced to develop the strength, agility and flexibility of wrestlers and has now developed into a National Sport of India.

Mallakhamb is known as “The mother sport of ancient India.” Mallakhamb is the most scientific ancient art of making the body swift, supple, agile and healthy. Mallkhamb is no exception for this Indian Traditional culture. At present, 5th generation of Mallkhamb the is carrying forward and resulting in even growing popularity not only in India but also throughout the world. The literatures of Mallkhamb were published in Encyclopedia of Indian Culture, souvenir of different competitions, Vyayam magazines, some Journals and books earlier in India., the Vyayamdnnyankosh, a incomplete book on mallakhamb was written & published in Vadodara city in 20th century. This sport requires the agility, suppleness of body, quickness of reflexes, coordination of different muscles, strength, flexibility for the performers to execute turn, twist, stretch, balance exercises on the pole of Mallakhamb during training and competition.

Mallakhamb needs concentration, speed and flexibility. It is the only game which is played against gravity. It is a good exercise to our body especially for backbone. Our whole body gets a message while performing on Mallakhamb.

Mallakhamb is a pure Indian game. It is a sport that combines various exercises that improve speed, flexibility, strength, concentration, coordination and agility. Along with neuromuscular development, areas of personal character, discipline and self-motivation will be strongly enhanced. Becoming top player isn't for everyone. It improves the concentration, helps enhancing immunity power, increases the competitive spirit, and to fight the stress levels in an organized and better ways.

Mallakhamb is combination of Yoga, Gymnastics, and Martial Arts. The Exercises of poles of mallakhamb and rope are played against the Gravity during upward and downward movement. This Sport provides the maximum exercises in minimum period of time for maximum muscles of mallakhamb players. Sport makes the player agile. Mallakhamb is a anaerobic type of activity. Strength endurance play a vital role in the game of mallakhamb. Mallakhamb strengthened the sport muscles of human body. Mallakhamb imparts proper tone and form to every muscle and perfect control over each part of the body. It stimulates the mind and builds the body. The controlled and rhythmic breathing and smooth balanced movements in mallakhamb help in the development of the mental and physical faculties of our body. Mallakhamb training improve the speed of movement, vital capacity and peak expiratory flow rate, enhance concentration based performance and voluntary control of breathing of players.

## 2. MALLAKHAMB FOR SPORTS

Training on mallakhamb helps to develop speed, reflexes, concentration and coordination in the players of Wrestling, Judo, Gymnastics, Athletics, Horse Riding and Tennis etc. Most of the wrestlers use the shoulder vault on mallakhamb as a shadow practice in the

game. Training on mallakhamb will strengthen a gymnast's shoulder girdle for Roman Ring and also helps to develop the flexibility, grace, swiftness and rhythm of a successful gymnast. Mallakhamb increases the endurance, strength and stamina of the athlete needed for athletic events. Training on mallakhamb will strengthen the muscle of the shoulder girdle as well as forearm and increases the flexibility of the wrist joint of Tennis and badminton players. To save a goal in Cricket, Hockey and Football games, side dive catch on the mallakhamb will help the players of these games. The basic grip on mallakhamb helps a horse rider very much, as the grip is similar in both the cases. The horse mount on the mallakhamb is exactly similar to the literal horse mount. But with the phenomenal and ever increasing popularity of mallakhamb in the past few years, there is a surprising lack of research in this specific area.

Bal, Kaur, and Singh (2012) indicated the significant effect of 6-week rope mallakhamb training on speed of movement, vital capacity and peak expiratory flow rate. The results of this study showed that rope mallakhamb training lasting 6 weeks significantly improved static motor performance (eye-hand coordination). Our findings are supported by (Telles. et al. 1993) reported that after only 10 days of practicing asanas significantly improved static motor performance (eye-hand coordination). Thus, such mallakhamb training may be recommended to improve speed of movement, vital capacity and peak expiratory flow rate may contribute to enhance concentration based performance and voluntary control of breathing. Jayasinghe (2004) indicated that the yogic exercises on mallakhamb improves muscle strength and endurance, flexibility and cardiopulmonary endurance.

Mallakhamb is the name given to a little known style of physical culture practiced in India. Mallakhamb developed in the state of Maharashtra in India and the first reference to it is in the Manasollasa (1135 AD), a detailed instruction manual on the scholar ship and military training of young Chalukyan princes written by the Chalukyan King Somesvara III. Mallakhamb was originally practiced to develop the strength, agility and flexibility of wrestlers and has now developed into a national sport with championships held annually at district, state and national levels throughout India. Mallakhamb involves an unusual mix of wrestling strength training and yoga postures practiced on apparatus including a wooden pole and a cotton rope (Jon burtt, Skadada, and Quebec)

### **3. MALLAKHAMB FOR HEALTH**

Mallakhamb proves to be of immense value of diseases or disorders like insomnia, anemia, chronic pains in the body, abdominal problems, kidney troubles, E.N.T. problems, headache, migraine, chronic bronchitis, chest pain, respiratory or lung troubles, rheumatism and other types of irregularities of hygienic disturbances, Mallakhamb proves to be of immense value (<http://www.fitternity.com>)

Mallakhamb is a systematic and scientific mode of physical exercise. The controlled and rhythmic breathing and smooth balanced movements help to develop the mental and physical faculties of our body. The arm-holds and the upper handgrips help to develop powerful wrists, strong forearms and muscular biceps and triceps. The clinging grips of the fingers, palms and toes render the nerves and muscles strong and powerful. The acrobatic nature of the feats improves the sense of judgment and the hectic swings, jumps or somersaults promote toughness and fearlessness. By the hanging and swinging actions, neuromuscular co-ordination is enhanced. The light jerks and jumps gradually tone the lungs and improve the efficiency of the respiratory organs. The forward and backward bends during the display help to accomplish the healthy functioning of the kidney, spleen, liver pancreas and urinary systems. The balancing activities like lifting and

resting the body at various angles tone the ligaments of the spine, vertebral column, knees, elbows, ankles, neck and shoulders. (www.mallkhambindia.com)

#### **4. ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF MALLAKHAMB IN INDIA**

The origin of mallakhamb can be traced to the 12th century, where it is mentioned in Manas-Olhas - a classic by Chalukya in 1135 A.D. In 17th century Shri. Balambhatta Dada Deodhar introduced this game to others. There are many types of mallakhamb as Pole, Rope, Hanging, Niradhar (without support), on cane, on floating platform, Mallakhamb with weapons etc. But at competitive level only pole, rope and hanging mallakhamb are being performed by mallakhamb players. The boys are performing on pole, rope and hanging mallakhamb and girls on rope mallakhamb. For seven centuries, the art lay dormant, till it was revived by Balambhatta Dada Deodhar, the sports and fitness instructor to Peshwa Bajirao II, who reigned during the first half of the 19th century Deodhar was wrestler from the Peshwa court in Pune. He developed mallakhamb as a training aid for wrestlers over the years, He was involved in gymnastics.

There are references to Indian wrestling in Vedic texts that date back to 1700 B.C, in the Rig Veda (Avari 2007), and also in the classic Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Wrestling in India is a synthesis of two distinct forms. The indigenous Indian form, malla- yuddha , is described in the Mahabharata which was written between 500-300BC, and then later references to wrestlers exercising on wooden poles occur in the Manasollasa (1135AD), which is a detailed instruction manual on the scholarship and military training of young Chalukyan princes written by the Western Chalukya king Somesvara III (Ghoshal 1962, Alter 1994). It was from malla-yuddha, or the indigenous wrestling form, that mallakhamb historically traces its origins in the 12<sup>th</sup> century The next reference to mallakhamb does not appear until the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. This lack of any historical documentation about mallakhamb for a period of more than six centuries is remarkable

By the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Peshwas , who were Brahmin prime ministers appointed by the Marathi king, had seized control of the Maratha Empire. These coned mallakhamb revival happened during the reign of the last Peshwa ruler, Bajirao Peshwa II, who was later defeated and annexed by the British in 1819 (Ferguson 2004). In the inter weaving of legend and history that is a distinctive part of Indian culture, a legend describes Hanuman appearing before the great warrior

Uday Deshpande, a mallakhamb expert said, "Malla as in wrestler, khamb as in pole, evolved as a game, where the pole became the opponent for the wrestler. Mallakhamb's own name entwines Sanskrit and Hindi to literally means "pole wrestling." The climbing, joyfulness, and irreverence of mallakhamb are said to be informed by the spirit of Hanuman, the Hindu monkey god, and its strange apparatus reflect his anatomy: the pole is his phallus and the rope is his tail. Hanuman is said to have appeared to the famed physical trainer of the Marathi kingdom's royal Prime Minister, Balambhatta Dada Deodhar, in the late 18th century, after he was challenged to a wrestling match by sinister outsiders. The trainer watches Hanuman climb a tree and acquires the monkey-god's skills, learning to mimic Hanuman's strength and agility.

. Mr. Takejamal was the first performer to demonstrate the art of Mallkhamb to the foreigner Sir. Elphinston. He was the British resident of Pune . He was also the trainer of mallkhamb to kings of Vadodara. and Sir Jummadada of Indian Military. Saptashringi Wani, Nashik & Kothure were the birth place of mallkhamb. Sir Balambhatt Dada Deodhar was the founder of mallkhamb from Kothure. Afghan wrestler challenged Bajirao to fight with him, This challenged was accepted by Balambhatta Dada Deodhar. He practiced wrestling tricks on mallakhamb and defeated Afghan wrestler. In the 19th century, Ali and Gulab wrestlers from the

Nizam of Hyderabad came to the Darbar of Shrimant Bajirao Peshwa and threw open challenge to the State wrestlers for a bout. 18 year young Guru Balambhattdada Deodhar accepted their challenge. He started practice practicing yoga and tricks of wrestling. During the deep meditation, he saw a vision of Lord Hanuman demonstrating a few tricks on a wooden pole. He rigorously practiced the tricks from his vision on the wooden pole and defeated his opponents easily.

### 5. JOURNEY OF MALLAKHAMB IN INDIA

Gymnastic Federation of India proposed to recognize and include the game of mallakhamb in subsequent National Gymnastics Championships. In 1962, Gymnastics Federation of India organized the official 1st National Championships of mallakhamb at Gwalior (M.P.) as apart of National Gymnastic Championships. However, in the year 1968-69, The game of mallakhamb was included and introduced in the All India Inter-university Gymnastic Championship. The National Championships of mallakhamb were organized until 1976. After dissociation of mallakhamb from GFI, recognized National Championships of mallakhamb were not organized from 1977 to 1980. Mr. Rajesh and Rakesh Shrivastava, Dr. Bamshankar Joshi and some other lovers of Mallakhamb at Ujjain (M.P.) instituted an All India Level Association on 21/11/1980, which was later called Mallakhamb Federation of India. First All India Invitational National Mallakhamb Championships were held at Ujjain from 27- 29 January, 1981. During this Mallakhamb championships, they instituted the “Mallakhamb Federation of India on January 29, 1981. Since then, different state associations of mallakhamb affiliated to MFI are organizing the national mallakhamb championships in different age groups of Boys, Girls, Men and women. It was registered Under society registration act on dated 07/06/1984 vide registration no 13752/84/M.P. at Ujjain (M.P.) in the name of Mallakhamb Federation. Since, this same Federation is working continuously in the name of Mallakhamb Federation (Regd) India.

Mallakhamb was included in by SGFI in National School Games wide letter No. SGFT/011/07/Dated22/06/2007 in 2008-09 included in Sport calendar of SGFI. Grant started by Cenral Govt in 2007-2008 and end in. 2008-2009. Again GOI started grant from 2017 to till continue. At present, 29 states are affiliated with MFI.

One hundred Khelo India Mallakhamb centre were approved by GOI in 2018. Since all centers were started in various states of India with the help of state associations of Mallakhamb. List of states, where the 100 Khelo India Centers were allotted by MFI to the states are mentioned below in Table 1

**TABLE 1**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS TO STATE MALLAKHAMB ASSOCIATION**

S.No.	Name of state	Allotted centers	Provided Materials for Mallakhamb Each Centre in 2018	Provided Materials
1	New Delhi	06	Tracksuit=100, Costume (Boys/Girls)=100, Fixed Mallakhamb Jr =01, Fixed Mallakhamb Sr =01 Hanging Mallakhamb =01, Fixed Mallakhamb Jr.=01, Portable Mallakhamb Sr.=01, Mallakhamb Rope Sr)=04, Mallakhamb Rope Jr)=04 Mallakhamb Frame=01 Mallakhamb Mat=0 Crash Mat= Not Mentioned Hanuman Murti=01	06
2	Haryana	04	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	04
3	Maharashtra	08	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	08
4	Goa	07	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	07
5	Rajasthan	09	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	09

S.No.	Name of state	Allotted centers	Provided Materials for Mallakhamb Each Centre in 2018	Provided Materials
6	Madhya Pradesh	08	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	08
7	Telangana	07	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	07
8	Tamil Nadu	07	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	07
9	Uttar Pradesh	05	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	04
10	Andhra Pradesh	06	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	06
11	Karnataka	06	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	06
12	Jharkhand	02	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	02
13	Kerala	01	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	01
14	J & K	01	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	01
15	Uttarakhand	02	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	02
16	Assam	02	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	02
17	Chhattisgarh	05	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	04
18	Gujrat	05	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	05
19	Bihar	03	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	03
20	Puducherry	03	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	03
21	Punjab	02	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	02
22	Chandigarh	01	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	01
23	Oddisa	01	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	01
24	West Bengal	01	Same as Mentioned in S. No. 1	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>

Pole Mallakhamb as a competitive event was introduced for Girls U/16 and A/16 years in 33<sup>rd</sup> Junior and 36<sup>th</sup> Senior National championships held at Ujjain from 28/9/2021 to 30/09/2021-MFI. Mallakhamb was first time included in Khelo India Youth games U/18 years (Boys & Girls) in 2021 and 36<sup>th</sup> National Games in 2022. All national championships are mentioned below in Table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
**NATIONAL MALLAKHAMB CHAMPIONSHIPS FROM 1981 TO 2021**

No.	Year	Month	Place	State	Organized National Championships
1	1981	January	Ujjain	M.P.	1st national Championships
2	1982	Feburary	Ujjain	M.P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> national Championships
3	1984	January	Mumbai	Maharastra	3 <sup>rd</sup> national Championships
4	1985	January	Baroda	Gujrat	4 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
5	1985	December	Jhansi	U. P.	5 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
6	1987	December	Dharwad	Karnatka	6 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
7	1989	January	Dawargiri	Karnatka	7 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
8	1990	December	Pune	Maharastra	8 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
9	1991	December	Jhansi	U. P.	9 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
10	1993	Feburary	Kanyakumari	Tamilnadu	10 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
11	1994	March	Mumbai	Maharastra	11 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
12	1995	January	Ujjain	M.P.	12 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
13	1996	March	Mumbai	Maharastra	13 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
14	1997	March	Mumbai	Maharastra	14 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
15	1999	March	Mumbai	Maharastra	16 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
16	2000	Feburary	Sangli	Maharastra	17 <sup>th</sup> national Championships
17	2001	December	Jhansi	U. P.	18 <sup>th</sup> SubJunior, Junior, Senior
18	2002	23-25 March	Bhusawal	Maharastra	19 <sup>th</sup> SubJunior, Junior, Senior
19	2003	12-14 Jan.	Satara	Maharastra	20 <sup>th</sup> national SubJunior, Junior, Senior
20	2003	21-23 Decembe	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	21st national SubJunior, Junior, Senior
21	2005	11-13 Feb.	Dadar- Mumbat	Maharastra	22 <sup>nd</sup> National SubJunior, Junior, Senior

No.	Year	Month	Place	State	Organized National Championships
22	2006	16-18 Jan.	Amritsar	Punjab	23 <sup>rd</sup> National SubJunior, Junior, Senior
23	2007	02-04 Feb.	Chennai	Madras	24 <sup>s</sup> National SubJunior, Junior, Senior
24	2007	26-28 Nov.	Ponda, Goa	U.T.	25 <sup>th</sup> Mini, SubJunior, Junior, Senior
25	2008	27-28 Dec.	Bhimavaram	A.P.	22 <sup>nd</sup> Mini and SubJunior Boys and 21 <sup>th</sup> mini ,subjunior Grls
26	2009	18-20 Jan	Sangli	Maharastra	26 <sup>th</sup> Senior & 25 <sup>th</sup> Junior boys and 22 <sup>nd</sup> Senior & junior Girls
27	2009	26-27 Dec.	Khachroud(Ujjain)	M.P.	Junior 23 <sup>rd</sup> Girls and 26 <sup>th</sup> Boys
28	2009	5-6 Nov.	Gwalior	M.P.	Senior 27 <sup>th</sup> Boys and 23 <sup>rd</sup> girls
29	2009	26-27 Dec.	Khachroud-Ujjain	M.P.	26 <sup>th</sup> boys junior, 23 <sup>rd</sup> girls
30	2010	26-28 Feb.	Hyderabad	A.P.	23 <sup>rd</sup> Mini and Subjunior Boys and 22 <sup>nd</sup> Girls
31	2010	26-28 Dec.	Miraj -Sangli	Maharastra	24 <sup>th</sup> Mini and SubJunior Boys and 23 <sup>rd</sup> mini subjunior Gils
32	2011	28-30 jan.	Haveri	Karnatka	27 <sup>th</sup> Jr. Boys, 24 <sup>th</sup> Jr Girls, 28 <sup>th</sup> Sr. Boys, 24 <sup>th</sup> Sr Girls
33	2012	24-26 Nov.	Mardol, (Goa)	U.T.	Senior & Junior Boys and Girls
34	2013	16-17 March	Uppalam	Pondicherry	26 <sup>th</sup> mini and Subjunior Boys, 25 <sup>th</sup> Mini Subjunior Girls
35	2014	28-30 March	Ujjain	M.P.	Senior & Junior Boys and Girls
36	2015	31Jan-2Feb.	Khachroud(Ujjain)	M.P.	(Senior: Men and Women), Junior (Boys and Girls)
37	2015	21-23March	Bhopal	M.P.	(Sub-Junior, Mini Boys and Girls)
38	2016	6/12/2016 to 8/12/2016	Bhopal	M.P.	33 <sup>rd</sup> senior men; 30 <sup>th</sup> jr boys and 29 <sup>th</sup> senior junior girls; 29 <sup>th</sup> sub junior boys and girls; 28 <sup>th</sup> mini boys and girls
39	2017	28/1/2017 to 31/1/2017	Satara	Maharastra	33 <sup>rd</sup> sr men; 30 <sup>th</sup> jr boys and 29 <sup>th</sup> sr. jr. girls ; 29 <sup>th</sup> sub junior boys and girl
40	2017	24/11/2017 to 26 <sup>11/2017</sup>	Satara	Maharastra	34 <sup>th</sup> seniormen; 31 <sup>st</sup> junior boys and 30 <sup>th</sup> senior abd junior girls
41	2017	23/12/2017 to 25/12/2017	Vellupuram	Chennai	30 <sup>th</sup> sub-junior boys and girls; 29 <sup>th</sup> mini boys and girls
42	2017	17/2/2017 to 20/2/2017	Ujjain	M.P.	33 <sup>rd</sup> senior men; 30 <sup>th</sup> jr boys & 29 <sup>th</sup> sr Jr girls; 29 <sup>th</sup> subjunior boys and girls; 28 <sup>th</sup> mini boys and girls
43	2018	23/2/2018 to 25/2/2018	Villupuram	Chennai	30 <sup>th</sup> subjunior boys and girls; 29 <sup>th</sup> mini boys and girls
44	2018	30/11/2018 to 2/12/2018	New Delhi	U.T	31 <sup>st</sup> Sub-junior boys and girls ; 30 <sup>th</sup> Mini boys and girls
45	2019	11/01/2019 to 14/01/2019	PondGoa	U.T	31 <sup>st</sup> Junior (Boys U/18), 31 <sup>st</sup> Junior Girls (U/16), 35 <sup>th</sup> Senior (Boys A/ 18 ) Senior Girls A/16)
46	2020	05/03/2020 to 07/03/2020	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	32 <sup>nd</sup> Sub-junior I (U/12 & U/14) and II(U/12 & U/14) boys and girls
47	2020	20/03/2020 to 22/3/2020	Bimavaram	A.P.	33 <sup>rd</sup> Junior (Boys U/18), 32 <sup>nd</sup> Junior Girls (U/16), 32 <sup>nd</sup> Senior Girls A/16) and 36 <sup>th</sup> Senior (Boys A/ 18 ) <b>Postponed due Covid- 19</b>
48	2021	25/09/2021 to 27/09/2021	Ujjain	M.P.	33 <sup>rd</sup> Sub-junior I & II (Boys &Girls)
49	2021	28/09/2021 to 30/09/2021	Ujjain	M.P.	33 <sup>rd</sup> Junior (Boys U/18), 32 <sup>nd</sup> Junior Girls (U/16), 32 <sup>nd</sup> Senior Girls A/16) and 36 <sup>th</sup> Senior (Boys A/ 18 )
50	2021	04/06/2021 to 13/06/2021	Panchkula	Haryana	<b>Khelo India Youth Games-2021 -U/18 years age group Boys and Girls First Time Participation (07 June-13 June-2021-Mallakhamb)</b>
51	2022	18/09/2022 to 13/10/2022	Ahemdabad	Gujrat	<b>36<sup>th</sup> National Games-2022- First Time Participation (05Oct.- 12 Oct. 2022-Mallakhamb)</b>

**Note:** In 1983, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1998, & 2004, National Championships were not organized by Mallakhamb Federation of India.

## 6. MALLAKHAMB AT INTERNATIONAL PLATEFORM

After that, mallakhamb gained wide publicity and extensive popularity among the youth. of India. This sport is slowly accepted in the USA, Germany, and Japan as well. In the US, every year players perform demonstrations and conduct summer camps to promote this great sport. Nicoleta (Greece) and Fred (America) have performed in several circus and acrobatic shows around the world, but it was the ancient sport of mallakhamb that brought them to India. Fred Norman (gymnast) also suggested that the mallakhamb should be propelled into Olympics movement.

International Mallakhamb Championships are being conducted for last 5 years in different countries viz. Argentina, Brazil, Portugal, Spain and Italy and recently, the International Mallakhamb Federation has also been formed. In 1936, a troupe of 35 acrobats from a small town in Central India traveled to the Berlin Olympic Games to demonstrate the ancient sport of mallakhamb.

Asian Mallakhamb Federation was constituted on 1 January 2011 and it's head quarter situated in Pune, Maharashtra, India. The federation was incorporated by Govt. of India under [Pursuant to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 8 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014] in 3/11/2014 and it's head quarter situated in Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Mallakhamb Confederation of World, Asian Mallakhamb Federation, and South Asian Mallakhamb Federation, were founded by Dr. Jaydeepsinh Jadhav as president, Uday Deshpande as secretary general, Vinayak Rajmachikar as technical committee chairman, Dr. Ashish Mehta as treasurer and Geetanjali Shitole as member.

Deshpande has almost single-handedly been responsible for getting mallakhamb international exposure in recent years, through demonstrations and training camps in over a dozen countries around the world since 1997. Despite this, it was only recently that the Indian government started to change its attitude towards mallakhamb and recognised it as a legitimate national sport. Mallakhamb is now a growing sport in India. It will be included as a showcase sport in the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi and new associations are springing up all over India.

## 7. KINDS OF COMPETITIVE MALLAKHAMB

**Pole Mallakhamb** : A vertical wooden pole is fixed in the ground. The wood used is usually teakwood or sheeshum, preferred because of its twin characteristics of toughness and smoothness. The pole stands 225 cm above ground level. It has a circumference of 55 cm at its lower end, 45 cm in the middle, and 30 cm at the upper end. The height of the neck is 20 cm, and its circumference is 15 cm, and radius of the upper knobe is 13 cm.

The pole mallakhamb form involves grappling movements executed on a smooth oiled teak pole which is fixed to the ground. The pole is tapered from roughly the size of a wrestler's thigh at the bottom to the size of a forearm at the top, with a narrower high neck above that. At the very top of the neck is a rounded knob the size of a clenched fist and the shape of the apparatus is in fact very phallic. The pole itself is very heavy and weighted with a heavy metal base with outriggers for stability. It is stable enough to support group pyramid formations. The oiling of the wood gives the pole a smooth surface which reduces changing on the body and allows the body to follow smoothly around the apparatus

**Hanging Mallakhamb** : A smaller version of the fixed mallakhamb, it is suspended with the aid of hooks and chains. The swinging and revolving motion of this type of mallakhamb renders the exercises quite difficult and exacting.

The hanging mallakhamb is generally only practiced as an advanced variation as it is very difficult due to the effect of the pole continually swinging away from the bodyweight of the



practitioner. This form, as a variation of the pole form, is again only practiced by men. As a sport, the choreography of Indian mallakhamb routines has to conform to competition rules. Competition sequences follow a Western gymnastic model of set skills and time limits. This requires the athlete to complete as many separate postures or skills as possible in a two minute period .

**Rope Mallakhamb:** A cotton rope which is 2.5 cm thick, replaces the wooden pole. The performers are expected to strike various yogic poses, without knotting the rope in any way.

Rope mallakhamb is the form practiced by females but which is also practiced by some men and boys. The mallakhamb rope is symbolically viewed as the god Hanuman 's tail. The rope sequences feature the extreme use of flexibility, daring falls and catches. A unique toe grip is employed which issued for climbing and holding the rope. This is because the sole of the foot is forbidden to touch the rope at any time as this would be considered disrespectful to Hanuman .At the end of the apparatus or "tail" the inner core of the rope is exposed and plaited to actually resemble a monkey's tail and this is a symbolic visual reference to Hanuman.

#### **8. CODE OF MALLAKHAMB**

The Mallakhamb pole is firmly fixed into the playground. Castor oil is applied to it, in order to reduce friction and prevent abrasive injuries to the body of the player. The player mounts over the tower, performing numerous poses and postures, which cover various awkward twists, turns, hooks, grips, catches and hanging positions. Besides these, a number of asana postures and aerobicic feats are also performed.

Mallakhamb player perform 90-second routines packed with intricate skill combinations as a panel of three judges assesses each competitor's speed, grace, and difficulty on one of the sport's three apparatuses: pole mallakhamb, hanging mallakhamb, or rope mallakhamb. Mallakhamb Federation of India organizes the national competitions each year.

#### **9. KINDS OF RECREATIONAL MALLAKHAMB**

1. Revolving Bottle Mallakhamb: This is a recent innovation, and consists of 32 glass bottles placed on a wooden platform, with the mallakhamb balanced on top. Presently, it is used for demonstration purpose.
2. Grease Mallakhamb: On the occasion of Janmastmi-A Hindu festival, it is used for the entertainment purpose in some states of India. A lubricant, called Grease is applied on the Iron Pole and prepare for climbing a person on it. A pot made up of soil filled with some fruits, rupees, coins etc is hanged at the top of Iron pole. Person can climb in any fashion at the top of the pole and win prize from the organizer.

#### **10. CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTS**

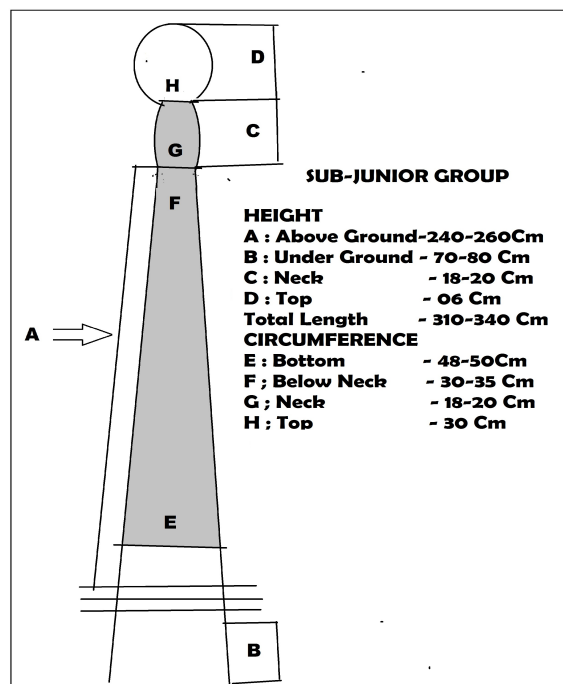
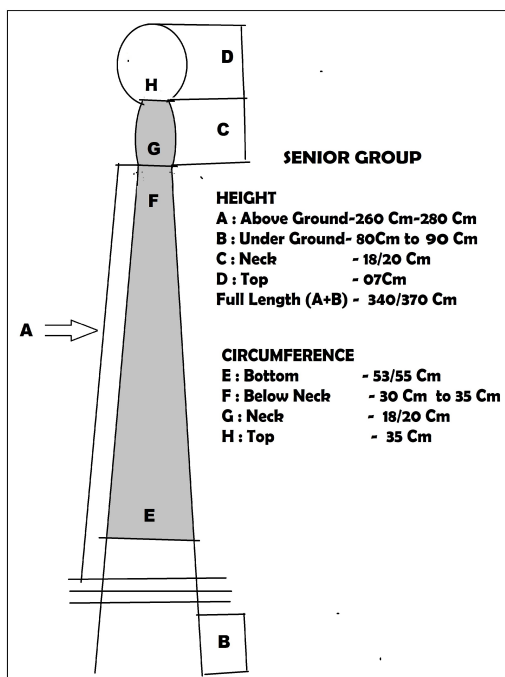
A, B, C class elements are performed on Pole Mallakhamb ( Boys, Girls & Men), Hanging Mallakhamb ( Boys & Men) and Rope Mallakhamb ( Boys and Men, Girls and Women). These three class elements are chosen from the five groups of exercise i.e. mounts, hold parts, acrobatic elements, catches and dismounts by all mallakhamb players.

#### **11. KIND OF CHAMPIONSHIPS**

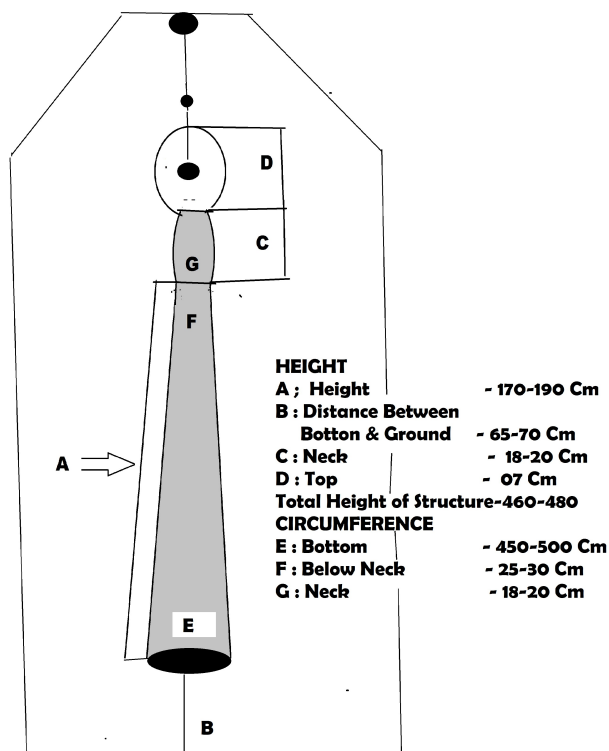
1. Competition I: Team Championships and Qualifying Round for competition II and III
2. Competition II- Individual All round Championship,
3. Competition III- Apparatus Championship.
4. Pyramid Competition-Optional for All teams

## 12. DIMENSIONS OF COMPETITIVE MALLAKHAMB

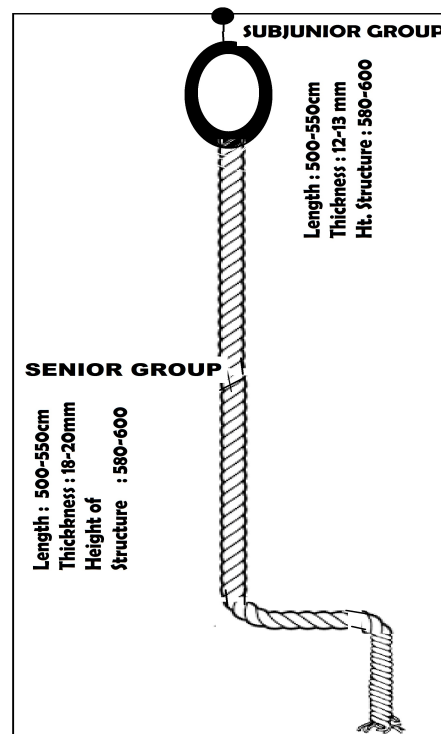
### 1. FIXED MALLAKHAMB

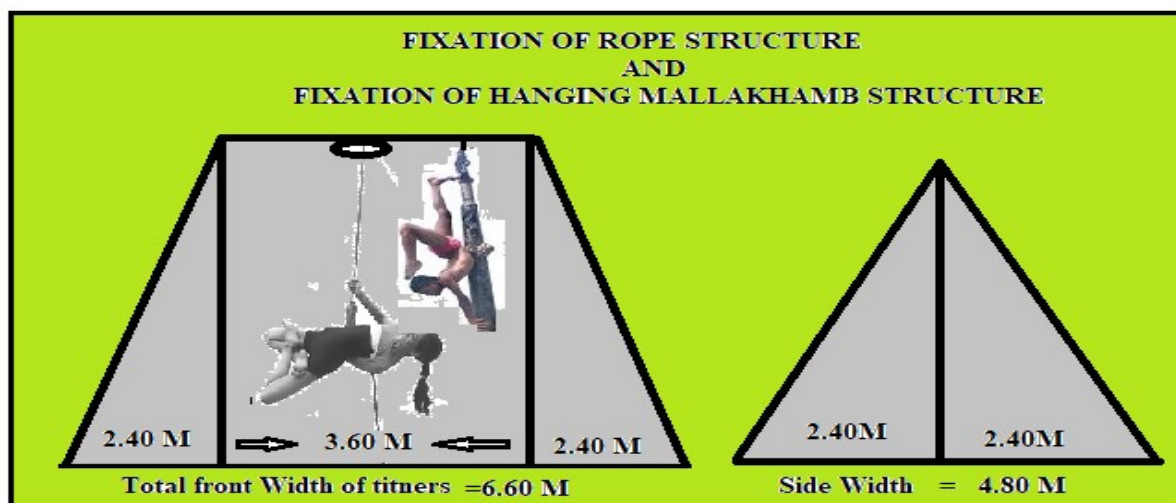


### 2. HANGING MALLAKHAMB



### 3. ROPE MALLAKHAMB





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