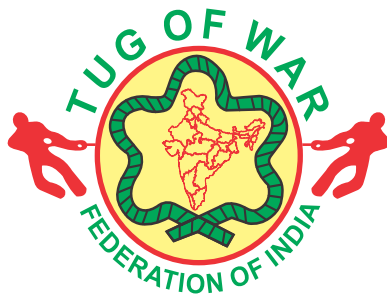


Indian Tug of War Competition

Code-2013

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Tug of War Federation of India

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DUNLOP INDOOR MAT MATERIAL

WEIGHT TRAINING EQUIPMENTS

TRAINING EQUIPMENTS

INTERNATIONAL OUTDOOR BOOT



Mr. Co Koren, President (TWIF) Presented TWIF Flag to Mr. Gautam Kaul, President (TWIF) at TWIF Congress at Sweden



FORWARD

The Tug of War Federation of India has now printed a revised and updated version of the Tug-of-War Rule Book for National, State and District tournaments. The new rule book incorporates new signals, guidance on use of advertisement, placement of fixtures and apparatus at outdoor and indoor play areas and provided clarification on earlier rules where there was room for doubt. In all, a good job.

At the same time, we realized the old training and instruction imparted country-wide to our judges/referees and officials in workshops held, needed to be overhauled by a massive new exercise to reorient our officials and players both, on the extended discipline of the game. The new rule-book therefore required to be carefully examined for future implementation.

This rule book now incorporates without separately identifying, all instructions issued for NSF and by the Ministry of Sport until 31.12.2012. Games instructions issued by TWFI until 31.12.2012 are as existing.

All information is the copyright of the TWFI. No part of this rule book should be copied or resold by any player, persons or officials. Prior permission should be taken from our game federation if there is need. The rule book can also be used by any member federation of TWIF after intimation and permission.

The printing of this rule-book is subsidized by TWFI so that the book is affordable as a private copy for the player. It is hoped that individual players, physical instructors and officials connected with this game, will take advantage of the new information made available and prepare properly for future tournaments within the country, and abroad.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Asiad Jyoti Gautam Kaul'.

(Asiad Jyoti Gautam Kaul)
President, TWFI

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Manual is the first of its kind in the Tug of War Federation of India(TWFI). In fact in Asia there may not be many game federations who have compiled such an exhaustive documentation. Assistance was taken from persons and organisations who shared the same game passion. Some of the named organisations have done original work, who have ownership rights. The major contributors to this project are the following for whom TWFI is deeply grateful.

- | Mr. Madan Mohan, former Secretary General, TWFI.
- | Tug-of-War International Federation TWIF, USA.
- | Asian Tug of War Federation ATWF, Thailand/Hong Kong.
- | National Anti Doping Agency, Govt of India.
- | Ministry of Sports.
- | Essentials of Physical Education, book published by Kalyani Publishers.
- | A special thank you to Peter Baker for compiling the training manual August 1998



TUG OF WAR FEDERATION OF INDIA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2008-2013



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JOINT SECRETARY

INTRODUCTION OF TWFI

The federation for the sport of Tug of War in India was initially established in the North Indian city of Ghaziabad (the then tehsil of Dist Meerut).in the year of 1958 by some officers of the armed forces. By 1978, it had gained some momentum, and the Federation moved its proposal to the Tug of War International Federation for recognition. It was accepted as the Game Federation representing India.

In 1980, the fortunes of the Federation fell into despair, and a request was made to a Delhi based sports group, led by Shri Gautam Kaul and Shri Madan Mohan, to take over the management. Prior to their taking over, the earlier executive committee had organized national championships in some towns of North India with indifferent success.

In 1982, the new executive committee after overhauling the administration of this Federation got itself registered as the Federation under the Society Registration Act XXI of 1860. at Delhi

The new management committee of Tug of War Federation of India headed by Mr. Gautam Kaul, Asiad Jyoti Awardee of the 9th Asian Games in New Delhi 1982, with Mr. Hari Shankar Gupta, Youth Leader of Delhi and Mr. Madan Mohan (National Youth Awardee), took upon itself the responsibility of also organizing regular national championships for men & women in different age groups e.g. Senior, Junior under 19 Years, Sub Junior under 17 Years and open for all ages. These championships were initially limited to two weight categories alone. In each of the National Championship fixtures, an average of about 575 sports persons participated drawn from all parts of the country having their original membership in clubs, subsequently forming provincial teams.

In 1991, the General Association of National Sports Federation of India (GANSF) gave its approval to induct the Tug of War Federation of India as its latest member.

In 1993 the Minister of Sports, Government of India, Mr. Mukul Wasnik formally released the new Rules Book published by the Tug of War Federation of India.

In 1998, the Department of Internal Revenue also examined the records of the Federation and the background of each of the principle officials of the

Federation at the national and provincial levels and investigated their integrity and previous game experience. The Government agencies also scrutinized the application of this Federation for approval, and cleared it.

In 1999, impressed with the work that was being conducted in expanding the base of the game within the country, and the fact that there was a continuity in promotion of the game, which by now had an all India representation in practice, a move was made to get the recognition of the Government of India for the Tug of War Federation of India as the National Sports Federation which had been also instrumental in reviving this Indian indigenous sport in the country .

In Sept 1999, the Indian Railways gave its recognition to the Tug of War Federation of India. The Indian Railways extends 75 percent fare concession to players and officials of Tug of War Federation of India while traveling for participating in Tug of War events all over the country.

Government of India in its official recognition to the Tug of War Federation of India also agreed to provide financial assistance in future for the promotion of the game in a modest manner.

Until the game remained outside the recognition of the Olympic movement, there was no government support, and help from the industry to provide any sponsorship and yet this Federation managed to build up its national infrastructure step by step.

We have introduced the game of tug of war in some of the countries neighboring to India. New game federations have been established in Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Efforts are underway to create a federation in Bangladesh. Contact is being made with The Maldives Republic, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Bhutan. A game federation already exists in Pakistan. Bilateral visits of teams have taken place between established game federations.

In 2005 TWFI conducted the TWFI Cup Championship and Rajiv Gandhi Cup Championship in New Delhi in which about 300 players from India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka participated.

TWFI is regularly conducting the Tug of War clinics and referee courses in India and South Asian countries.

TWFI officials, Mr. Gautam Kaul and Mr. Hari Shanker Gupta attended the International seminar held by TWIF at Minehead, England, on 5th May 2006 .

In the 10th South Asian Games 2006 at Colombo Sri Lanka, the Tug of War game was included as a Demonstration Game. This was achieved through the courtesy of the South Asian Tug of War Association of which India is one of the members.

TWFI President Mr. Gautam Kaul inaugurated the National Tug of War Training Center in the Shah Satnam Tug of War Club located in Sirsa, in the State of Haryana .

Mr. Madan Mohan attended the World Junior Championships and European Championship held at Minehead , England between 23-27 Sept 2007. India sent a game team to Macau to participate in the latest 7th Asian Tug of War Championships,2008.

In 2008, Tug of War Federation of India completed its 50 years of service to the game. On this occasion more than 150 districts of the country conducted Tug of War game events.

In July, 2008 the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) accorded its official recognition to the Tug of War Federation of India as the National Sports Federation for Tug of War game.

In August, 2008 The Asian Tug of War Federation based in Taiwan, accorded its recognition and accepted it as the National Sport Federation representing India. The TWFI (Tug of War Federation of India) is also a full member of the South Asian Tug of War Federation, Nepal since 2000.

TWFI regularly publishes its half yearly newsletter for covering the activities of tug of war game in India and abroad. The tug of war is also played indoor on rubber mats in European countries and in Asian countries (Japan, China, Korea and Taiwan).

In August, 2010, TWFI has also started its indoor games in India. TWFI for the first time conducted the indoor nationals on rubber mats at the Balewadi Sports Complex, Pune, Maharashtra.

In December, 2010 TWFI conducted an International Tug-of-War Referee/Judges Training Workshop at New Delhi, India. The International Referee Mr. Anton Rabe, Treasurer, TWIF, Mr. Marius Smit, South Africa and Mr. Chien-Wen Chen, Taiwan, attended as instructors for the game. 74 delegates from Srilanka, Nepal and India attended and qualified during the workshop.

In June, 2011 The School Games Federation of India SGFI, accorded its recognition and included the game of tug of War in the School Games National. The School Games Federation of India SGFI invited TWFI to conduct the game of Tug of War in School Games Nationals. The impact of this decision is that the game of Tug of War will be extended as a choice in all the government & private schools in the country. This in physical terms covers more than a million students, boys and girls. It was a huge boost for the game in the country.

Schools Games Tug of War National was conducted for the first time in India at Madgaon, Goa from 1- 5 Nov.2011. The Tournament was played for Boys-560 Kilo and Girls-440 Kilo weight categories under TWFI rules.

In August 2012, TWFI Men 640 Kg. team participated in International Tug of War Tournament held at inner Mangolia, China organised by Govt. of China. Indian team got 5th position amongst 40 teams, in which Sweden won the first position, Mangolia & China got 2nd and 3rd position respectively. 4th position was secured by China Police Team and 6th position was secured by Hong Kong.

In December 2012, President TWFI Mr. Gautam Kaul was elected as the Sr. Vice President of Asian Tug of War Federation in Asian Congress 2012 held at Bangkok, Thailand.

HISTORY OF TUG-OF-WAR ON THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

There is no specific time and place in history to define the origin of the game of Tug of War. The contest of pulling on the rope originates from ancient ceremonies and rituals. Evidence is found in countries like Egypt, India, Myanmar, Cambodia, indicating the existence of the game. Essentially the game has been inspired from two circumstances, namely, the presence of cultivated jute fiber in the geographical area lived by a community, and that the same community was undertaking coastal shipping activity. Jute ropes were used to tie the wooden boats or string the canvas sails on the sailing boats.

Interestingly, in the interior of East India and in North Myanmar the game of Tug of War is replicated using green bamboo stocks which are very thin and supple.

The origin of the game in India has strong archaeological roots going back at least to the 12th Century AD in the area what is today the State of Orissa on the east coast. The famous Sun Temple of Konark has a stone on the west wing of the structure clearly showing the game of Tug of War in progress. To find this game included in a place of religious practice should indicate state patronage. The Temple was made under the supervision of King Narsimha the First, and his son King Narsimha the Second.



Konark Sun Temple (Odissa)

CENTER CHIEF JUDGE INDICATING THE WINNER TEAM



VIEW OF THE GAME OF TUG OF WAR IN 12 TH CENTURY AD(KONARK SUN TEMPLE, ORISSA, INDIA)

Similarly stone wall murals in the Angkor Wat Temple in Cambodia show in relief a tug of war game in progress. This temple is part of a Hindu worship complex and in all probability the people of Odissa as settlers had constructed it.

The game's presence in the Middle East region is explained by the fact that the area on the West Coast of India mainly the cities of Bharuch, Surat and coastal Karachi (now in Pakistan) had flourishing industry in rope weaving. Even towns further south in Cochin were famous for rope making, but the northern towns manufactured their ropes from jute, sal leaves and cotton while those of South India, coir was used as raw material. These ropes were exported to Middle East shipping communities, and the game followed.



Konark Sun Temple Orissa

The game in India does not seem to have had a widespread interest until the militia of the East India Company discovered it when they were present in the beginning of the 18th Century in East India. The Militia officers found the game interesting as it led to quick results and was manly enough for acceptance.

As the rule of the East India Company extended deeper on the Sub-continent and later by the administration of Imperial Crown by the middle of the 19th Century, the game of Tug of War also moved along finding itself regularly played in police and military camps. The game finally reached rural India when the Indians employed in the army and the police, superannuating from active duty returned home taking along the knowledge of this game to their villages.

In 1902, the Indian British Army printed the first rules of the game, which were enforced on the Sub-continent until recently.

The earliest evidence in modern India indicating the widespread interest in the game is found in pictures collected by TWFI which date back to at least 1902.

The rules framed in 1958 by the English Tug of War Federation (International Federation) have now replaced the old rule book of the Army and the Tug of War Federation of India is doing this work in India.

There is another historical reference from the Indian province of Manipur situated with the border of Myanmar (Burma). On the sixth day of the Lal Haraoba (Pleasing of the Gods Ceremony) there is a ceremony of Lai Nonggaba meaning sojourning of Laiyingthou the Supreme God and Lairenbi, the Supreme Goddess.



One day after Lainonggaba, competitions in games and sports are organized in the courtyard of the Shrine. On this day, games like Mukna (Local style of wrestling), Kangjei (Local style of hockey), Lamjel (athletics), Sagol Kangjei (Polo) and Pou-Chingnaba are held.

The background of Pou Chingnaba (tugging of bamboo), now commonly known as Thouri Chingnaba, because of the substitution of Pou (bamboo) with thouri (rope), is mentioned by W. Yunmao in his book Philosophy on Meitei Lal Haraoba. The tugging of the Pou indicates the competition between the heart and the mind. The women holding the bamboo at one end represent the heart and the men holding the pou (bamboo) on the other end represents the brain.

In the tugging of Pou, the mens side is made to win the competition to show that when there is a tussle between the heart and the mind, the brain representing men, always wins. This also shows that whenever the heart is arrogant, the brain can control it.

Recently the Tug of War Federation of India, in its relentless effort to add to the history of the game have been able to trace out some photographs showing the interest of the soldiers of the British Indian Army in the game. The oldest photograph in hand is dated to 1902, and another one to the year 1904. In 1904 the 8th Rawalpindi Battalion, 'G' Company Royal Battalion, Delhi and Meerut Assaults, were declared the Best Teams of the British Indian Army.

We appeal to internet users to inform us of any existing old photograph earlier to 1902 which could be shared with us to enlarge the history of the game in India.

The game, as we know, was already a part of the sports programme in the first Olympic Games of 1896. Therefore, its popularity in the segment of players playing Olympic games was already there.

The knowledge and practice of the game in modern times on the Indian Subcontinent is widespread today. In the whole of the Subcontinent in the lands now within Pakistan, in Afghanistan and most of the parts of west India, the game is known by the Urdu language term - Rassa Kasi, meaning pulling the rope. In the low hills of Nepal adjoining India, the game is known as 'tang dori' or tight rope.



1902: British Indian Army Tug-of-War Team in a group photograph at Meerut assaults



1902: British Indian Army Tug-of-War Team 8th Rawalpindi Battalion "G" Company at Rawalpindi



1904: British Indian Army Royal Battalion Delhi Tug-of-War Team in a group photograph at Red Fort Delhi

In South Asia



Elephant Tug of War at Gundamuk Aghanistan 1880



Men of the 45th Sikhs, 52nd Infantry Brigade, 17th Division at a Tug of War 1918

TUG OF WAR INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION (TWIF)

Ancient origin

There is no specific time and place to pinpoint the origin of Tug of War. The contest of pulling on the rope originates from ancient ceremonies and cults, which are found all over the world e.g.; Egypt, Burma, India, Borneo, Japan, Korea, Hawaii and South America. The ancient Tug of War was performed in various styles. In Afghanistan, teams used a wooden stake instead of a rope to pull. In Korea, children clasped their arms around each other's waists to form a living Tug of War chain. Team captains must have had a very strong grip linking the teams together with their hands. Tug of War was not only a team sport; in several countries a man to man version of Tug of War existed. The Canadian Eskimos still have a Tug of War contest known as "ar-saaraq". It's a Tug of War contest with the pullers sitting on the ground, using a short rope. The one who pulls his opponent over from his seated position is the winner.

Tug of War as sport contest

Later, Tug of War became a pure contest of physical strength. In Greece, the cradle of the ancient Olympic Games, Tug of War sport around 500 BC was practised by athletes either as a competitive sport or as an exercise in the physical training for other sports. In western Europe evidence of Tug of War is found in the year 1000 AC, in the stories of the heroic champions of Scandinavia and Germany, who participated in the so called "kräftige spiele" (power games). The Tug of War sport featured in competitions at the courts of the Chinese Emperors, as well as in Mongolia and Turkey. In the 15th century Tug of War was a popular contest at the tournaments in the French chateaux and in competitions in Great Britain.

Olympic period

The Tug of War sport featured in the Olympic Games from 1900 to 1920. The medal winners during that period were;

Year	Venue	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1900	Paris	Sweden	USA	France
1904	St. Louis	USA	USA	USA

1908	London	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
1912	Stockholm	Sweden	Great Britain	-
1920	Antwerp	Great Britain	Netherlands	Belgium

In 1920 the IOC took a decision to reduce the number of participants of the Olympic Games and for that reason deleted a number of team sport from the programme, including Tug of War. In 1999 TWIF received provisional IOC recognition again, which was confirmed in 2002 into formal recognition in accordance with rule 29 of the Olympic Charter.

National Tug of War Associations

The discontinuation of the Tug of War as an Olympic discipline fortunately did not put an end to the Tug of War sport. All over the world Tug of War remained a sports activity. Within the Athletic Associations, Tug of War was still an athletic discipline and on sport festivals Tug of War was a popular inter-village competition. Within National Athletic Associations the Tug of War discipline, being a non-Olympic discipline, did not have the first priority. The Tug of War teams therefore felt the need to establish a separate and independent organization for the Tug of War sport. The oldest national association in Tug of War is the Svenska Dragkamp Förbundet, the Swedish Tug of War Association, founded in 1933. The example of Sweden was followed by other countries; in 1958 by the Tug of War Association of Great Britain and one year later, in 1959, by the Netherlands Tug of War Association.

Foundation of TWIF

After Tug of War was no longer on the programme of the Olympic Games, the opportunity to participate in international competitions had disappeared. With the foundation of National Tug of War Associations, the need for international competition developed simultaneously. The initiative to form an international federation was taken in 1960 by George Hutton of the Great Britain Association. In co-operation with representatives from the Swedish Association, the idea was brought into reality.

TWIF Competitions

The first international competition of the new federation was staged at the Baltic Games in 1964 (Malmö, Sweden). The Tug of War International

Federation, TWIF, participated with four countries; Great Britain, Sweden, Netherlands and Denmark. After the international competition in the Baltic Games, TWIF organised in 1965 its first European Championship in Crystal Palace, London Great Britain. From that year on, with regular intervals, European Championships were staged until 1975, when countries from outside Europe affiliated to TWIF participated, resulting in the first World Championship in the Netherlands. Currently TWIF organises World Championships every two years. Continental Championships are organised in the intervening years.

TWIF affiliation to International Federations

The Tug of War International Federation, TWIF is a full Member of the General Association of International Sport Federations, GAISF and the Association of Recognised International Sports Federations, ARISF. The TWIF is also a founder member of the International World Games Association, IWGA.

World Games

Tug of War has been on the programme of all World Games events. TWIF participates with three weight classes on the programme. World Games medal winners since 1981 are the following.

Year	Venue	Men	Women	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1981	Santa Clara	720	...	Switzerland	Netherlands	England
	USA	640	...	England	Switzerland	Netherlands
1985	London	720	...	Rep. Ireland	Switzerland	England
	UK	640	...	Rep. Ireland	England	Switzerland
1989	Karlsruhe	720	...	England	Switzerland	Rep. Ireland
	Germany	640	...	Switzerland	Rep. Ireland	England
1993	The Hague	720	...	Switzerland	Rep. Ireland	Germany
	Netherlands	640	...	Switzerland	Rep. Ireland	Spain
1997	Lahti	720	...	Netherlands	Sweden	Rep. Ireland
	Finland	640	...	Spain	Switzerland	Rep. Ireland
2001	Akita	680	...	Netherlands	Switzerland	Sweden

Year	Venue	Men	Women	Gold	Silver	Bronze
1981	Japan	600	...	England	Scotland	Japan
2005	Duisburg'	680	...	Netherlands	Sweden	Rep. Ireland
	Germany	640	...	Switzerland	Sweden	Germany
2009	Kauhsiung	680	...	Netherlands	Switzerland	Great Britain
	Chinese Taipei	640	...	Switzewrland	Germany	Netherlands
		520	...	Netherlands	Great Britain	Ch. Taipei

TWIF Recognised by IOC

In July 1999 TWIF was provisionally recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

During the 113th Session of the International Olympic Committee in Salt Lake City, USA from 4 – 6 February 2002, TWIF has been granted formal recognition by the IOC pursuant to rule 29 of the Olympic Charter.

Recognition by National Sports Federations

A national Tug of War association needs to be recognized by its National Olympic Committee or National Sports Organisation as a requirement for affiliation to TWIF. As a newcomer in the Tug of War sport, the relation between the Tug of War Association and the national sport administrations is very important for the development of a national Tug of War organization. If required TWIF will assist in achieving the required contacts.

Organization structure

The management structure in the affiliated member associations of TWIF varies widely. There is however one particular similarity in the structure of the Tug of War Associations. Tug of War is preeminently a team sport, so the Tug of War Associations are primarily Assemblies of Clubs.

General Meeting of Clubs

The General Meeting of clubs is the highest authority in a national association. In some countries the association is subdivided in regions or districts, depending on the number of affiliated clubs and the geographic situation. A President or Chairman heads the national Tug of War association. The Annual General Meeting elects the Executive Committee, including the President.

Executive Committee of National Associations

Management of the daily affairs of the Tug of War sport is done by the Executive Committee, when required assisted by Commissions. These Commissions are established by the Executive Committees to deal with specific items such as; competitions, judging, training courses and public relations. Regional Committees, where applicable, are in charge of the daily affairs of the regions or districts.

National sport structures

The organization of the sport in the various countries is not identical; mostly three major administrations are involved;

- I National Olympic Committee
- I National Controlling Sports organization
- I Department of Sport (Government)

National Olympic Committee (NOC)

All countries have a National Olympic Committee (NOC). Since TWIF has been granted the Olympic Recognition, several National Olympic Committees (NOC's) have recognized the National Tug of War Association. However, as it is up to the NOC's to recognise a national association. Not all NOC s have accepted the national tug of war association. In recent meetings of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), the IOC has invited the NOC's to recognise the national associations of Olympic Recognised Sport Federations.

National Controlling Sports organization

In most countries the national sport is managed by a non-government "umbrella" organization. These non-government sports organizations have different names in the various countries, but are generally known as the National Controlling Sports organizations. There is a trend that the national controlling sports organizations are co-operating or even merging with the NOC's.

Affiliation to national sports organization

The affiliation to the National Controlling Sport Body is of particular importance for a national Tug of War association in order to become eligible for financial support from these organizations. However the significance of

affiliation is not limited to the financial assistance only, the know-how of the national sports body is of great value to the management of national Tug of War associations.

Support from Department of Sports (Ministry of Sports)

In some countries the Ministry of Sports supports the sport either directly or renders financial support via the National Controlling Sports organization. In some countries regional and/or local authorities financially support the sport on regional or club level, especially through the provision of sports facilities and in the assistance to youth sport activities.

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

Please check TWIF website (www.tugofwar-twif.org) for up-to-date addresses and telecom data of national representatives

Member

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 1. | AUS | Australia |
| 2. | BEL | Belgium |
| 3. | BRU | Brunei Darussalam |
| 4. | CAB | Cambodia |
| 5. | CAM | Cameroon |
| 6. | CAN | Canada |
| 7. | CHI | Channel Islands |
| 8. | CHN | Peoples Rep. of China |
| 9. | CZE | Czech Republic |
| 10. | ENG | England |
| 11. | FRA | France |
| 12. | GER | Germany |
| 13. | GRE | Greece |
| 14. | HKG | Hong Kong China |
| 15. | IND | India (Tug of War Federation of India) |

16.	IRI	Iran
17.	IRL	Ireland
18.	ISR	Israel
19.	ITA	Italy
20.	JPN	Japan
21.	KEN	Kenya
22.	KOR	Korea
23.	LAO	Lao-DRP
24.	LAT	Latvia
25.	LTU	Lithuania
26.	MAC	Macau
27.	MAL	Malta
28.	MRI	Mauritius
29.	MGL	Mongolia
30.	MOR	Morocco
31.	NAM	Namibia
32.	NEP	Nepal
33.	NED	Netherlands
34.	NGR	Nigeria
35.	NIR	Northern Ireland
36.	PAK	Pakistan
37.	PHI	Philippines
38.	POL	Poland
39.	RUS	Russia
40.	RSA	South Africa
41.	SCO	Scotland
42.	SER	Serbia
43.	SIN	Singapore
44.	SRI	Sri Lanka

45.	ESP	Spain
46.	SWE	Sweden
47.	SUI	Switzerland
48.	TPE	Chinese Taipei
49.	TUR	Turkey
50.	UKR	Ukraine
51.	USA	United States
52.	VIE	Vietnam
53.	WAL	Wales
54.	ZAM	Zambia
55.	MYA	Myanmar
56.	SLE	Sierra Leon
57.	EST	Estonia
58.	ROU	Romania
59.	COL	Colombia

World record of Tug of War in Guinness Book

The longest recorded pull is one of 2 hours, 41 minutes between 'H' Company and 'E' Company of the Second Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) at Jubbulpore, India on August 12, 1889, prior to the A.A.A. rules. (Guinness Book of World Records.)

TUG OF WAR FEDERATION OF INDIA

State/UTs & Sports Board Code for Tournaments

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT & Sports Board	Code
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	AN
2.	Andhra Pradesh	AP
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	AR
4.	Assam	AS
5.	Bihar	BR
6.	Chandigarh	CHD

7.	Chhattisgarh	CG
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DN
9.	Daman and Diu	DD
10.	Delhi	DEL
11.	Goa	GA
12.	Gujarat	GUJ
13.	Haryana	HR
14.	Himachal Pradesh	HP
15.	Haryana Power	HPR
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK
17.	Jharkhand	JH
18.	Karnataka	KRN
19.	Kerala	KER
20.	Lakshadweep	LKP
21.	Madhya Pradesh	MP
22.	Maharashtra	MAH
23.	Manipur	MNP
24.	Meghalaya	MEG
25.	Mizoram	MIZ
26.	Nagaland	NLD
27.	Odisha	OR
28.	Puducherry	PDY
29.	Punjab	PB
30.	Punjab Power	PPR
31.	Rajasthan	RAJ
32.	Sikkim	SKM
33.	Tamil Nadu	TN
34.	Tripura	TRP
35.	Uttarakhand	UK
36.	Uttar Pradesh	UP
37.	West Bengal	WB

WORKING/ HIERARCHY OF SPORTS FEDERATION / ASSOCIATIONS*

- I IOC (International Olympic Committee) is the apex body in the world to form rules and regulations of different sports and governing different games conducted and played throughout the world.
- I IOC (International Olympic Committee) is the world apex body which works in the field of promotion of different sports disciplines played throughout the world such as boxing, football, badminton, tug of war, wrestling etc.
- I IOC has different departments or executives looking after different games played in the world.
- I IOC has different country wise affiliations and recognition units in all its member countries/ Federation/Associations for providing affiliation and recognitions to Associations/ Federation of sports disciplines.
- I IOC awards affiliations and recognitions to various international Federation/Associations of different disciplines to make international rules and regulations and govern that particular discipline of sports.
- I IOC awards affiliations/recognitions to various National Sports Federation in particular countries and empowers them to govern, conduct and supervise that particular discipline throughout the country.
- I The international Federation/Associations awards affiliation and recognition to the National Sports Federation of a particular country and empower them to make rules and regulations, govern, supervise and conduct various national level championships throughout the country in that particular sports discipline.
- I The National Sports Federation forms the rules and regulations for fair and smooth conduct of the game in consultation or practice of the international bodies/ Federation/Associations to be followed while playing and conducting various championships and in various matters related to that particular discipline.

- I The National Sports Federation of a country is the sole body and authority to form and express the rules and regulations to be followed by all the departments/individuals/bodies or any other agency whichever is related to that discipline of sports in any manner.
- I Any individual/government body/department/agency or any other member related to that particular discipline of sport is bound to follow these rules and regulations enacted/formed by the National Sports Federation as it has the full authority and power of forming/enacting rules awarded by the International Sports Federation/Association and the IOC.
- I The National Sports Federation is the apex body/authority in a particular discipline of sports in a country and is empowered with the discretion of making rules and regulations and passing orders/directions in matters related to that particular discipline. Various government bodies/ departments, personnel, organizations are bound to obey the orders/ directions and rules and regulations enacted and passed by the National Sports Federation
- I The National Sports Federation has the power and authority to award affiliations and recognitions to the state bodies/ Federation/Associations to look after the promotion of that particular discipline and conduct state championships/ meets/ competitions. The state body/Association/ Federation is bound to follow the orders/directions/notices and rules and regulations enacted/ passed/ directed by the National Sports Federation.
- I The state Associations/ Federation can form district level bodies/ Associations for better governance, promotion of the game and conducting smooth and fair championships/ competitions.
- I After state and district sports bodies/Associations, there are talukas and sports clubs which are formed for/by professionals and/or amateur sports persons/state bodies in consultation and after approval/recognition of the state body/ Association and the National Sports Federation.
- I However, all the state bodies/ Associations, district Associations, talukas, sports clubs, government bodies, government departments, individuals, firms, various organizations are bound

to follow the orders/directions/notices/letters and rules and regulations of the game enacted and passed by the National Sports Federation as it is the apex body to form rules and regulations and issues directions.

- I As per Clause 1.5, at Page no. 33 of The Constitution of the IOC i.e, The Olympic Charter, the members of the IOC and the members of the bodies affiliated and recognized by the ioc are not bound to follow any mandate or directions given by their respective governments and/or organizations. The government cannot compel the members of any sports body/federation to follow their instructions and cannot interfere with the freedom of their action, vote and governance.

* The compilation made above is based and extracted from official websites of IOC (International Olympic Committee) and various NSF's(National Sports Federations).