

Eak bharat Shreshth Bharat



Odisha State Project

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Maharashtra

EK
BHARAT
SHRESHTHA
BHARAT

IIT
BHUBANESHWAR



सत्यमेव जयते
मानस्यैव



ज्ञान, गुणवत्ता

NITIE,
MUMBAI



एक
भारत
श्रेष्ठ
भारत



Odisha

Maharashtra and Odisha are paired states in the 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' programme, which is being run by the Central Government to enhance interaction and promote mutual understanding between people of different states through the concept of state pairing.

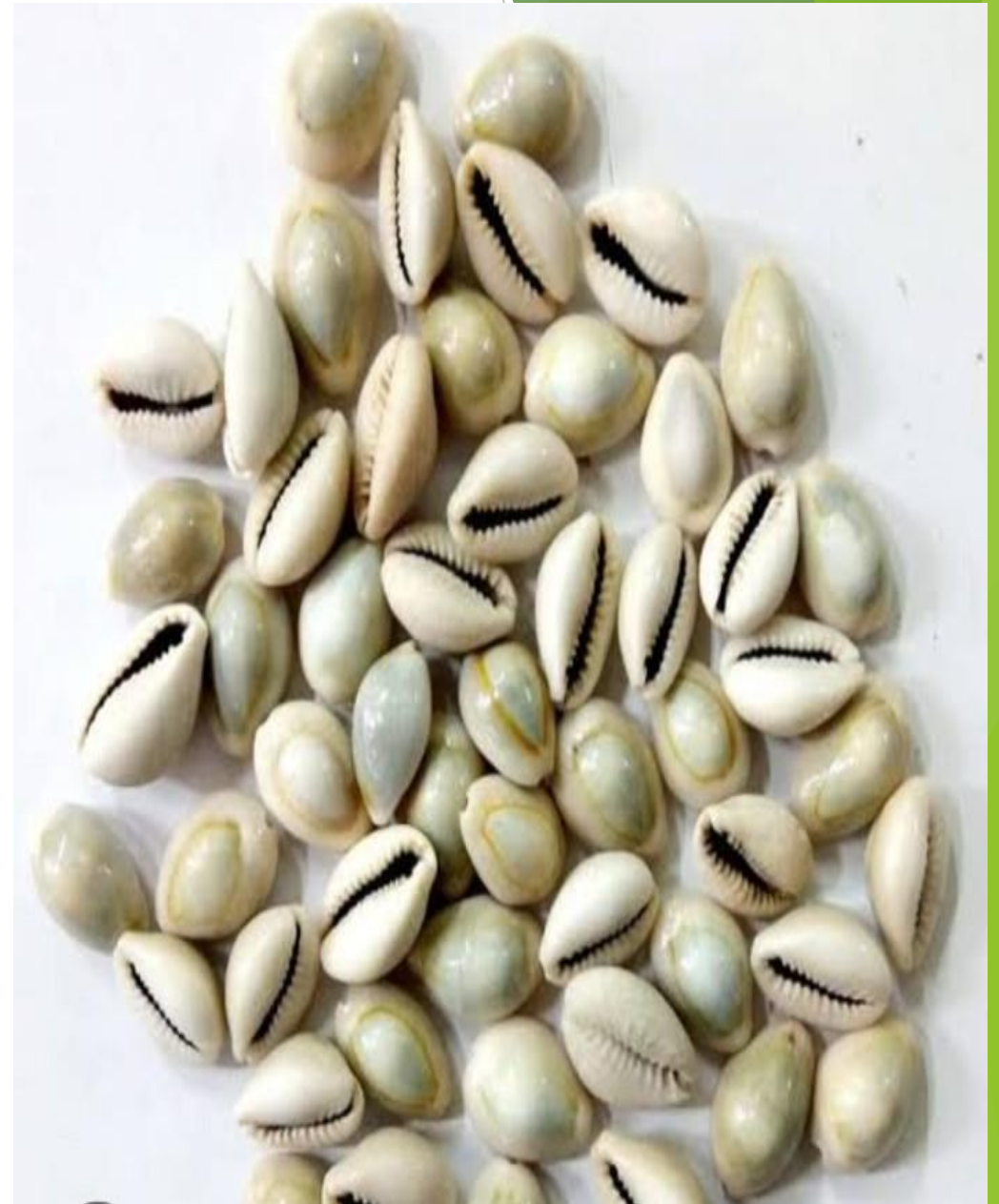
**# Indigenous Sports of
ODISHA and
MAHARASHTRA #**

SPORT

OLISHA

1. Kaudi Khela

Cowrie Shells (Kadi, Kaudi) game is played with 4 small cowrie shells by 2 or more players sitting in a circle. The game is usually played by people of 6 years and above. It is a popular game with village children as well as women but with the changing times, it is now an endangered game.



2. Gilli Danda

Gillidanda is an ancient sport originating from South Asia that is still widely played throughout South Asia. The sport is also found as far north as the Mediterranean and as far east as Southeast Asia. It was a precursor to cricket in South Asia.

Two boys playing gillidanda on the ghats of the Ganga river in Varanasi, India

The game is played with two sticks: a large one called a danda, which is used to hit a smaller one, the gilli. It bears many similarities to bat and ball games such as cricket and baseball. Gillidanda is an ancient sport.



3. Kabaddi

Kabaddi is a contact team sport played between two teams of seven players, originating in ancient India. The objective of the game is for a single player on offence, referred to as a “raider”, to run into the opposing team’s half of the court, touch out as many of their players as possible, and return to their own half of the court, all without being tackled by the defenders in 30 seconds.



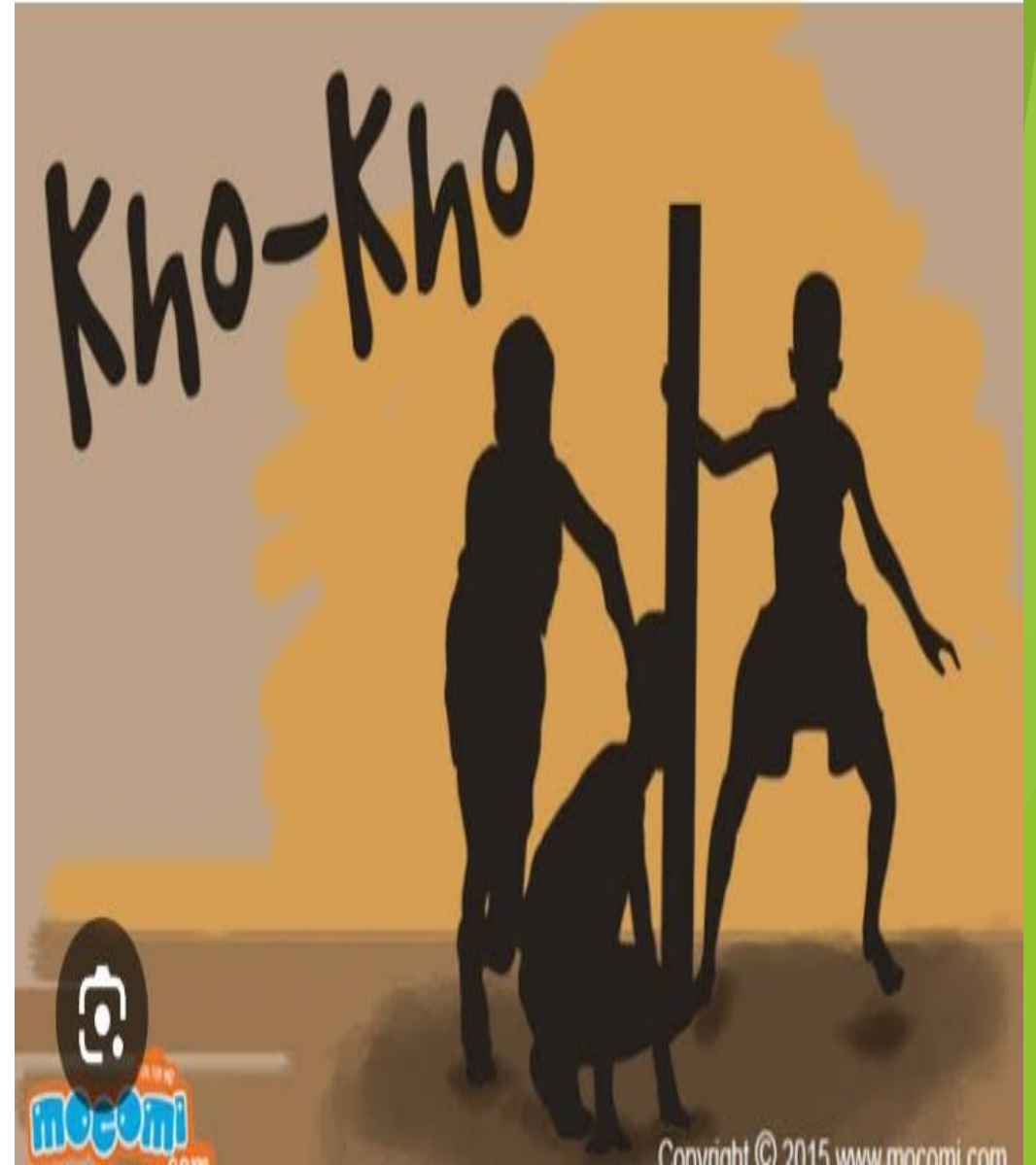
4. Nadia Phinga

Nadia Phinga is a traditional game of Odisha. It is played by throwing coconut on land or water. One whose coconut travels the longest distance will be declared as the winner



5. Kho-kho

Kho kho is a traditional South Asian sport that dates to ancient India. It is the second-most popular traditional tag game in the Indian subcontinent after kabaddi. Kho kho is played on a rectangular court with a central lane connecting two poles which are at either end of the court. During the game, nine players from the chasing team (attacking team) are on the field, with eight of them sitting in the central lane, while three runners from the defending team run around the court and try to avoid being touched. Each sitting player on the chasing team faces the opposite half of the field that their adjacent teammates are facing.



Maharashtra

The background of the image is a scenic landscape. The top half is a clear, light blue sky. The bottom half shows a wide expanse of blue water, likely the sea or a large lake, stretching to the horizon. In the foreground, there are some dark, rocky or forested landmasses and a few green trees, suggesting a coastal or island setting.

1. Mallakhamba

A state sport that originated in Mumbai in 1135 AD, mallakhamba combines gymnastics, yoga, and wrestling with a hanging rope or pole. It requires strength, flexibility, and power to hold complex poses.



2. Bullock cart Race

The bullock cart race is part and parcel of Sankranti festival. Nearly 20 pairs of bullocks drawn from various parts of the region take part in each race. The race is very exciting, and it is purely the skill of the cart drivers and the strength of the bullocks that matter.



3. Langdi

The traditional Indian field sport langdi is also known as “One Leg Hop” in English. It’s a team sport that combines elements of tag and hopscotch, and is played by two teams of 12 players plus three extra players. The game is divided into four innings of nine minutes each, with the teams taking turns chasing and defending. The chasing team must hop on one foot and try to tag as many defenders as possible within the inning, while the defenders try to avoid being tagged. The chasers can step out of bounds as long as they stay on one foot, but the defenders are out if they step out of bounds or on the line. If a chaser steps off one foot and puts both feet down, their turn ends and the next chaser takes over. The game ends when the chasers tag all the defenders, and the teams switch roles.



4. Kusti

Kushti is a traditional Indian wrestling sport that is also known as Pehlwani, Dangal, and Mul Yudh. Here's some information about Kushti:

Origin

Kushti originated in Persia centuries ago and was developed in the Mughal Empire. It combines Persian Koshti pahlevani with native Indian Malla-yuddha.

Practice

Kushti is practiced in specially-built gymnasiums called akharas. The akharas are open areas with a boundary, surrounded by trees, and near water.



5. Kanache (Gotya)

Kanche/ Marbles is one of the most popular Indian games played all of the country in India mostly by boys. It appeals to people of all ages. It is known as Kanche in the North and Golli Gundu in the South. There are multiple matches for the game of Gotya, including a Marathi sports drama and a marble game



a note to say,

thank you