

STOCKHOLMS SILAMBAM FÖRENING

802535-8022



Introduction

- Silambam is an Indian martial art originating in Tamil Nadu, South India, with roots dating back to at least the **4th century BC**, as evidenced by references in Sangam literature.
- The name "Silambam" is derived from the Tamil word "**silam,**" meaning hill, and "**bam,**" referring to a bamboo staff. The martial art is named after its primary weapon, the bamboo staff, which may have originated from the Kurinji hills in present-day Kerala.
- Silambam likely originated as a means of **self-defense and protection** against wildlife in the Kurinji hills. Over time, it evolved into the structured martial art practiced today.
- The [All Indian Silambam Federation](#) recognized by Indian Government acts as a governing body for Silambam, formulating rules & regulations for the sport.



Stockholms Silambam Förening

- Silambam practice and instruction commenced in 2019 under the leadership of certified Head Coach Karikala Cholan .
- The förening has successfully trained 250 students, encompassing both children and adults.
- The overarching vision is to propagate Silambam not only in Sweden but also in other Nordic countries, with a goal of training at least 2000 students within the next 5 years.
- Aiming for broader recognition, the förening seeks to position Silambam as part of martial sports. This involves planning and organizing competitions between Nordic countries and eventually expanding to include Europe.
- As part of our goals, the förening envisions hosting competitions between Nordic countries and Europe, fostering collaboration and promoting Silambam on an international stage.



Board Members



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Vaiyapuri
Chairman



Tejas Latha
Karthikeyan
Treasurer



Gowtham
Krishnakumar
Secretary



Karikala Cholan
Balasubramanian
Head Coach



Sowmya Ashok
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Communication*



Sundarraj
Jayaraj
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Vijitha Vadakkethil
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Stefan Ternow
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Sriraksha Dugadihalli
Basavaraj
Board Member



Shambhu Prasad
Aralaguppe
External Auditor



Tournament Structure

Players are organized into age groups with corresponding weight categories as follows.

Age Group:

Mini Sub Juniors - Below 10 years of age

Sub juniors - 10 years to 14 years of age

Juniors - 14 to 17 years of age

Seniors - 18 to 25 years of age

Super Seniors - 25 - 35 years of age

Weight category:

25 to 30 KG

31 to 35 KG

36 to 40 KG

41 to 45 KG

46 to 50 KG

51 to 55 KG

56 to 60 KG

61 to 65 KG

Above 65 KG



Tournament Rules

Tournament Overview:

Format: Knockout tournament with successive rounds.

Progression: Top-ranked competitors advance in each round.

Final Round: The final or cup final consists of one fixture, determining the overall champion.

Referee: 10 referees for each tournament round.

Safety Measures:

- Sticks used in fighting rounds covered with sponges/cushions.
- Players required to wear boxing helmets, hand gloves, and shoes for sparring.

Silambam Individual Performance:

- Players showcase 3 individual skills for 3 mins (1 min per skill).
- Rated out of 20 based on speed, techniques, style, and facial expressions.
- Marks added to fighting rounds for declaring round winners.

Silambam Sparring - Fighting:

- Two players fight with sticks, monitored by three on-ground and seven off-ground referees.
- Points earned for each shoulder and leg touch.
- Negative marks for going out of the sparring ground or hitting the opponent's head.
- Aggression or disobeying referee's orders results in disqualification.



Video with English speech



THANK YOU



Statutes

Stockholm's Silambam Association

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Chapter 1 General regulations

1. Purpose

The purpose of the association is to carry out sporting activities in accordance with the "Sports movement's business concept, vision and core values" (Chapter 1 RF statutes, **appendix**), with a special focus on:

Practice, establish and spread the Indian martial art Silambam in Stockholm and Sweden.

The association shall conduct training/teaching in Silambam for adults, children and young people.

The association shall conduct the following sports:

The Indian martial art of Silambam

The association must counteract all forms of discrimination and actively work for a doping-free sport.

2. Name of the association, etc

The full name of the association is **Stockholm's Silambam Förening**

The association's organization number is 802535-8022.....

The association has its domicile/seat in **Stockholm's municipality.**

3. Composition, affiliation, etc

The association consists of the natural persons who have been admitted to the association as members.

4. Decision-making bodies

The association's decision-making bodies are the annual meeting, extra annual meeting and the board.

5. Business and financial year

The association's operating year and fiscal year cover the period from January 1 to December 31.

6. Company signature

The association's company is signed by the board jointly.

The board has the right to delegate the signature right to two board members jointly or to one or more specially appointed persons.

Whoever has been authorized to represent the association by delegation must report back to the board. 3

7. Amendment of the articles of association

Amendments to these statutes require a decision of the annual meeting with at least 2/3 of the number of votes cast.

Proposals to amend the statutes may be submitted in writing by both the member and the board.

8. Dispute/arbitration clause

Lawsuits in disputes where the parties are individual members, officials, associations, sports AB, SDF, DF, SF or RF may not be brought before a general court. Such a dispute shall, except in cases where other special procedures are prescribed in the RF statutes or the SF statutes, be settled according to established regulations for the Sports Arbitration Board.

9. Dissolution of the association

Dissolution of the association requires a decision of the annual meeting with at least 2/3 of the number of votes cast.

In the decision to dissolve the association, it must be stated that the association's assets are to be used for a specific purpose promoting sports, and where the dissolved association's documents etc. are to be archived, e.g., in people's movement archives or equivalent.

The decision, together with copies of the board's and the annual meeting's minutes in the matter, as well as the auditor's report together with balance sheets and profit and loss statements, must be immediately sent to the relevant SF.

Chapter 2 Members of the association

1. Membership

All persons who wish to support the association's objectives have the right to be granted membership. The application for membership may only be rejected if it can be assumed that the applicant will work against the association's purpose, the values of sport or otherwise damage the association's interests.

Membership is granted by the board or by the person to whom the board has delegated decision-making rights. The membership is valid until further notice.

The decision to reject the membership application must be made by the board or by the person to whom the board has delegated decision-making rights. Before such a decision is made, the person in question must be given the opportunity to comment within a certain period of time, at least 14 days, on the circumstances that are the reason why membership is being questioned.

In the decision to reject the membership application, the reasons must be stated and what the member applicant must observe in order to appeal the decision. The decision must be sent in writing to the person whose membership application was rejected within three days from the day of the decision.

The decision to reject the membership application may be appealed by the person concerned within three weeks to the relevant SF.

2. Member's obligations and rights

Member

- Must follow the association's statutes and decisions made by the association's bodies, as well as follow the statutes, competition rules and decisions of the organizations mentioned in chapter 1, section 3,
- Must pay the fees decided by the association,
- Approves through its membership that the association may process personal data for the purpose of carrying out appropriate activities in accordance with the association's statutes in force at any time and in accordance with any other conditions for processing personal data decided by the association,
- Have the right to participate in meetings organized for the members,
- Has the right to information about the association's affairs to the extent that follows from chapter 6, section 2,
- Does not have the right to share in the association's assets or property upon dissolution of the association.

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3. Member's participation in competition activities

Members have the right to participate in the association's sporting activities in the forms that are accepted in sports and on the same terms that apply to other members. The association has the right to set special conditions for the performance of certain assignments.

When participating in a competition or exhibition, a member represents his association.

The association determines the conditions for member participation in competitions or exhibitions. For participation in competitions or exhibitions outside Sweden, the relevant SF's approval is required.

If the organizer of the competition or exhibition is not connected to the SF that administers the sport in question, the member may only participate if this SF has approved the competition or exhibition.

4. Withdrawal

A member who wishes to withdraw from the association must notify this in writing. If a member has not paid prescribed fees to the association upon such withdrawal, the association's board decides whether they must be paid or not.

If a member has not paid the membership fee for two consecutive years, the association may decide to terminate the membership.

Unless otherwise decided, membership ceases according to the first or second paragraph when the member is removed from the membership list. The person must be notified that the membership has ended.

5. Exclusion etc

A member may, without observing the second paragraph of § 4, be excluded if the member, despite reminders, has neglected to pay the fees decided by the association. A member may also be excluded if the member has opposed the association's activities or objectives, violated the association's statutes, the values of sport or otherwise damaged the association's interests.

Exclusion applies until further notice. Decisions on exclusion may, however, be limited to a certain period of time. Such time-limited exclusion may cover a maximum of six months from the date of the decision.

If there are no sufficient grounds for exclusion, the association may instead issue a warning to the member. A decision on exclusion or warning may not be made without the member being given the opportunity to comment on the circumstances that led to the questioning of membership within a certain time specified by the association's board of directors, at least 14 days.

In a decision on exclusion or warning, the reasons must be stated and what the member must observe for appealing the decision. The decision must be sent to the member within three days from the day of the decision.

6. Appeal

Decisions to refuse membership, termination of membership or warnings may be appealed to the relevant SF according to the rules in ch. 15. RF's statutes.

7. Termination of membership

A decision to terminate an individual's membership does not apply until the appeal period has expired, or when the decision has been appealed, the case has been finally decided. 5

Chapter 3 Annual meeting

1. Time and summons

The annual meeting, which is the association's highest decision-making body, is held before the end of **May** month at a time and place determined by the board.

Notice of the annual meeting and proposals for the agenda must be provided by the board to the members no later than three weeks before the meeting in a manner determined by the board. Furthermore, notices and proposals for the agenda must be published on the association's website and posted in the club premises or in another suitable place. If a proposal has been raised regarding the amendment of the statutes, closure or merger of the association with another association or other matter of significant importance for the association or its members, this must be stated in the notice.

Activity report, annual report/annual financial statements, auditors' reports, business plan with budget as well as the board's proposals and received motions with the board's opinion must be available to the members no later than one week before the annual meeting. The summons must state where these documents are available.

2. Proposals for matters to be dealt with by the annual meeting

Both members and the board may submit proposals to be considered by the annual meeting.

Proposals from members (motions) must reach the board no later than four weeks before the annual meeting. The board must submit a written opinion on the motions to the annual meeting.

3. Composition and quorum (alt 1)

Annual meeting consists of voting members present. In case of default, the member may be represented by an attorney. Agents may only represent one member. However, guardians have the right to represent their minor children.

The meeting is decision-making with the voting members and proxies present at the meeting.

or

4. Composition and quorum (alt 2)

Annual meeting consists of voting members present. Guardians have the right to represent their minor children.

A member may be represented by another member entitled to vote as proxy. Such a representative, who may represent an unlimited number of members, must notify the association no later than two months before the annual meeting that he is available as a representative. The association must publish a list of such representatives no later than one month before the annual meeting. A member who wishes to be represented by such a representative must notify the association of whom he appoints as his representative no later than the day before the annual meeting. Members always have the right to withdraw their registration no later than at the beginning of the annual meeting.

The meeting is decision-making with the voting members and proxies present at the meeting.

5. Voting rights as well as the right to speak and make proposals at the annual meeting

In order to be entitled to vote at the annual meeting, you must:

- that the member turns at least 12 during the meeting year.
- that membership has been granted at least two months before the annual meeting; and
- that membership fees have been paid no later than two months before the annual meeting.

Members who do not have voting rights have the right to speak and make proposals at the meeting. 6

6. Matters at the annual meeting

At the annual meeting, the following must be dealt with and recorded:

1. Determining the voting list for the meeting.
2. Election of chairman and secretary for the meeting.
3. Selection of protocol adjuster and vote counter.
4. Ask if the meeting has been announced correctly.
5. Determination of the agenda.
6. The board's report with annual report/financial statements for the most recent operating/fiscal year.
7. The auditors' report on the board's administration during the last business/fiscal year.
8. Question about discharge of liability for the board for the period covered by the audit.
9. Determination of membership fees.
10. Determination of the business plan and treatment of the financial plan for the coming business/fiscal year.
11. Processing of the board's proposals and timely received motions.
12. Choice of
 - a) the president of the association for a period of one year.
 - b) half the number of other members of the board for a period of two years.
 - c) a deputy (substitute) on the board for a period of one year.
 - d) ...1..... auditors together with deputies (substitutes) for a period of one year. Board members may not participate in this election.
 - e) ...2..... members of the election committee for a period of one year, one of whom shall be appointed chairman; and
 - f) proxy for meetings where the association has the right to be represented by proxy.
13. Any other issues notified under point 5. Decisions in matters of greater financial or other decisive importance for the association or the members may not be made if it was not included in the notice to the meeting.

7. Eligibility

Eligible for election to the board and the election committee is a voting member of the association.

However, employees within the association may not be elected as a member or deputy on the board, the election committee or as auditor or deputy auditor in the association.

8. Extra annual meeting

The board can call the members to an extra annual meeting.

The board is obliged to call an extra annual meeting when an auditor or at least one-tenth of the association's voting members request it. Such request must be made in writing and contain the reasons for the request.

When the board receives a request for an extra annual meeting, it must within 14 days announce such a meeting to be held within two months of the request being received. A notice with a proposed agenda for the extraordinary annual meeting must be sent to the members no later than seven days before the meeting in a manner determined by the board. Further 7

must be published on the association's website and posted in the club premises or in another suitable place.

If the board fails to announce or call an extraordinary annual meeting, those who made the petition may take measures according to the previous paragraph.

At an extraordinary annual meeting, only the question or questions specified in the proposed agenda may be dealt with.

9. Decisions and voting

Decisions are made by acclamation or, if requested, after a vote (voting).

With the exception of those in ch. 1. § 7 first paragraph and ch. 1 In the cases mentioned in section 9, all questions are decided by a simple majority vote. Simple majority can be either absolute or relative.

Elections are decided by relative majority. Relative majority means that the person(s) who received the highest number of votes is elected (elected) regardless of how these votes relate to the number of votes cast.

Decisions on matters other than elections require an absolute majority, which means more than half of the votes cast.

Voting takes place openly. However, if a member entitled to vote requests it, the election must end.

In the case of a vote that does not concern an election, in the event of an equal number of votes, the proposal supported by the chairman at the meeting applies, if the chairman is entitled to vote. If the chairman of the meeting is not entitled to vote, the lottery decides. In the case of an election, in the event of an equal number of votes, the lottery shall decide.

10. Entry Into Force

Decisions made by the annual meeting apply from the end of the annual meeting unless otherwise stated.

Chapter 4 Nomination Committee

1. Composition

The selection committee shall consist of the chairman and ... (2) ... other members elected by the annual meeting. The selection committee must consist of women and men, and different age groups must be represented.

The nomination committee must appoint a vice-chairman from among its members. The election committee shall meet when the chairman or at least half the number of members so decides.

2. Obligations

The nomination committee must prepare the elections for the upcoming annual meeting, and in this work must continuously follow the work of the board and the auditors during the financial year.

No later than two months before the annual meeting, the nomination committee shall ask those whose term of office expires at the end of the meeting, if they wish to run for the next term of office. After that, the election committee must inform the members about any resignations. The election committee must inform the members that they have the right to submit proposals for candidates.

No later than three weeks before the annual meeting, the election committee must notify voting members of its proposal, as well as the names of the persons who have otherwise been proposed to the election committee.

Before candidate nomination begins at the annual meeting, the election committee must announce its proposal regarding the election for which the nomination refers.

Those who are part of the election committee may not reveal what they have learned about in this capacity without authorization. 8

Chapter 5 Revision

1. Auditors and audit

The association's accounts and administration must be audited annually by the auditors appointed by the annual meeting.

The auditors must be independent of those they have to audit.

The auditors have the right to continuously take part in the association's accounts, annual meeting and board minutes and other documents.

The association's accounts for the most recent operating and financial year must be available to the auditors no later than one month before the annual meeting.

The auditors must review the board's administration and accounts for the most recent business and financial year and submit an audit report to the board no later than 14 days before the annual meeting.

Chapter 6 The Board

1. Composition

The board shall consist of the chairman and (2) other members. The board shall **whenever possibly** consist of women and men.

The board must appoint a deputy chairman and the other executives who are needed.

If a member is prevented, the member is replaced by an alternate. If the member resigns prematurely, the deputy replaces the member for the period until the next annual meeting.

The board may appoint an adjunct member. Such a member has the right to speak and make proposals, but not the right to vote. Adjunct member may be appointed to a position within the board.

2. Duties of the board

When the annual meeting is not convened, the board is the association's decision-making body and is responsible for the association's affairs.

The board must - within the framework of RF's, relevant SF's and current statutes - be responsible for the association's activities and look after the members' interests.

It is the responsibility of the board in particular to

- Ensure that the association complies with applicable constitutions and other binding rules,
- Execute decisions made by the annual meeting,
- Plan, lead and distribute the work within the association and for this prepare work rules and instructions for underlying association bodies,
- Be responsible for and manage the association's funds,
- Continuously inform the members about the association's affairs to the extent that this cannot damage the association's interests,
- Provide the accountants with accounts etc. according to ch. 5 § 1, and
- Prepare the annual meeting.

The chairman must lead the board's work and monitor that the board fulfils its duties according to the association's statutes and other rules and decisions binding on the association. If the chairman is unable to do so, the deputy chairman must step in for the chairman.

The board must decide on the distribution of work tasks in general through a specially drawn up work order.

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3. Notice, quorum and voting

The board shall meet at the call of the chairman. The chairman is obliged to call a meeting when at least two members have requested it. If the chairman fails to issue a summons, those who made the petition may summon the meeting.

The board is decision-making when all members have been called and when at least half the number of members is present. For all decisions, it is required that at least half of all members of the board agree on the decision. In the event of a tie, the chairman has the casting vote. Voting may not take place by proxy. The chairman may decide that matters shall be decided by written vote (decision per capsulam) or by telephone meeting or by means of other technical equipment.

At a meeting or decision-making according to the previous paragraph, minutes must be drawn up. Minutes must be signed by the chairman of the meeting and the appointed minutes secretary. Dissenting opinion must be recorded in the minutes.

4. Transfer of decision-making rights

The board may delegate its decision-making rights in individual cases or in certain groups of cases to a committee or other body or to an individual member, employee or other appointed person.

The person who has made a decision with the support of authorization according to the previous paragraph must continuously inform the board about this.

Chapter 7 Other association bodies

1. Committees, working groups and other underlying association bodies

For its sporting activities, the association must have the following

sections/committees:

.....

.....

The association must have the following standing committees for its administrative activities:

.....

.....

.....

In addition, the board may, if necessary, establish temporary committees and work and project groups.

2. Instructions

The association's board must, in special instructions or in another appropriate way, determine the powers and obligations that the underlying bodies have.

3. Budget and business plan

The section/committee for each sports activity as well as other permanent committees must draw up proposals for a budget and business plan for the section/committee to apply during the following business year. The budget and the plan are submitted to the board for approval at a time it determines. The board makes the changes to the budget and the plan that are deemed necessary with regard to the association's obligations in various respects, the association's financial position or the expected development of the sporting activities. 10

4. Reporting

The person who has been authorized by the board according to ch. 6. Section 4 must continuously inform the board by reporting back in the order established by the board in instructions.