



A Survey of Indian Wrestlers and their Achievement at International level

KEYWORDS

FILA, IOC, IOA, *Techniques, performance, wrestling.*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper was to review the Indian wrestling team well performance in Senior World Championship The present chapter deals with the analysis, interpretation and discussion of the collection through historical, trends, FILA, IOC, IOA and Haryana sports department reports, analytical and interpretive techniques are utilized. The study revealed that Most of wrestlers won Medal in Senior World Championship, Olympic Games belonging to year 2008, 2012 and 2016.

Introduction

Greek wrestling was a popular form of martial art in which points were awarded for touching a competitor's back to the ground, forcing a competitor out of bounds (arena). Three falls determined the winner. It was at least featured as a sport since the eighteenth Olympiad in 704 BC. Wrestling is described in the earliest celebrated works of Greek literature, the Iliad and the Odyssey.^[6] Wrestlers were also depicted in action on many vases, sculptures, and coins, as well as in other literature. Other cultures featured wrestling at royal or religious celebrations, but the ancient Greeks structured their style of wrestling as part of a tournament where a single winner emerged from a pool of competitors. Late Greek tradition also stated that Plato was known for wrestling in the Isthmian games.

Following the retirement of Frank Gotch, professional wrestling in the United States (except in the Midwest) was losing popularity fast. In response, three professional wrestlers, Ed Lewis, Billy Sandow, and Toots Mondt, joined to form their own promotion in the 1920s, modifying their in-ring product to attract fans. The three were referred to as the "Gold Dust Trio" due to their financial success. This marks the beginning of "professional wrestling" as an entertainment industry separate from competitive wrestling, and to a revival of public interest in wrestling in the interwar period. Wrestling did not, however, rise to its pre-war level of popularity again, being eclipsed by Boxing, which sport now experienced its own Golden Age.

Since 1921, the International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles (FILA) has regulated amateur wrestling as an athletic discipline. In 1927, Dr. Raymond G. Clapp published the rules for collegiate wrestling, and the next year, the first NCAA Wrestling Team Championship took place on March 30 to March 31 on the campus of Iowa State College. The rules of collegiate wrestling marked a sharp contrast to the freestyle wrestling rules of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (IAWF) and the AAU.^[16] From then on, collegiate wrestling emerged as a distinctly American sport. College and high school wrestling grew especially after the standardization of the NCAA wrestling rules, which applied early on to both collegiate and scholastic wrestling (with high school modifications). More colleges, universities, and junior colleges began offering dual meets and tournaments, including championships and having organized wrestling seasons. There were breaks in wrestling seasons because of World War II, but in the high schools especially, state association wrestling championships sprung up in different regions throughout the 1930s and 1940s. As amateur wrestling grew after World War II, various collegiate athletic conferences also increased the number and quality of their wrestling competition, with more wrestlers making the progression of wrestling in high school, being recruited by college coaches, and then entering collegiate competition.

Both freestyle wrestling and its American counterpart, collegiate

wrestling, did not have a scoring system that decided matches in the absence of a fall until the introduction of a point system by Oklahoma State University wrestling coach Art Griffith that gained acceptance in 1941, and influenced the international styles as well. By the 1960s international wrestling matches in Greco-Roman and freestyle were scored by a panel of three judges in secret, who made the final decision by raising colored paddles at the match's end. Dr. Albert de Ferrari from San Francisco who became vice president of FILA, lobbied for a visible scoring system and a rule for "controlled fall", which would recognize a fall only when the offensive wrestler had done something to cause it. These were soon adopted internationally in Greco-Roman and freestyle

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

The purpose of the investigation to find out the contributions of Indian men wrestlers and their achievement in the Olympics Game, world wrestling championship hence the title has been stated as.

"A survey of Indian wrestlers and their contributions In International level."

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

The major objectives of the study will be to find out the status of Indian men wrestlers in relation to their achievement in the International competitions such as world wrestling championship, Olympic Games.

HYPOTHESIS:-

For the purpose of this study, the null hypothesis will be proposed which is stated are:

There will be no significance difference exists among the men wrestlers in their achievement and failure's in the International competitions.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:-

- The present study will be delimited to men wrestlers only.

The study will be delimited to the National Sf. level wrestlers who represented India in world wrestling championship, Olympic Games.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:-

The study will be to men wrestlers of India who represented India in the International competitions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

This study is based on secondary data. The required data related to wrestling have been collected from various sources i.e. from FILA, IOC, IOA and Haryana sports department reports.

Analytical Tools & Technique

In order to analyze the collected data the statistical tools such as

mean, tabulation, graphic presentation, percentages etc.

Table: I
Performance of Indian Players in Olympic Games (1952-2016)

S.No.	Name of the Sportsperson	Medal	Place	Year
1.	Ms. Sakshi Malik	Bronze	Rio-de-Janeiro	2016
2.	Mr. Sushil Kumar, 66 Kg./FS	Silver	London	2012
		Bronze	Beijing	2008
3.	Yogeshwar Dutt, 60 Kg./FS	Bronze	London	2012
4.	Mr. Khashaba Jadhav, 57 Kg./FS	Bronze	Helsinki	1952

The analytical table 4.1 exhibited that Indian men wrestler team take part in different Olympic Games. Mr. Khashaba Jadhav (57 Kg./FS) is first Olympian Bronze Medal (Helsinki 1952). Mr. Sushil Kumar (66 Kg./FS) won Silver Medal (London 2012) and Mr. Sushil Kumar (2008) (66 Kg./FS), Yogeshwar Dutt (2012) (60 Kg./FS) won Bronze Medal in 2012. Ms. Sakshi Malik won Bronze Medal in 2016. So, we can say that Indian wrestler's team well performs in Olympic Games.

Table: II
Performance of Indian Players in Senior World Championship (1961-2015)

S.No.	Name of the Sportsperson	Medal	Place	Year
1.	Mr. Narsingh Panoram Yadav, 74 Kg./FS	Bronze	Las Vegas	2015
2.	Mr. Amit Kumar, 55 Kg./FS	Silver	Budapest	2013
3.	Mr. Bajrang, 60 Kg./FS	Bronze		
4.	Mr. Sandeep Tulsi Yadav, 66 Kg./GR	Bronze		
5.	Mr. Ramesh Kumar, 74 Kg./FS	Bronze	Herning	2009
6.	Mr. Sushil Kumar, 66 Kg./FS	Gold	Moscow	2010
7.	Mr. Bishmbhr Singh, 57 Kg./FS	Silver	New Delhi	1967
8.	Mr. Udey Chand, 67 Kg./FS	Bronze	Yokohama	1961

The analytical table 4.2 exhibited that Indian men wrestler team take part in different Senior World Championship. Mr. Udey Chand (67 Kg./FS) is the first Senior World Championship Bronze Medalist. (Yokohama 1961). Mr. Bishmbhr Singh (57 Kg./FS) Silver Medal (New Delhi 1967). Mr. Ramesh Kumar (74 Kg./FS) won Bronze Medal (2009). And Mr. Sushil Kumar (66 Kg./FS) won Gold Medal in Moscow 2010. Mr. Amit Kumar (55 Kg./FS) won Silver, Mr. Sandeep Tulsi Yadav (66 Kg./GR), Mr. Bajrang (60 Kg./FS) got Bronze Medal Budapest (2013). And Mr. Narsingh Panoram Yadav (74 Kg./FS) won Bronze Medal Las Vegas 2015. So, we can say that Indian wrestler's team well performs in Senior World Championship.

CONCLUSIONS:-

The purpose of this paper was to review the impact Indian wrestler's team well performs in Senior World Championship in considered in the study. The present chapter deals with the analysis, interpretation and discussion of the collection through historical, trends, FILA reports, analytical and interpretive techniques are utilized. The study revealed that Most Wrestles won Medal in Senior World Championship. But Indian wrestler's Mr. Khashaba Jadhav, Mr. Sushil Kumar, Yogeshwar Dutt, Ms. Sakshi Malik well performs in variances Olympic Games.

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