



Performance of Indian Players in Olympic Games (1900-2016): A Diagnostic Study

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper was to review the Indian wrestling team as well as performance in various Olympic Games. The present paper 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 various Olympic Games. But Indian Boxer, Badminton, Shooting games won Medal in various Olympic Games.

KEYWORDS : FILA, IOC, IOA, Techniques, performance.

During the fifth century before Christ, the Games reached their climax; in fact, they were already showing the first sign of decay. Trying for records and specialization claimed the interest of the crowd. From there on to professional sport was only a step and it was quickly taken. The invasion of the Macedonians put an end to the Greek city-states and, relieved of the political controversies, they devoted themselves entirely to the Olympic Games. Instead of training their growing youth, they merely hired athletes and nationalized them. During the middle of the second century before Christ, Greece came under the domination of the Romans, who permitted the Games to continue but they had little interest in them.

1892 A.D. Coubertin realized that to capture the attention of disinterested persons he would have to originate something spectacular. He began to dream of a revival of the Olympic Games. At a meeting of the Athletic Sports Union at Sorbonne in Paris, Nov. 25, 1892, he first publicly announced the Olympic Games idea. Speaking at the conference, Coubertin said, "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free trade of the future-and on the day when it shall take place among the customs of Europe the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support." However, his proposal to revive the Olympic Games went for naught as his auditors failed to grasp the significance of the idea.

1894 A.D. His next opportunity came in the spring of 1894 at an international congress which he had assembled for the purpose of studying the questions of amateurism. At this meeting, official delegates from France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain, were in attendance. Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland and Australia sent proxies or letters. Seven questions concerning the problem of amateurism were on the agenda and Coubertin took the liberty of adding an eighth, "Regarding the possibility of the revival of the Olympic Games." Coubertin imparted his enthusiasms well that it was unanimously agreed on June 23, 1894 to revive the Games and an International Committee was formed to look after their development and well-being.

1896 A.D. Two years later, in 1896, Greece celebrated in the rebuilt stadium of Athens, the first Olympic Games of the present cycle and from this beginning, the world's greatest athletic spectacle was established. Only the ceaseless labor, the tenacity and the perseverance of Baron de Coubertin accomplished and perfected this great work. Its main organization benefited from his methodical and precise mind and from his wide understanding of the aspirations and needs of youth.

In fact, Coubertin was the sole director of the Games as regards their form and character; the Olympic Charter and Protocol and the athlete's oath were his creation, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies of the Games. In addition, until 1925, he personally presided over the IOC, assuming single-handed all the administrative and financial duties. The work of Coubertin was, above all, a work of peace but there is one basic fact, almost universally misunderstood - Peace is not the major aim of the Olympic Games. "Peace," Coubertin hoped and believed, "would be furthered by the Olympic Games."

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The statement of the Problem of the present study stated as:

"Performance of Indian Players in Olympic Games (1900-2016): A Diagnostic Study".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the performance of Indian Players in Olympic Games.
2. To study the trends and patterns of performance of Indian Players in Olympic Games.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study takes 116 years data into consideration. To study the performance of Indian Players in Olympic Games from 1900 year to 2016 year to be considered in the study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

This study is based on secondary data. The required data related to doping have been collected from various sources i.e. from IOC and IOA reports. The present study considers 116 years data starting from 1900 to 2016.

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 (1900-1980)

Sr. No.	Medals	Medal	Games	Sport	Event
1.	Silver	Normal Participant	1900 Paris	Athletics	Men's 200 meters
2.	Silver	Normal Participant	1900 Paris	Athletics	Men's 200 meter hurdles
3.	Gold	National team	1928 Amsterdam	Field hockey	Men's competition
4.	Gold	National team	1932 Los Angeles	Field hockey	Men's competition
5.	Gold	National team	1936 Berlin	Field hockey	Men's competition
6.	Gold	National team	1948 London	Field hockey	Men's competition
7.	Gold	National team	1952 Helsinki	Field hockey	Men's competition
8.	Bronze	Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav	1952 Helsinki	Wrestling	Men's freestyle bantamweight
9.	Gold	National team	1956 Melbourne	Field hockey	Men's competition
10.	Silver	National team	1960 Rome	Field hockey	Men's competition
11.	Gold	National team	1964 Tokyo	Field hockey	Men's competition

12	Bronze	National team	1968 Mexico City	Field hockey	Men's competition
13	Bronze	National team	1972 Munich	Field hockey	Men's competition
14	Gold	National team	1980 Moscow	Field hockey	Men's competition

The analytical table 1 exhibited that Indian men hockey team won 5 times Gold in Olympics Games from 1928 to 1980, although it had 1st participations and won silver in 1900 by Indian Athletics in Men's 200 meters. So, we can say that from 1st generation of Indian participation Olympic maintaining by Hockey teams and Athletics from 1900 to 1936.while it had won silver in 1960 by Indian men hockey team. As well as Indian wrestler Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav had 1st time won bronze in Men's freestyle bantamweight wrestling in 1952 Helsinki. Indian men hockey team won 2 times Gold in Olympics Games in 1964 and 1980 respectively, while it had won 2 times silver in 1968 and 1972 respectively by Indian men hockey team. So, we can say that from 1964 to 1980, 100 per cent participation maintaining by Indian Hockey teams.

Table: 2
Performance of Indian Players in Olympic Games (1996-2016)

Sr. No.s	Medal	Medal	Games	Sport	Event
1	Bronze	Leander Paes	1996 Atlanta	Tennis	Men's singles
2	Bronze	Karnam Malleswari	2000 Sydney	Weightlifting	Women's 69 kg
3	Silver	Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	2004 Athens	Shooting	Men's double trap
4	Gold	Abhinav Bindra	2008 Beijing	Shooting	Men's 10 m Air Rifle
5	Bronze	Vijender Singh	2008 Beijing	Boxing	Middleweight
6	Bronze	Sushil Kumar	2008 Beijing	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 66 kg
7	Silver	Vijay Kumar	2012 London	Shooting	Men's 25 Rapid Fire Pistol
8	Silver	Sushil Kumar	2012 London	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 66 kg
9	Bronze	Saina Nehwal	2012 London	Badminton	Women's singles
10	Bronze	Mary Kom	2012 London	Boxing	Women's flyweight
11	Bronze	Gagan Narang	2012 London	Shooting	Men's 10m Air Rifle
12	Bronze	Yogeshwar Dutt	2012 London	Wrestling	Men's freestyle 60 kg
13	Silver	P. V. Sindhu	2016 Rio de Janeiro	Badminton	Women's singles
14	Bronze	Sakshi Malik	2016 Rio de Janeiro	Wrestling	Women's freestyle 58kg

The analytical table 2 exposed that most of medals (6) won by India in 2012 London in Olympics Games i.e. Silver medal won by Vijay Kumar in shooting (Men's 25 Rapid Fire Pistol), Sushil Kumar (Men's freestyle 66 kg) in wrestling. Bronze medals won by Saina Nehwal (Badminton), Mary Kom (Boxing), Gagan Narang (Shooting), Yogeshwar Dutt (Wrestling) and Indian players (3) won in 2008 Beijing in Olympics Games i.e. Gold won by Abhinav Bindra (Men's 10 m Air Rifle), Bronze won by Vijender Singh (Boxing) and Sushil Kumar wrestling respectively. The table also showed that two players won medals 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympics Game i.e. silver medal won by P.V. Sindhu (Badminton) and Bronze won by Sakshi Malik (Wrestling).

CONCLUSIONS:-

The purpose of this paper was to review the impact performs of Indian players in Olympic Games in considered in the study. The present chapter deals with the analysis, interpretation and discussion of the collection through historical, trends, IOC and IOA reports Analytical and interpretive techniques are utilized. The study revealed that Most of wrestlers won Medal in variances Olympic Games. But Indian Boxer, Badminton, Shooting game won Medal in variances Olympic Games.

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