

REVIEW PAPER: INDIANS PERFORMANCE IN OLYMPIC

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Abstract

“India first participated in Olympics in 1900 in Paris. The country was represented by Norman Pritchard, an Anglo Indian who was holidaying in Paris during that time”. India with a population of nearly 120 million is a very poor performer in Olympics. India, with a second largest population, has struggled to win medals in Olympics. In this manuscript I have tried to analyse on poor performance of India in Olympics. India dominated the hockey field during which it's won eight gold medals thus far. However once 1980 Moscow athletics, the team did not snatch one medallion in Hockey. A necessity for any nation to perform well in international sports is for that nation to initially build sports a mass activity. Republic of India should launch a national mission to produce opportunities and facilities for sports to its entire population. Unless India's sports pyramid becomes broad and robust, it will not send adequate variety of sportspersons to higher levels. We have to create sports facilities on a huge scale. Our housing, surroundings and concrete should have associated in-built and necessary provision for making open areas, playgrounds and sports amenities for all.

Keywords: Performance, talent identification, talent selection, improvement.

1. Introduction

As Republic of India is currently eyeing for 2020 athletic competition. Its past performance is not encouraging. However with large population base we should encourage sports from school level. An efficient participation is that the proportion of population that really has access to, and participates in sporting activity. So, despite India's big population, its effective participation level is awfully low. And sports is cruelly pointed, with terribly little proportion of participants winning through to the highest. If our base is little, the height can naturally be short. In terms of population size and medals won, there's no worse Olympic performing artist than Republic of India. It looks strange that a rustic of quite one.2 billion

folks will solely collect a median of but one palm per Games. It'd be untrue to mention that Republic of India is not producing smart sportsmen.

Our Past Glory wanting back at India's record within the athletic competition, since 1928 once Indian competed in Hockey for the primary time below the position of Jaipal Singh, our country has won gold in Hockey eight times – in capital of The Netherlands 1928, in l. a. 1932, in Berlin 1936, in London 1948, in Helsinki 1952, and, in Melbourne 1956 (these six athletic competition at a stretch) and later once more at Yeddo 1964 and Russian capital 1980.

A nation of one.2 billion folks, accounting for simple fraction of the world population, winning solely six medals — and no gold within the London not like the one gold Abhinav Bindra had won in Peking — may be a extremely displeasing reality. This meant that, of the whole 962 medals in London, Republic of India may win a mere zero.06 % of them. Indeed, altogether the Olympic Games command to date, Republic of India has won solely twenty six medals. Compare this to the actual fact that U.S.. (population: thirty one.5 million) won 104 medals; China (which is now only slightly sooner than India in terms of population) won 88 medals; and even Britain (population: 62 million), bagged 65 medals, with 29 Gold's, greatly improving its tally in Beijing Olympics (47 medals, 19 of them gold).

Countries, much smaller than India that ranked much higher in the medals tally. South Korea, which lagged behind India in development until the 1960s, and has a population of only 50 million, won 28 medals, with 13 Gold's. Even North Korea, the world's most isolated nation that is ruled by adictatorial communist regime, won four Gold's in its overall tally of six medals. Smaller countries like Cuba (population: 11.2 million) that is living in a different kind of isolation. Its performance in sports has always been very impressive.

Indians Performance in2016 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Olympic

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Wikipedia stated that-

“The Indian Olympic Association fielded a team of 117 athletes, 63 men and 54 women, across 15 sports at the Games. It was the nation's largest ever delegation sent to the Olympics, due to the historic comeback of the women's field hockey squad after 36 years and the proliferation of track and field athletes making the cut.[3][4] Among the sporting events represented by its athletes, India marked its Olympic debut in golf (new to the 2016 Games) and women's artistic gymnastics.

The Indian roster featured three Olympic medalists from London, including badminton star Saina Nehwal, freestyle wrestler and four-time Olympian Yogeshwar Dutt, and rifle shooter Gagan Narang. Tennis ace and 1996 bronze medalist Leander Paes topped the list of most experienced Indian athletes to set a historic record for his seventh Olympic appearance, while air rifle marksman Abhinav Bindra, who became the nation's first and only individual gold medalist in history (2008), led the Indian delegation as the flag bearer in the opening ceremony at his fifth consecutive Games.[1][5] Other notable Indian athletes also included world's top-ranked tennis player Sania Mirza in the women's doubles, artistic gymnast and

Commonwealth Games bronze medalist Dipa Karmakar, and multiple-time world medalist Jitu Rai in men's pistol shooting.[3]

India left Rio de Janeiro with only two medals, saving its pride from the humiliation of returning empty-handed for the first time since Barcelona 1992.[6][7] These medals were awarded only to the female athletes for the first time in history, a silver to badminton player P. V. Sindhu in the women's singles, and a bronze to freestyle wrestler Sakshi Malik in the women's 58 kg. Several Indian athletes came closest to the medal haul, including tennis tandem Mirza and Rohan Bopanna in the mixed doubles; Bindra, who narrowly missed out the podium by a half-point in the men's 10 m air rifle before retiring from the sport; and Karmakar, who surprised the global audience with her high-risk Produnova routine in the women's vault.[8][9] For the first time, the Indian shooters failed to earn a single medal since 2000, as well as the boxers since 2004.[6]"

Problems Faced By Indian Sports

The Planning Commission of India estimates that the country will emerge as the youngest country in the world by 2020 by becoming the home of approximately 65% of population will be of the age group of 15- 35 years. It will certainly be a challenge to the nation to provide sporting opportunities to this large youth population to achieve two objectives. One objective is to make the nation fit. The second objective is to produce champions. To achieve these purposes, a strong sports policy is required. All resources must be arranged to ensure the successful implementation of the sports policy, which is essential to make the country a sporting nation.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI), through its various schemes, such as National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI coaching Centre (STC) theme, National coaching job theme, etc. caters to the necessity of the country. Republic of India is one in every of most consistent countries of the globe in terms of collaborating within the international events. Despite of these tries, our country fails to realize sustained success within the international arena of sports. The potential reason for this is often the country's failure in characteristic and nurturing the skills at the correct age that is combined attributable to the prevalence of following problems:

- Lack of infrastructural facilities
- Lack of maintenance of the present infrastructural facilities
- Lack of career direction in sports
- Lack of instructional support that is associate obstacle for associate contestant in building a career once finishing a career in sports
- Lack of transparency and answerableness within the system of sports, that impact upon the career of the sportspersons
- Lack of coaching job programs to supply qualified coaches to spot, nurture and manufacture sporting champions
- Lack of technological applications to boost motion, force, movement, muscle activities of a sportsperson for the preparation for a world event
- Lack of psychological analysis to drive the sportspersons towards achieving excellence
- Lack of application of medical specialty to boost fitness, to cut back injuries and to undertake recovery and rehabilitation.

What Needs To Be Done:-

Our national policy should order provision of sports facilities in school and colleges. Sporting talent in Republic of India cannot blossom unless our youngsters and youth begin to participate. Our national policy should order provision of sports facilities in colleges and schools. Sporting talent in Republic of India cannot blossom unless our youngsters and youth begin to participate in sports in giant numbers.

It is necessary to stress, once more and once more, that creating sports a mass activity is additionally a necessity for building a healthy nation. To make a culture of fitness and health as a national movement, there's nothing simpler, a lot of low cost, and more widely accessible as Yoga.

Preparation for Tokyo 2020

In a bid to ensure that medal prospects for the 2020 Olympics get sustained help in the next four years, the Sports Ministry has directed the National Sports Federations (NSFs) to identify potential medalists by the end of this month.

“With the medals tally at the Rio Olympic Games not living up to the aspirations of the country, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday announced the constitution of a ‘task force’, which will prepare the roadmap for the next three quadrennial Games --- 2020 (Tokyo), 2024 and 2028.

In Ferguson College in Pune pm Modi stated, “During Olympics, people often say despite its huge size, we don’t get medals. Have we linked sports with our education system? Did we give enough opportunity to our youth...? Believe me if you give our defense forces this responsibility and match the potential of the new recruits in the interested sports and then train them properly, we will earn 5-7 medals even without much efforts. It requires vision!”

He also stated that “The endurance, determination & dedication of every Indian athlete who is in Rio makes us very proud. They are India’s pride,”

Conclusion

This certainly needs a complete overhaul in professionalism, which will start with comprehensive planning and continue until a proper system of control is established. This will need “money” or “financial resources” that cannot be generated without converting the amateur sports system of India into a revenue-making model. In India, the Governing Bodies are still dominated by the political leaders and bureaucrats, who hardly devote any time to introducing a professional set-up. Even the management positions are occupied by local-level leaders, who are usually associated with the system to fulfill their political motives. They neither have the time nor the willingness to generate and allocate funds for the overall development of sports of India. It is the high time to change the registration of these bodies from a “society” to a “company,” except Clause 25, and to force them to abide by all provisions of the Companies Act 2013 in order to become a commercial entity. A complete revamp in the structure would be the first step to initiate a change and the rest will follow. We have to make it mandatory for all sports bodies to submit a Long-term Development

Plan (LTDP) to a higher body, based on which they will receive grants. The LTDP must include a systematic infrastructure, developmental and marketing plan for the overall development of that discipline of sports. We should make an attempt to shift sports from the “State” list to the “Concurrent” list of the Constitution to ensure uniform sporting opportunity to the sportspersons throughout the country. We have to create sports culture and have to accept that champions cannot be produced on a sustained basis if a sports culture with a revenue system cannot be generated. The government has to play a pro-active role, but we all can play a role by encouraging at least one child to participate in sports. This requires a strong national level intervention in the sports policy. We should also encourage corporate sponsors to encourage sports. We are still in the developing phase. Young Indians are given opportunity but the facilities and opportunities are not enough. We still have to improve a lot. We should prepare a strategy for improvement of sports facilities, invocation in selection norms and better training facilities, and would comprise of both in-house and foreign experts.

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