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REVIEW ARTICLE

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN AND CHINESE BOXERS AT SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES FROM 1948 TO 2012

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Comparative Analysis of Performance of Indian and Chinese Boxers at Summer Olympic Games from 1948 To 2012

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INTRODUCTION:-

The modern Olympic games is the leading international sporting event featuring summer and winter sports competitions in which thousands of athletes participate in a variety of competitions. The Olympic Games are considered to be the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held quadrennials, i.e. every four years with the summer and Winter Games alternating, meaning they each occur every four years but two years apart

Amateur boxing is an Olympic and Commonwealth sport and is a common fixture in most of the major international games. It also has its own World Championships. Boxing is supervised by a referee over a series of one- to three-minute intervals called rounds. The result is decided when an opponent is deemed incapable to continue by a referee, is disqualified for breaking a rule, resigns by throwing in a towel, or is pronounced the winner or loser based on the judges' scorecards at the end of the contest. China is the most populated country in the world and India is the second most populated country in the world. Keeping in view the population facts of two countries in common and both the countries are located in Asian countries. The researcher decided to compare to the performance of Indian and Chinese boxers at summer Olympic Games.

China competed at the Olympic Games under the name of the People's Republic of China (PRC) for the first time in 1952, at the Summer Games in Helsinki, Finland, although they only arrived in time to participate in one event.

Boxing in China began as a street sport in the 1920s, mainly in the port cities of Shanghai and Guangzhou, where foreign sailors were pitted against local fighters in the ring. The sport grew rapidly and unsupervised by the Chinese government. Chinese boxing style is

similar to Western boxing style, with influences from traditional Chinese martial arts.

METHODOLOGY:

The subjects for this study were those boxers who had qualified for the summer Olympic Games as per rules of IOC. In total Forty-three (43) Indian male boxers and Thirty-four (34) Chinese male boxers who had qualified and have participated in various Summer Olympic Games were chosen as the subjects for this study. The data for the study was collected from Indian official website: www.wikipedia.org, China Olympic website: www.wikipedia.org and Olympic website: www.olympic.org. The data being collected from these reliable sources Olympic was considered to be highly reliable and valid. The data collected on the performance of boxers of two countries was tabulated for each Olympic Games in term of gold, silver, or bronze medal and total no. of participants from each nation. The analysis of performance was done by using descriptive and percentile statistics.

The subjects of the study are given in table 1st who were medalist and represented India and China in various Olympic Games. The tables are given below:

The medal tally scoring system for summer Olympic Games was as:

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|
| a) | For securing Gold medal Points | = | 7 |
| b) | For securing Silver medal Points | = | 5 |
| c) | For securing Bronze medal Points | = | 3 |

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS OF INDIA AND CHINA BOXERS AT SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMESFROM 1948 TO 2012

YEAR & VENUE	S.NO.	WEIGHT CT.	INDIAN PLAYERS	CHINESE PLAYERS
1948 L O N D O N	1.	Fly weight	Rabin Bhatta	China had not participated from 1948 to 1988 at Summer Olympic Games.
	2.	Bantam weight	Babu Lall	
	3.	Feather weight	Benoy Bose	
	4.	Light weight	Gene Raymond	
	5.	Welter weight	Ronald Craston	
	6.	Middle weight	John Nuttall	
	7.	Light weight	Mac	
	8.	Heavy weight	Joachim	
1952 H E L S I N K I	9.	Fly weight	Sakti Mazumdar	
	10.	Feather weight	Benoy Kumar Bose	
	11.	Welter weight	Ron Norris	
	12.	Light Heavy weight	Oscar Alfred Ward	
1972 Munich	13.	Fly weight	Chander Narayanan	
1980	14.	Light fly weight	Thapa Birender Singh	

M O S C O W	15.	Flyweight	Amala Dass	China had not participated from 1948 to 1988 at Summer Olympic Games.
	16.	Bantam weight	Ganapathy Manoharan	
1988 S E O U L	17.	Bantam weight	Shahuraj Birajdar	-
	18.	Feather weight	John William Francis	Dong Liu
	19.	Fly weight	Manoj Pingale	Weiping Wang
1992 B A R C E L O N A	20.	Light Fly Weight	Rajendra Prasad	-
	21.	Fly Weight	-	Liu Gang
	22.	Bantam Weight	-	ZhangGuangping
	23.	Middle Weight	-	Lu Chao
	24.	Heavy Weight	-	BaiChong Guang
1996 A T L A N T A	25.	Light Flyweight	Thapa Debendra	-
	26.	Light Heavy weight	Gurcharn Singh	-
	27.	Light fly Weight	-	Yang Xiang Zhong
	28.	Middle Weight	-	Chen Tao
	29.	Heavy weight	Lakha Singh	Jiang Tao

2000 S Y D N E Y	30.	31.	Suresh Singh	-
	32.	33.	-	Yang Xiangzhong
	34.	35.	Dingko Singh	MaiKangde
	36.	37.	Jitendra Kumar	Abuduy ehemn
	38.	39.	Gurcharn singh	-
2004 A T H E N S	40.	41.	Akhil Kumar	-
	42.	43.	-	Zou Shiming
	44.	45.	Diwakar Prasad	Liu yuan
	46.	47.	Vijendra Singh	Chen Tong zhou
	48.	49.	Jitendra Kumar	-
	50.	51.	-	Kanat Islam
	52.	53.	-	Ha Dabateer
	54.	55.	-	Lei Yuping
2008 B E I J I	56.	57.	-	Zou Shiming
	58.	59.	Jitendra Kumar	-
	60.	61.	Akhil Kumar	Gu Yu
	62.	63.	Anthresh Lalit Lakra	Li Yang

N G 2008 B E I J I N	64.	65.	-	Hu Qing
	66.	67.	-	Maimaituer sun Qiong
	68.	69.	-	Hanati Silamu
	70.	71.	Vijendra Kumar	Wang Jianzheng
	72.	73.	Dinesh Kumar	Zhang Xiaoping
	74.	75.	-	Yushan Nijati
	76.	77.	-	Zhang Zhilei
2012 L O N D O N	78.	79.	Devendro Singh	Zou Shiming
	80.	81.	Shiva Thapa	
	82.	83.	Jai Bhagwan	Liu Qiang
	84.	85.	Manoj Kumar	-
	86.	87.	Vikas Krishan Yadav	Maimaitursun Qiong
	88.	89.	Vijendra singh	-
	90.	91.	Sumit Sangwan	Meng Fanlong
	92.	93.	-	Wang xuanxuan
	94.	95.	-	Zhang Zhilei

On the basis of table 1 it is clear that the total participants were 77 out of which 43 Boxers were from India and 34 Boxers were from China.

The performance of Indian and Chinese boxers from 1948 to 2012 Olympics games is presented in table 2.

Table 2

TOTAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN AND CHINESE BOXERS AT 1948 TO 2012

No	Year	Venue	medal of India/point				medal of China/point			
			G	S	B	Pt	G	S	B	Pt
1.	1948	London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	1952	Helsinki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	1972	Munich	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	1980	Moscow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	1988	Seoul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	1992	Barcelona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	1996	Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	2000	Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	2004	Athens	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	03
10.	2008	Beijing	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	22
11.	2012	London	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	03
Total points			03				28			
Successes Rate			Indian Boxer				Chinese Boxer			
			2.33%				17.65 %			

It is also evident from the above table 12 that the total performance by the Indian boxers at summer Olympics

game from 1948 to till 2012 was only one Bronze Medal out of forty three participants. So India got 3 points.

It is clear that the total performance by the Chinese boxers at summer Olympics game from 1988 to till 2012 outcome was the Chinese boxers got 3 Gold medals, one Silver medal, and 2 Bronze medals out of 34 participants Chinese got 28 points.

The graphical representation is presented in figure 1.

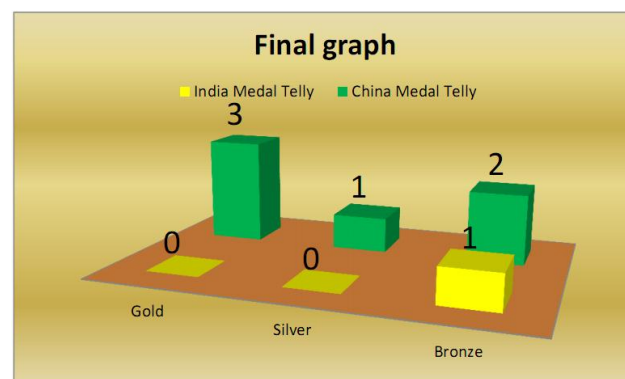


Figure 1: The total Graphical Representation of Indian boxers and Chinese boxers at summer Olympic Games from 1948 to till 2012.

CONCLUSIONS:

Within the limitations of the present study the followings conclusions may be drawn:

1. It may be concluded that from 1948 to 2012 there has been total 43 boxers of India and 34 boxers of China who had participated in the summer Olympic Games.
2. It may be concluded that Indian boxer who won bronze medal is Vijendra singh and Chinese boxers who has won two time gold medal and one bronze medal is Zou Shiming and Zhang Xiaoping is also won a gold medal respectively.
3. It may be concluded that Indian boxers got no silver medal out of 43 participant and china have won 1 silver out of 34 participants.
4. It may be concluded that 1 Indian boxer and 2 Chinese boxers had secured bronze medal in different summer Olympic Games.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. It is recommended that the ministry of sports government of India should study the sports

training strategies of china for training for improving the standard of boxing.

2. It is recommended that these results be kept in mind for making better policies of boxing in India.
3. It is recommended that the penal of experts from India be send to china for understanding china training and sports policies.

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