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An analytical study of performance and success rate of Indian athletes and top five ranked countries in Asian games from 1951 to 2018

Fayaz Ali**Abstract**

The Asian Games is a multidisciplinary sports event held once in every four year. The Asian game is also known as 'Asiad'. This is the one of the biggest sporting event in Asia. This Asian Games, which symbolize the mutual equality and unity of Asian countries, is multinational sports events organized by member of Asian games federation and this games is recognised by the international Olympic committee. It is the second largest multi-sports event after the Olympic. In this event only Asian players can participate. The first ever Asian games were held in New Delhi (India) in 1951. The symbol for Asian games is a rising sun with interlocking rings. India is a founder member of Asian games and also host of the first Asian games. India is one of the seven countries to have participated in all the editions of the Asian games. India and Japan is the only country to have won at least one gold medal in every event of Asian games. India has always ranked in the top 10 in the medal tally in Asian games, expected in the 1990 games. Overall India has won a total 672 medals which include 155 gold, 201 silver and 316 bronze and at present India has ranked five in Asian games. The purpose of this study to analysis the performance and success rate of Indian athletes in every Asian Games from 1951 to 2018 and overall success rate of top five ranked countries in Asian Games till 2018 Asia games. Success rate is determined by calculating total number of Gold, Silver and Bronze medals secured by Indian athletes in every Asian Games and Total number of medals secured by top five ranked countries. The data was analysed by percentile statistics. The percentile was recorded with the total medals distributed in the Asian Games and total number of medals won by Indian athletes and total number of medals secured by top five ranked countries from 1951 to 2018. After collecting data the researcher analysis that the success rate of Indian athletes is different in every Asian games till 2018 and the overall success rate was found 4.39 till 2018 Asian games and also the success rate of top five ranked countries were found 20.86 (China), 19.99 (Japan), 14.63 (South korea), Iran (3.64), India (4.39). After analysing that the performance of Indian athletes and their success rate in every Asian game is not satisfactory excepted one or two games but overall success rate of Indian in Asian Games till 2018 is quite satisfactory because at Present India stand with fifth ranked in Asian Games. The study analysed that India need to improve in every sector in the field of games and sports like as development of infrastructure in every games and sports, scientific and systematic training programme, appointed new professional coaches, more stress on talent identification etc.

Keywords: Asian games, athletes, medals, international olympic**Introduction**

The Asian games also known as Asiad, is a continental multi-sport event held every four year among athletes from all over Asia. Before the Asian games, Far Eastern Championship were held. After the Second World War, many Asian countries gain independence. Guru Dutt Sondhi, the Indian International Olympic Committee representative, believed that the restoration of the Far Eastern games would sufficiently display the spirit of unity and level of achievement taking place in Asian Sports. He proposed the idea of a new competition which came to be the Asian Games. The Asian Prof. Sondhi continued his effort and pursued the idea more strongly (vigorously) at London Olympic games. He had a couple of meeting with the representatives of Asian countries after which he succeeded in mission. With the blessings of Pandit Jawaharal Nerhu the Asian games federation was formed. A constitution for AGF was constituted. The honour of being the first President, Vice President and Secretary cum Treasurer was conferred on Maharaja Yadvendra singh (India, Mr. Georage. B. Varges (Philippines) and Mr. G. D. Sondhi India respectively.

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The AGF took a decision that Games would follow Olympic pattern. These games would be conducted every four years between the Olympic Games and would be rotated from country to country. The 'Motto' 'Ever on ward' the Emblem' the full rising sun with eleven rings of the games were also approved. The motto was given by Pandit Nerhu who was the moral spirit behind the games. The Indian Olympic association offered to stage the first Asian games. The Asian games federation accepted the offer if Indi and games were allotted to her to be held at New Delhi in Feb. 1950. But due to some unavoidable postponements, actually the first Asian games were held from 4 to 11 March, 1951 in New Delhi. The Games were officially opened by Indian President Rajendra Prasad at Dhyam Chand National Stadium. A total number of 489 athletes from 11 National Olympic committees competed in 12 sports. Japan topped the medal table with 24 gold, 21 silver, and 15 bronze medals. A total of 169 medals were awarded. India performed very well in the first Asian games and finished second on the medal tally with 15 gold, 16 silver and 20 bronze.

Performance of the India in Asian Games from 1951 to 2018

The first ever Asian games began in New Delhi on March 4 to 11 1951. Eleven Countries participated in the week – long event, and a total of 489 athletes competed in 57 events in eight sports and Disciplines. India finished with 51 gold medals and 51 total medals, India stood second in the final tally (9 Japan) amongst the eight participating Nations. India performed well and among 15 gold, Athletics itself brought 10 gold for India along with two gold in Divivg and one each in Football, Swimming and water polo. It was India best ever finished Lavy pinto become the only participant to win gold medals in multiple sprints and Parimal Roy was awarded Mr Asia 1951 for best Physique.

1954 Asian Games

India participated in 1954 Asian Games held in the city of Manila, Philippines from 1 May 1954 to 9 May 1954. India finished with 5 gold medals and 17 medals total medals. India stood 5th in the final tally. All the gold medals were won by athletics. Pradyumna Singh of India showed excellence performance and got honour for India. He won gold medals in shot put and discus throw. Shrawan, Ajit Singh won also gold in 110meters and high jump. In women category in athletics events 4*100 meters relay also won gold.

1958 Asian games

Third Asian games held at Takyo, Japan from 24 May to 1 June 1958 and India participated in this games and Indian athletes achieved total 14 medals with 5 gold and finished at the seventh place in a final medals tally. In this games once again all the gold medals were won by athletics. In this games Milkha Singh of India showed excellence performance and got two gold, 400mts. And 200mts. Honours for India and he defeated Pakistan's Abdul Khaliq in the 200 mts. Final. Milkha Singh was declared Asia's fastest man and was promoted from the rank of sepoy to junior commissioned officer in recognition of his success. Volleyball was introduced in the year 1958 in Tokyo Asian Games and Indian volleyball team showed remarkable performance and won bronze in the inaugural event in 1958 and Hockey also introduced in this games and also won silver medal for India.

1962 Asian Games

1962 Asian Games held in the city of Jakarta, Indonesia from 24 August to 4 September 1962 and the performance of India was very well as compared to 1954 and 1962 Asian Games. India finished with 10 gold medals and total 33 medals, India ranked 3rd in the final medal tally. India won gold in Athletic, Wrestling, Boxing and football.

1966 Asian Games

1966 Asian games held in the Bangkok, Thailand from 9 to 20 December 1966 and India participated in this games, this Games is also known as 5th Asian games. Indian athletes won total 21 medals with 7 gold's and finished with fifth ranked in a medal table. India won five gold in athletics, one each in boxing and hockey.

1970 Asian Games

India participated in the 1970 Asian games, held in the Bangkok, Thailand from December 9 to 20 December 1970. Indian athletes won total a 25 medals including six gold and finished at the fifth position in the final medal's table. Most of the medals won by Indian athletes in athletics. The most important thing was that Kamaljeet Sandhu brought the first gold medal for India in Women's athletics.

1974 Asian Games

India participated in the 1974 Asian games held in Tehran, Iran from 1 to 16 September 1974. Athletes from India won overall 28 medals, including four gold and finished seventh in medal table. All the gold medals won by Indian athletes in athletics.

1978 Asian Games

India competed in the 8th Asian games were held in Bangkok, Thailand from December 9 to 20, 1978. India won 28 medals including 11 gold medals and finished sixth ranked in the final medal tally.

1982 Asian Games

In the year 1982, The Asian games was back to India as New Delhi hosted the mega even from November 19 to December 4, 1982. In this edition, India won 13 gold medals, 19 silver and 25 bronze medals with a total of 57 over all medals and finished fifth in the medal table.

1986 Asian Games

1986 Asian Games held in Seoul, South Korea from September 20 to October 5, 1986. India won 5 gold medals, 9 silver medals and 23 bronze with a total of 37 over all medals. India finished in the fifth position with 37 overall medals. In these Games P.T Usha performed very well and Won four Gold medals in the 200m, 400 m, 400 m hurdles and 4*400 m relay events by creating the game records in all the events and she also won a Silver medals in the 100 m running events.

1990 Asian Games

India participated in the 1990 Asian Games held in Beijing, China from September 22 to October 7, 1990. India finished with 1 gold, 8 silver and 14 bronze medals and overall 23 medals won. In these games India finished with 12th Ranked in final medal tally. In these games India won Gold medal in Kabaddi.

1994 & 1998 Asian Games

1994 Asian Games held in Hiroshima, Japan from October 2

to 16, 1994. India won 4 gold, 3 silver and 15 bronze medals and finished with 8th ranked. India won Gold medals in Kabaddi, Tennis and shooting and 1998 Asian games held in Bangkok, Thailand. India ranked 9th with 7 Gold, 11 Silver and 17 Bronze medals. India won Gold in Athletics, Cue Sports, Boxing, Hockey and Kabaddi.

2002 Asian Games

India participated in the 2002 Asian Games held in the Busan, South Korea. India finished with 8th ranked and won 11 Gold, 12 Silver and 13 Bronze medals and over all 36 medals Won. Sunita Rani’s Gold and bronze medals, which she won in the women’s 1500. And 5,000m was reinstated after she appealed in the dope scam. India moved up to the seventh spot from the previous eight spot in the medals table.

2006 & 2010 Asian Games

India participated in the 2006 Asian Games held in the Doha, Qatar. India finished with 8th ranked and won 10 Gold, 17 Silver and 26 Bronze medals and over all 53 medals and 2010 Asian held in the Guangzhou, China between 12 -17 November 2010. India Participated in these games and secured 65 medals including 14 gold, 17 silver and 34 and finished with 6th ranked.

2014 Asian Games

India participated at the 2014 Asian game in Incheon, South Korea, from 19 September to 4 October 2014 and India secured 57 medals including 11 gold, 10 Silver, 36 Bronze and finished with 8th ranked. After 16 years Indian hockey team won gold in Asian games men’s hockey tournament.

2018 Asian Games

India participated at the 2018 Asian game in Jakarta and Palembang, Indonesia from 18 August to 2 September 2018 and India secured 70 medals including 16 gold, 23 Silver, 31 Bronze and finished with 8th ranked. India performed very well as compared to previous Games.

Material and Methods

An analytical study of Indian athletes overall performance and success rate in Asian games since 1951 to 2018 and how the Indian athletes performed in the Asian games and their overall performance to win the medals for India and the success rate of top five ranked countries in Asian Games till 2018 Asian

Games to be seen in the research.

Sources and tool of Research

Primary Sources: In the primary source the research methodology of earlier research is too tested with the data available and it has to put in right and corrective perspective. While doing this primary sources have great importance. Those who experienced the events and noted the information in writing is included in primary sources. It mainly includes Biographies, diaries, publications, letters, notes, newspaper, books etc. The following tools has studied the researcher for this research.

Secondary Sources: Describe the information or details originally presented in another sources means the researcher did not participating in the event the information collected fall in this category. The researcher is not the spectator. The event is noted in the form of information. The following secondary sources were used by the researcher.

- Encyclopaedia of participating events.
- Broad cast ministry of India government
- Magazines articles
- Article about sports in India.
- Press information bureau of India.

Data collection

All the related information of Indian athletes in every Asian games collected by the researcher and after that the researcher edited the information. The necessary and important information for the research was gathered. The information was based on quantity and qualitative principles. All the necessary information of Indian athletes in every Asian games since 1951 to 2018 were collected, like as Indian performance in every Asian games, their position in the competition, medals, ranked in final medal tally and success rate in every Asian Games were checked and the evaluation on Indian athletes performance was done and also checked the success rate of top five ranked countries in Asian Games.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of the research is to analyse the performance of the Indian athletes at Asian games from 1951 to 2018 and also the comparison of success rate between the top five ranked countries at Asian games till 2018.

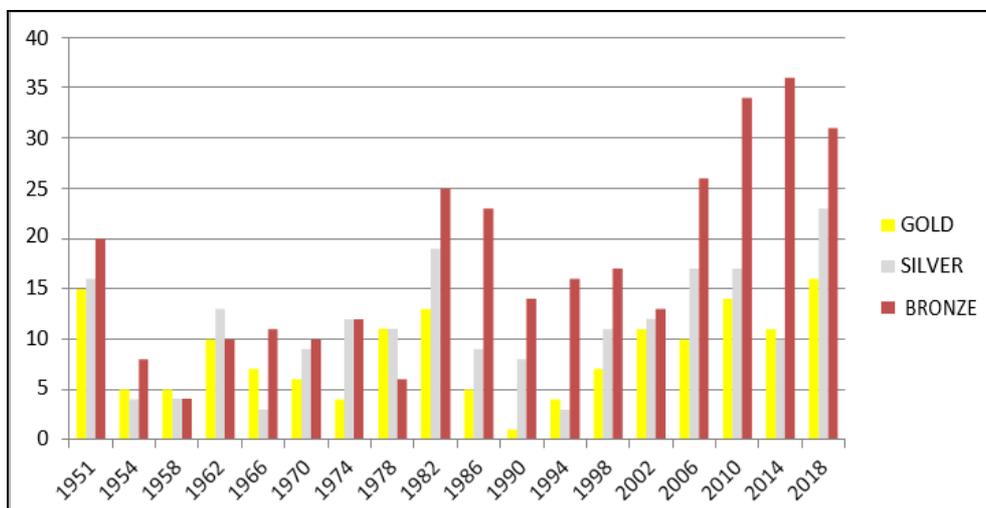


Fig 1: Shows the difference between years and medals

Table 1: Shows Total no of the Gold, Silver& Bronze medals secured by Indian athletes in Asian games from 1951 to 2018

S. No	Medals	Total no of the Gold, Silver& Bronze medals secured by Indian athletes in Asian games from 1951 to 2018
1	Gold	155
2	Silver	201
3	Bronze	316
Total		672

Methodology

Indian Athletes were subject of the study, who participated in Asian games in different Games and sports, showed the

excellent performance and won the medal for India and success rate of each Asian games along with success rate of top five ranked countries in Asian games till 2018 Asian games. The data was collected on the basis of performance of Indian athletes in each Asian games till 2018 and success rate of top five ranked countries, analysed by percentile statistics. The percentile was recorded with the total medals distributed in each Asian games and total medals secured by Indian athletes in each Asian games and total medals distributed in Asian games till 2018 games and total medals secured by top five ranked countries till 2018 games to ensure the overall success rate.

Table 2: Percentile statistics of total medals distributed in each Asian games and total medals secured by Indian athletes in each Asian games till 2018

India participated in Asian Games From 1951 to 2018	Total no of medal won by Indian athletes in Asian Games From 1951 to 2018	Total no of medal Distributed in Asian Games From 1951 to 2018	Success rate of Indian Athletes In Asian games.
1951	51	169	30.17
1954	17	229	7.42
1958	13	350	3.71
1962	33	372	8.87
1966	21	450	4.66
1970	25	423	5.91
1974	28	609	4.59
1978	28	626	4.47
1982	57	614	9.28
1986	37	848	4.36
1990	23	976	2.35
1994	23	1079	2.13
1998	35	1225	2.85
2002	36	1350	2.66
2006	53	1393	3.80
2010	65	1577	4.12
2014	57	1454	3.92
2018	70	1551	4.51

Table 3: Percentile statistics of overall performance of Indian athletes in Asian Games till 2018

Total no of medal awarded in Asian Games From 1951 to 2018	Total no of medal won by Athletes in Asian Games From 1951 to 2018	Name of the Country	Success rate of India in Asian Games.
15276	672	India	4.39

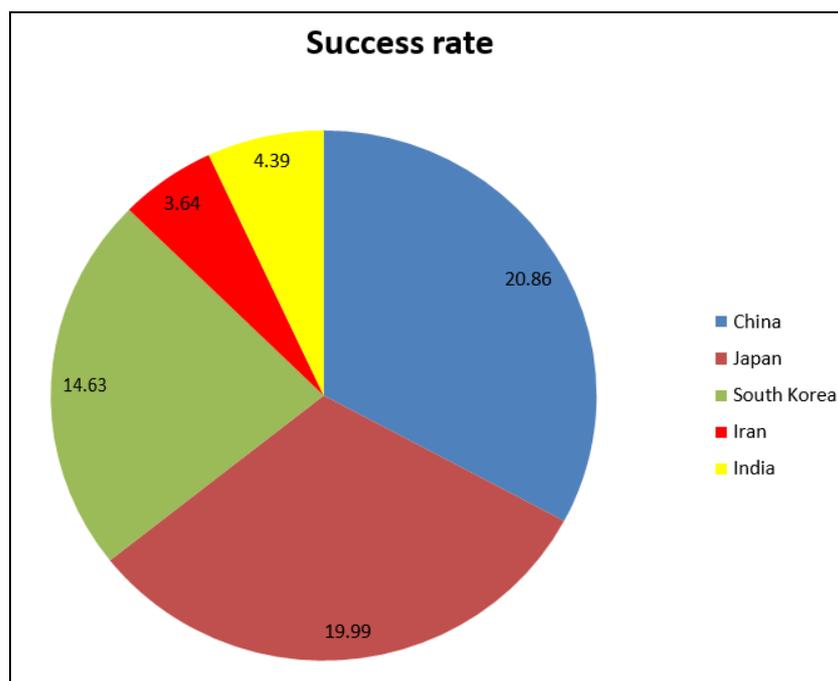


Fig 2: Success rate of top five ranked countries till 2018 through percentile statistics

Table 4: Percentile Statistics of top five ranked countries in Asian Games till 2018

Total no of medal awarded in Asian Games From 1951 to 2018	Total no of medal won by Athletes in Asian Games From 1951 to 2018	Rank	Name of the Country	Success rate of the top five countries.
15276	3187	1	China	20.86
15276	3054	2	Japan	19.99
15276	2235	3	South Korea	14.63
15276	557	4	Iran	3.64
15276	672	5	India	4.39

Result and Conclusion

The researcher studied Indian player's performance and their success rate in every Asian games from 1951 to 2018 along with overall success rate of top five ranked countries till 2018. After collecting required information, the researcher prepared graph and table to show the performance of Indian athletes in every Asian Games and overall success rate as compared to top five ranked countries till 2018 Asian games and analysed by percentile statistics. In every Asian Games the performance of Indian athletes and success rate are not satisfactory expected one or two Games but the Overall success rate of Indian athletes found 4.39 that is not good as compared to other top five ranked countries but quit satisfactory because India stand with fifth ranked in Asian games and also in relation with their level of training and coaching programme. The total 672 out of 15276 no. of medals In Asian Games till 2018 Asian games are secured by Indian athletes that means the success rate is 4.39% only. The study analysed that India need to improve in every sector in the field of games and sports like as development of infrastructure in every games and sports, scientific and systematic training programme, appointed new professional coaches, more stress on talent identification etc.

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