



AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF INDIAN PLAYERS IN 2nd ASIAN GAMES HELD IN MANILA –PHILIPPINES 1954 SECOND ASIAN COMPETITION

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ABSTRACT :

Second Asian competition was played at the capital of Philippines Manila Between 1st may to 10th may 1954. Competition was organized in Rizal memorial stadium and 18 nations participated in it. In this competition not only the participating countries and players increased but the number of games also increased. Wrestling, shooting, and boxing games were added. Cycling was discarded from these games. The Indian Players didn't have satisfactory performance. Indian Players got 05 gold, 04 silver and 04 bronze and have 5.96 percent overall performances.

KEYWORDS : Asian Games, Cycling, Athletics, Swimming, Football.

INTRODUCTION:

Though the games began on 4th march the preparation for the game was going on for few years before that. Games on the basis of Olympics should be played amongst the Asian countries was the ambition of many sports experts. Eastern countries participate in Olympic Games but forget the championship they can't even compete with the western countries. Only exceptions to this are the expertise of Japanese players in outdoor games and 4 consecutive gold medals of Indians in Hockey.

India started participating in Olympics since 1920. They participated in athletics, wrestling, Hockey, Football, Weight lifting and Cycling. In India the games were played on regional and national level since 1923. India could not excel in any game apart from Hockey. Before participating at the world level tournament India should have played with the neighbouring countries to enhance their skills. G D. Sondhi of Punjab started taking efforts towards this. Mr. Sondhi was the secretary of Hindi Olympic committee for many years. He had worked on international Olympic committee for many years as a representative of India. Still he is the member of the committee.

In 1934 he organized first western Asiatic Games between countries towards the east of Suez and towards the west of Singapore at New Delhi. Apart from India Afghanistan, Persia, Palestine and Silone countries participated in this. India won the championship in these games. Same types of games were supposed to be arranged at Tail Aviv at Palestine in 1938, but no country other than India was ready to participate so the games were cancelled. In the mean while due to Second World War all the international

games were stalled. To keep the competitive spirit alive the president of Hindi Olympic committee maharaja of Patiala arrange the bilateral games between India and Silone in 1940 at Colombo and in 1946 at Bangalore. In both the games India emerged as winner. Hindi teams Philips, Somnath, Henry Rebelo, Gurnamsing, Chotasing, Vickers, Rounaksingh, Zaur Ahmad, T. Woocy, and Silone teams D. White, Parera, Livera emerged as winners.



Period of 19423 to 1947 is deemed revolutionary not only in political, social life of India but of the entire Asia. During his period India got independence. Other countries in Asia also tried very hard to eradicate the dominance of westerns over them and tried to rewrite the history.

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MATERIAL METHODS:

An analytical study of Indian player's performance and efficiency in Asian games held in India during 1951" to see this through research the researcher has selected 7 games. How the Indian players performed in these games in Asian competition and how was there quality is tried to be seen in the research. The following 7 games were selected.

- 1) Hockey
- 2) Volley Ball
- 3) Foot Ball
- 4) Kabaddi
- 5) Basket Ball
- 6) Badminton
- 7) Table Tennis

In the above games only the performances of Indian players are considered.

Sources and tools of Research

a) Primary Sources; in research methodology the earlier research is to tested with the data available and it has to put into right perspective. While doing this the primary sources have immense importance. Those who experienced the events and noted the information in writing is included in primary sources. It mainly includes Biographies, letters, diaries, publications, notes, Contracts, news papers, Books etc writing tools. The researcher has studied the following tools for his research.

- 1) International game and India (book)
- 2) Asian games 1951
- 3) Asian Games; Statistical Digest

b) Secondary Sources; without participating in the event the information collected fall in this category. The writer is not the direct spectator. The event is noted in the form of information. The following secondary sources were used by the researcher.

- 1) Press information bureau of India
- 2) Encyclopedia of Football, Hockey
- 3) Complete handbook of Kabaddi
- 4) India and sports world Information and broad cast ministry India government

Data Collection

After collecting all the information the researcher edited the information. The information required for the research was gathered. The information was based on quantitative and qualitative principles. The selected 7 games information from the Asian competitions since 1951 to 2002 was collected, the Indian performances, their position in the competition, medals and their skills were checked and the evaluation of Indian player's performances was done.

RESULT & DISCUSSION:

In 1954 Asian games Indian performance was not good. In terms of medals Japan stood first. Their players earned 38 gold medals. Hosts that are the Philippines got the second place. They secured 14 gold medals. South Korea came third with 8 gold medals.

Indian players could only get 5 gold medals. India could get these medals due to their athletes. India stood fourth in the medal tally. Pakistan 5th Taiwan 6th Israel 7th then came Bramhadesh and Singapore.

In Manila games Japan was not only the champion in Athletics but they were ahead in Swimming, wrestling, and shooting. Philippines were once again the champions in Basketball. They were ahead in boxing and shooting also. Taiwan pulled the championship in football and Singapore in water polo and South Koreans were champions in weight lifting.

Japan won 10 gold medals out of 21 in the male category of athletics and 7 out of 9 in the female category and maintained their lead like Delhi. Yoshino who was undefeated in Delhi won two gold medals in Manila also in shot-put and discus throw. The first blow to Japans female dominance in athletics was given by Indian relay team. India won 4*100 relay race comfortably. Israel's A Crown defeated Japan in High jump. In male athletics Japan continued their dominance. All the other players were overshadowed by the Japanese players. Japans Akagi in 400 meter race, Euroga in 800 meter race, Enou in 5000 meter race Taka hashi in 3000 meter stipple chase, Tavada in Pole-vault, tagave in long Jump and triple jump and Korea in hammer throw achieved successes and secured gold medals. They didn't stop at this but they won in 4*100 meter relay race and 4*400 meter relay race also. The performance of Takahashi in stipple race and evadas performance in Pole- vault was commendable and spectacular because they got their first success in life in Asian games. Out of the other gold medals in male category India and Pakistan earned 4 medals each and Korea and Taiwan earned 2 and 1 medals respectively.

Pakistan's Abdul Sapik got the honour of fastest player of Asia. He won 200 meter race, 400 meters hurdles, and in Javelin throw and proved his mettle.

Pradyumna Singh of India showed special performance and got honours for India. He won gold medals in shot put and discus throw. Shrawan sing got medal in 110 meters and ajitsing won in high jump. Fifth medal in athletics was won by 4*100 meters relay in woman category.

Indian Team with such a grand opening of Asian games hopes about Indian team grew. There was a certain hope that in the games held at Manila in Philippines India will certainly win a medal. The Manila matches were played in flood lights. As the Indian players were not used to playing in the flood lights they could not reach the expected heights and could not win any medal. Total 12 teams participated in the competition. A previous runner up Iran team was not playing. India started their campaign by defeating Japan by 3: 2 gaols. In the next match Indonesia defeated India by 4: 0 goals. India could not reach semi-finals. In a sense Indonesia took a revenge of their old defeat. Indian team had bitten them by 3: 0 goals and in turn they defeated India by 4:0 goals. The following three teams were the winners in Manila Games. Taiwan (gold), b) South Korea (silver) c) Bramhadesh (Bronze). In these matches Taiwan defeated South Korea by 5: 2 and Bramhadesh defeated Indonesia by 5: 4. The Indian captain was Shailesh Mana.

In the 1954-55 season in the first round of Asia division India destroyed Thailand by 6: 3. In the other battle at Karachi they crushed the host by 9 ; 0. India went ahead from Asia division and entered Interdivisional competition. They crushed American dream by defeating them 6; 3. They took revenge for the previous year defeat. In the last round of interdivision competition Indian march was halted by Denmark. They defeated India by 6; 3. Once again India loosed the opportunity to play against Malaysia. In the battle with Denmark the match between Finn Kabero and Nandu Natekar was eye satisfying. In this important match Fin Kabero defeated Nandu and punctured Indian hopes. Therefore Denmark was free to take on Malaysia. Since then from 1954 India could not get a single medal in basketball.

Sr. No.	Year	Place	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	1954	Manila	05	04	04	13

Sr. No.	Year	Place	Number of Medals	Medals received by Indian players	Percentage
1	1954	Manila	218	13	5.96

**Table showing the reasons of unsatisfactory performances of Indian players in Asian games.
Total : 100**

1	Improper work of sports organizations	65	65%
2	No control on national sports organizations.	85	85%
3	Government motivation to wrong games.	96	96%
4	Mismanagement of Sports authority of India.	87	87%
5	No place to physical education and sports in educational institutions.	100	100%
6	Dismal contribution of physical education teachers.	62	62%
7	Ineffective role of AIU and UGC.	73	73%
8	Ignorance to physical education and sports objectives.	47	47%
9	Commercialization of sports.	82	82%
10	Discrimination of media in sports transmissions.	96	96%
11	biased policies of government	62	62%
12	Improper training to Players.	80	80%
13	Lack of sports tools	89	89%
14	Lack of facilities to players	87	87%
15	Social ignorance	70	70%

CONCLUSION:

The researcher studied Indian player's performance and skills in Asian games from 1954 analytically. While doing this he used different research tools and collected required information. With the received information he analyzed the performances if Indian players. While doing this with the help of paragraphs of related books, explanations, and tables the information tables and graphs were prepared and following conclusions were drawn. Indian player's performance was not good in most of categories.

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