



# International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health

P-ISSN: 2394-1685  
E-ISSN: 2394-1693  
Impact Factor (ISRA): 4.69  
IJPESH 2016; 3(3): 440-443  
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www.kheljournal.com  
Received: 27-03-2016  
Accepted: 29-04-2016

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## Comparative analysis of performance of Indian and Chinese boxers at Olympic Games from 1948 to 2012

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### Abstract

Amateur boxing is an Olympic and Commonwealth sport and is a common fixture in most of the major international games. The subjects for this study were those boxers who had qualified for the 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 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. Within the limitations of the present study it is concluded that eight week of physical training and skill training do not contribute significantly to improve shooting ability and dribbling ability among beginner footballers.

**Keywords:** Comparison of performance of Indian and chine boxers at Olympics.

### 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 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

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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 Olympic Games was as:

- a) For securing Gold medal = 3 Points
- b) For securing Silver medal = 2 Points
- c) For securing Bronze medal = 1 Points

**Table 1:** Number of Participants Of India And China Boxers At Olympic Games From 1948 To 2012

Year & Venue	S. No.	Weight Ct.	Indian Players	Chinese Players	
1948 London	1.	Flyweight	Rabin Bhatta	China had not participated from 1948 to 1988 at Summer Olympic Games.	
	2.	3.B4antam weight	Babu Lall		
	3.	Featherweight	Benoy Bose		
	4.	Lightweight	Gene Raymond		
	5.	Welterweight	Ronald Craston		
	6.	Middleweight	John Nuttall		
	7.	Lightweight	Mac		
	8.	Heavyweight	Joachim		
1952 Helsinki	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 Moscow	14.	Light fly weight	Thapa Birender Singh		China had not participated from 1948 to 1988 at Summer Olympic Games.
	15.	Flyweight	Amala Dass		
	16.	Bantam weight	Ganapathy Manoharan		
1988 Seoul	17.	Bantam weight	Shahuraj Birajdar	-	
	18.	Feather weight	John William Francis	Dong Liu	
	19.	Fly weight	Manoj Pingale	Weiping Wang	
1992 Barcelona	20.	Light Fly Weight	Rajendra Prasad	-	
	21.	Fly Weight	-	Liu Gang	
	22.	Bantam Weight	-	ZhangGuangping	
	23.	Middle Weight	-	Lu Chao	
	24.	Heavy Weight	-	Bai Chong Guang	
1996 Atlanta	25.	Light Flyweight	Thapa Debendra	-	
	26.	Light Heavy weight	Gurcharn Singh	-	
	27.	Light flyWeight	-	Yang Xiang Zhong	
	28.	MiddleWeight	-	Chen Tao	
	29.	Heavy weight	Lakha Singh	Jiang Tao	
2000 Sydney	30.	31.	Suresh Singh	Yang Xiangzhong	
	32.	33.	-	MaiKangde	
	34.	35.	Dingko Singh	Abuduy ehemn	
	36.	37.	Jitendra Kumar	-	
	38.	39.	Gurcharan singh	-	
2004 Athens	40.	41.	Akhil Kumar	Zou Shiming	
	42.	43.	-	Liu yuan	
	44.	45.	Diwakar Prasad	Chen Tong zhou	
	46.	47.	Vijendra Singh	-	
	48.	49.	Jitendra Kumar	Kanat Islam	
	50.	51.	-	Ha Dabateer	
	52.	53.	-	Lei Yuping	
54.	55.	-	Zou Shiming		
2008 Beijing	56.	57.	-	-	
	58.	59.	Jitendra Kumar	Gu Yu	
	60.	61.	Akhil Kumar	Li Yang	
	62.	63.	Anthresh Lalit Lakra	Hu Qing	
	64.	65.	-	Maimaitituer sun Qiong	
2008 Beijin	66.	67.	-	Hanati Silamu	
	68.	69.	-	Wang Jianzheng	
	70.	71.	Vijendra Kumar	Zhang Xiaoping	
	72.	73.	Dinesh Kumar	Yushan Nijjati	
	74.	75.	-	Zhang Zhilei	
	76.	77.	-	Zou Shiming	
2012 London	78.	79.	Devendro Singh	-	
	80.	81.	Shiva Thapa	Liu Qiang	
	82.	83.	Jai Bhagwan	-	
	84.	85.	Manoj Kumar	Maimaititursun Qiong	

	86.	87.	Vikas Krishan Yadav	-
	88.	89.	Vijendra singh	Meng Fanlong
	90.	91.	Sumit Sangwan	Wang xuanxuan
	92.	93.	-	Zhang Zhilei
	94.	95.	-	Yang Xiangzhong

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.

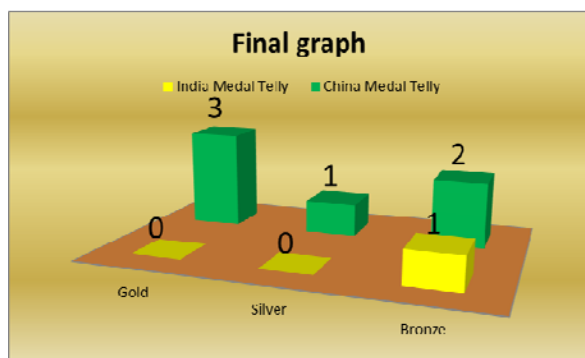
The performance of Indian and Chinese boxers from 1948 to 2012 Olympics games is presented in table 2.

**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			Indian Boxer				03	Chinese Boxer		28
Successes Rate							2.33%			17.65%

It is also evident from the above table 2 that the total performance by the Indian boxers at summer Olympics game from 1948 to till 2012 was only one Bronze Medal out of 43 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.



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

**Discussion of Findings**

Within the limitation of the study it is found out that 43 Indian boxers are participated in Olympics games from 1948 to 2012, they won only one bronze medal and other side china send total 34 boxers at Olympics and they won 3 gold medal, 1silver medal and 2 bronze medal. Success rate of the china boxers at Olympics are 17.65% and Indian boxers 2.33%.

**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

2. had participated in the summer Olympic Games. 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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