



AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF 2ND ASIAN GAMES HELD IN MANILA – PHILIPPINES DURING 1954

Motghare A. L.

Dr. Arun Motghare Mahavidyalaya, Kondha-kosra, Bhandara (M.S) India

Email: drarunmotgharecollege@gmail.com

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. 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. The information collected was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. 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 goals.

Keywords: Asian Games, Cycling, Athletics, Swimming, Football

Introduction:

The Games were formally opened by President Ramon Magsaysay on May 1, 1954, at 16:02 local time. Around 20,000 spectators fill the Rizal Memorial Stadium in Malate, Manila for the opening ceremony. As requested by the IOC, the torch relay and lighting of the cauldron were excluded from the Opening Ceremony to preserve the tradition of the Olympic Games. The flag bearer for the Philippines squad was Andres Franco, who won a gold medal in the 1951 Asian Games in high jump event, the sole gold medal of any Filipino in the athletics events of the previous Asian Games. Since ancient times man is related to some or other activities. Man deems it as entertainment and competition. Sports have an important place in a person's life. Before seeing its importance it is essential to see what are sports? According to sports psychologist Prof. J. D. Lothar Sports word is derived from the word 'Disport'. Meaning of this word is running away from work. A sport is defined by many experts as follows. Lay A game occurrence institution and as a social situation or social system. J. A. Coakely, Sports is an institutionalized competitive activity that involves vigorous physical exertion or the use of relatively complex physical skills by individual motivated by a combination of intrinsic satisfaction, associated with the activity itself and the external rewards earned

through participation. Sports are the media to clear the boredom in man's life. To make a person happy, enthusiastic is the work of sports. Sports make the life of a person happy and satisfied. He becomes eligible to wander in the society. Team spirit, brotherly emotions, cooperation, thinking ability, obedience, respect about others, truth, patriotism, development of character, etc. is developed through sports.

Uncivilized period had no facilities for education but physical education was in existence. Due to physical activities man was able to feed and defend him as well as the society. Such a beautiful union of education and life is rarely seen in ancient as well as modern times. Simple living in the treasure of Mother Nature, tough physical efforts, instability of life at every moment creating the alertness to protect own interests, made the ancient man stronger and efficient than the modern man. Running and jumping through the forests for hunting, swim through the water, climb the trees, shooting, protect the community from the wild animals, chase the enemy, wrestle, construct huts and boats, prepare weapons from stone, made the man physically very strong.

Thus we see the form of physical education in the lifestyle of ancient man. Eventually the life of man evolved. Though dependant on nature man started doing things on his own and purposefully.

Societies and nations were formed. Education arts sports and science developed. Along with other things physical education took a new turn. Greece, Rome, Egypt, Persia, China and India emerged as progressive nations.

Material Method:

The data collection for the research is dependent on the primary and secondary sources. It will depend on the information received from differed sources. The factors beyond the control of the researcher are excluded from the 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 1951-2002 (Book)
- 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

Result & Discussion:

The 1954 Asian Games (Filipino: Ika-2 Palarong Asya) or II Juegos Asiáticos in Spanish (officially known as the Second Asian Games – Manila 1954) was a multi-sport event held in Manila, Philippines from May 1 to May 9, 1954. A total of 970 athletes from 19 Asian National Olympic Committees (NOCs) competed in 76 events from eight sports. The number of participating NOCs and athletes were larger

than the previous Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1951. This edition of the games has a different twist where it did not implement a medal tally system to determine the overall champion but a pointing system. The pointing system is a complex system where each athlete were given points according to their achievement like position in athletics or in swimming. In the end the pointing system showed to be worthless as it simply ranked the nations the same way in the medal tally system.

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.

Conclusion:

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 evades 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 honor 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 honors for India. He won gold medals in shot put and discus throw. Shrawan sing got medal in 110 meters and ajitsingh won in high jump. Fifth medal in athletics was won by 4*100 meters relay in woman category.

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