

# SPORTS

## I. National Sports:

A national sport or national pastime is a sport or game that is considered to be an intrinsic part of the culture of a nation. Some sports are *de facto* national sports, as baseball is in the U.S., while others are *de jure* as lacrosse and ice hockey are in Canada.

### 1. De jure national sports

<b>Argentina</b>	Pato
<b>Bahamas</b>	Sloop sailing
<b>Bangladesh ("national game")</b>	Kabaddi
<b>Brazil</b>	Capoeira
<b>Canada</b>	Lacrosse (summer), Ice hockey (winter)
<b>Chile</b>	Chilean rodeo
<b>Colombia</b>	Tejo
<b>Iran</b>	Varzesh-e Bastani, Wrestling
<b>Mexico</b>	Charrería
<b>Philippines</b>	Arnis
<b>Puerto Rico ("autochthonous sport")</b>	Paso Fino
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Volleyball

### 2. De facto national sports

<b>Country</b>	<b>Sport</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Buzkashi
<b>Anguilla</b>	Yacht racing
<b>Australia</b>	Australian Football
<b>Barbados</b>	Cricket
<b>Bermuda</b>	Cricket
<b>Bhutan</b>	Archery
<b>Cuba</b>	Baseball
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Baseball
<b>Finland</b>	Pesäpallo
<b>Grenada</b>	Cricket
<b>Guyana</b>	Cricket
<b>India</b>	Field hockey
<b>Israel</b>	Association Football
<b>Ireland</b>	Gaelic games
<b>Jamaica</b>	Cricket
<b>Japan</b>	Sumo
<b>Madagascar</b>	Rugby union
<b>New Zealand</b>	Rugby union
<b>Norway</b>	Cross-country skiing
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Rugby league
<b>Peru</b>	Paleta Frontón
<b>Russia</b>	Bandy
<b>Scotland</b>	Golf
<b>Slovenia</b>	Alpine skiing
<b>Turkey</b>	Wrestling & Cirit
<b>United States</b>	Baseball
<b>Wales</b>	Rugby union

## II. Sports Terms:

**Athletics**—Relay, Photofinish, Track, Lane, Hurdles, Shotput, Discuss Throw, Hammer Throw, Triple Jump, High Jump, Cross Country, etc.

**Badminton**—Shuttle cock, Service court, Fore hand, Back Hand, Smash, Hit, Drop, Net, Love, Double fault, etc.

**Baseball**—Pinching, Home run, Base runner, Throw, Perfect game, Strike, Put out, etc.

**Basketball**—Free throw, Technical foul, Common foul, Under head, Over head, etc.

**Bridge**—Master point, Perfect deals, Gland slam, Dummy, Trump, etc.

**Billiards & Snooker**—Pull, Cue, Hit, Object ball, Break shot, Scoring, Cushion billiards, etc.

**Boxing**—Knock. out, Round, Ring Stoppage, Punch, Upper-cut, Kidney punch, Timing, Foot work, etc.

**Chess**—E. L. O. rating, international master, Grand master, Gambit, Kings Indian Defence, etc.

**Cycling**—Sprint, Time trial, Point race, Trackrace, etc.

**Cricket**—Toss, Run, Wicket, Pitch, Stump, Bails, Crease, Pavalion, Gloves, Wicket Keeper, Over, Maiden over, Followon, Rubber, Ashes, Catch, Bowled, Stump out, Run out, L. B. W; Hit Wicket, Not out, No ball, Wide ball, Dead ball, Over Throw, Bye, Leg by, Cover drive, Late cut, Hook, Glance, Stroke, Spot, Pull, Sixer, Followthrough, Turn, Googley, Spin, Yorker, Bouncer, Hat trick, Round the wicket, Over the wicket, Seamer, Boundry line, Slip, Square leg, Runner. Cover, Gully, Long on, Silly point, Midwicket, Mid on, Forward short leg, Deep/mid-wicket, etc.

**Horseriding**—Three day Event, Show jumping, Presses, Faults, etc.

**Football**—Goal, Kick, Head, Penalty kick, Dribble, Off side, Hat trick, Foul, Left out, Right out, Stopper, Defender, Move, Sideback, Pass, Baseline, Rebound, Comer bick, etc.

**Gymnastics**—Parellel bar, Horizontal bar, Floor exercise, Uneven bar, Push up, Sit up. etc.

**Judo**—Cocoa, Blue, white, Green belt, etc.

**Hockey**—Bully Sudden death, Short corner, Hat trick, Goal, Penalty Corner, Penalty stroke, Pushin, Cut, Dribble, Scoop, Centre forward, Half back, Astro turf, Left in, Left out, Off-side, Tie breaker, Carried, Stick, Striking circle, Under cutting, etc.

**Swimming**—Freestyle, Breast stroke, Back stroke, Butterfly, Lane, Pool, Crawl, etc.

**Polo**—Polo-Bunker, Chukker, Mallet, etc.

**Tennis**—Service, Grand slam, Advantage, Deuce, Game Point, Breakpoint; Smash, Shot, Grass Court. Break, Drop shot, Netplay, Baseline, etc.

**Shooting**—Rapidfire Pistol, Standard rifle, Air rifle, Free pistol, Range, Bull's eye, etc.

**Table Tennis**—Volley, Late service, Half volley, Back hand, Drive spin, Chop, etc.

**Weight Lifting**—Snatch, Jerk, etc.

**Volleyball**—Deuce, Spikers, Booster, Smash, Sidearm, Panetration, etc.

**Wrestling**—Free style, Hal Nelson, Point, Heave, etc.

### III. Standard Measurements In Sports:

#### Baseball

<b>Home plate to pitcher's box</b>	60 feet 6 inches.
<b>Plate to second base</b>	127 feet 3 3/8 inches.
<b>Distance from base to base (home plate included)</b>	90 feet.
<b>Size of bases</b>	15 inches by 15 inches.
<b>Pitcher's plate</b>	24 inches by 6 inches.
<b>Batter's box</b>	4 feet by 6 feet.
<b>Home plate</b>	Five-sided, 17 inches by 8 1/2 inches by 8 1/2 inches by 12 inches by 12 inches, cut to a point at rear.
<b>Home plate to backstop</b>	Not less than 60 feet (recommended).
<b>Weight of ball</b>	Not less than 5 ounces nor more than 5 1/4 ounces.
<b>Circumference of ball</b>	Not less than 9 inches nor more than 9 1/4 inches.
<b>Bat</b>	Must be one piece of solid wood, round, not over 2 3/4 inches in diameter at thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length.

#### Basketball

##### (National Collegiate A.A. Men's Rules)

<b>Playing court</b>	College: 94 feet long by 50 feet wide (ideal dimensions). High School: 84 feet long by 50 feet wide (ideal dimensions).
<b>Baskets</b>	Rings 18 inches in inside diameter, with white cord 12-mesh nets, 15 to 18 inches in length. Each ring is made of metal, is not more than 5/8 of an inch in diameter, and is bright orange in color.
<b>Height of basket</b>	10 feet (upper edge).
<b>Weight of ball</b>	Not less than 20 ounces nor more than 22.
<b>Circumference of ball</b>	Not greater than 30 inches and not less than 29 1/2.
<b>Free-throw line</b>	15 feet from the face of the backboard, 2 inches wide.
<b>Three-point field goal line</b>	19 feet, 9 inches from the center of the basket. In the National Basketball Association, the distance is 22 feet.

#### Soccer

<b>Playing field</b>	Minimum 100 yards long by 50 yards wide; maximum: 130 yards long by 100 yards wide. International matches: Minimum 110 yards long by 70 yards wide; Maximum: 120 yards long by 80 yards wide. Longer boundary lines are called touchlines or sidelines, and shorter boundary lines are called goal lines.
<b>Goal area</b>	Two lines drawn at right angles to a goal line, 6 yards from the inside of each goalpost. Lines extend into playing field for 6 yards, and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line.
<b>Goals</b>	Distance between posts is 8 yards. Distance from crossbar to the ground is 8 feet. Width and depth of bars not to exceed 5 inches.
<b>Weight of ball</b>	Not more than 16 ounces nor less than 14.
<b>Circumference of ball</b>	Not greater than 28 inches nor less than 27.
<b>Penalty area</b>	Two lines drawn at right angles to the goal line, 18 yards from the inside of each goalpost. Lines extend into playing field for 18 yards and are joined by a line drawn parallel with the goal line.
<b>Center circle</b>	Radius of 10 yards. Center at midpoint of halfway line.
<b>Flagposts</b>	Not less than 5 feet high, and not less than 1 yard outside the touchline.
<b>Corner arc</b>	Quarter circle with a radius of 1 yard from each corner flagpost drawn inside playing field.

## Bowling

<b>Lane dimensions</b>	Overall length 62 feet 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> inches, measuring from foul line to pit (not including tail plank), with ± 1/2 inch tolerance permitted. Foul line to center of No. 1 pinspot 60 feet, with ± 1/2 inches with a tolerance of ± 1/2 inch permitted. Approach, not less than 15 feet. Gutters, 9 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> inches wide with plus <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> inch or minus <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> inch tolerances permitted.
<b>Ball</b>	Circumference, not more than 27.002 inches. Weight, 16 pounds maximum.

## Boxing

<b>Ring</b>	Professional matches take place in an area not less than 18 nor more than 24 feet square including apron. It is enclosed by four covered ropes, each not less than one inch in diameter. The floor has a 2-inch padding of Ensolite (or equivalent) underneath ring cover that extends at least 6 inches beyond the roped area in the case of elevated rings. For USA Boxing or Olympic-style boxing, not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet square within the ropes. The floor must extend beyond the ring ropes not less than 2 feet. The ring posts shall be connected to the four ring ropes with the extension not shorter than 18 inches and must be properly padded.
<b>Gloves</b>	In professional fights, not less than 8-ounce gloves generally are used. USA Boxing, 10 ounces for boxers 106 pounds through 156 pounds; 12-ounce for boxers 165 pounds through 201+ pounds; for international competition, 8 ounces for lighter classes, 10 ounces for heavier divisions.
<b>Headguards</b>	Mandatory in Olympic-style boxing.

## Football

<b>Length of field</b>	120 yards (including 10 yards of end zone at each end).
<b>Width of field</b>	53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> yards (160 feet).
<b>Height of goal posts</b>	At least 30 feet.
<b>Height of crossbar</b>	10 feet.
<b>Width of goal posts (above crossbar)</b>	18 feet 6 inches, inside to inside.
<b>Length of ball</b>	10 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> to 11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub> inches (long axis).
<b>Circumference of ball</b>	20 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> to 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> inches (middle); 27 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> to 28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> inches (long axis).

## Golf

<b>Specifications of ball</b>	Broadened to require that the ball be designed to perform as if it were spherically symmetrical. The weight of the ball shall not be greater than 1.620 ounces avoirdupois, and the size shall not be less than 1.680 inches in diameter.
<b>Velocity of ball</b>	Not greater than 250 feet per second when tested on USGA apparatus, with 2 percent tolerance.
<b>Hole</b>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> inches in diameter and at least 4 inches deep.
<b>Clubs</b>	14 is the maximum number permitted.
<b>Overall distance standard</b>	A brand of ball shall not exceed a distance of 280 yards plus 6% when tested on USGA apparatus under specified conditions, on an outdoor range at USGA Headquarters.

## Hockey

<b>Size of rink</b>	200 feet long by 85 feet wide surrounded by a wooden wall not less than 40 inches and not more than 48 inches above level of ice.
<b>Size of goal</b>	6 feet wide by 4 feet in height.
<b>Puck</b>	1 inch thick and 3 inches in diameter, made of vulcanized rubber; weight 5 1/2 to 6 ounces.
<b>Length of stick</b>	Not more than 60 inches from heel to end of shaft nor more than 12 1/2 inches from heel to end of blade. Blade should not be more than 3 inches in width but not less than 2 inches—except goal keeper's stick, which shall not exceed 3 1/2 inches in width except at the heel, where it must not exceed 4 1/2 inches, nor shall the goalkeeper's stick exceed 15 1/2 inches from the heel to the end of the blade.

## Tennis

<b>Size of court</b>	120 feet long by 60 feet wide, with rectangle marked off at 78 feet long by 27 feet wide (singles) and 78 feet long by 36 feet wide (doubles).
<b>Height of net</b>	3 feet in center, gradually rising to reach 3-foot 6-inch posts at a point 3 feet outside each side of court.
<b>Ball</b>	Shall be more than 2 1/2 inches and less than 2 5/8 inches in diameter and weigh more than 2 ounces and less than 2 1/6 ounces.
<b>Service line</b>	21 feet from net.

## IV. Cups & Trophies Associated With Sports:

### International

- **American Cup** : Yacht Racing
- **Ashes** : Cricket
- **Benson and Hedges** : Cricket
- **Canada Cup** : Golf
- **Colombo Cup** : Football
- **Corbitton Cup** : Table Tennis (Women)
- **Davis Cup** : Lawn Tennis
- **Derby** : Horse Race
- **Grand National** : Horse Strephe Chase Race
- **Jules Rimet Trophy** : World Soccer Cup
- **King's Cup** : Air Races
- **Merdeka Cup** : Football
- **Rydet Cup** : Golf
- **Swaythling Cup** : Table Tennis (Men)
- **Thomas Cup** : Badminton
- **U. Thant Cup** : Tennis
- **Uber Cup** : Badminton (Women)
- **Walker Cup** : Golf
- **Westchester Cup** : Polo
- **Wightman Cup** : Lawn Tennis
- **World Cup** : Cricket
- **World Cup** : Hockey
- **Reliance Cup** : Cricket
- **Rothman's Trophy** : Cricket
- **William's Cup** : Basketball
- **European Champions Cup** : Football
- **Eisenhower Cup** : Golf
- **Essande Champions Cup** : Hockey
- **Rene Frank Trophy** : Hockey
- **Grand Prix** : Table Tennis
- **Edgbaston Cup** : Lawn Tennis
- **Grand Prix** : Lawn Tennis
- **World Cup** : Weight-lifting

### National

- **Agarwal Cup** : Badminton
- **Agha Khan Cup** : Hockey
- **All-India Women's Guru Nanak Championship** : Hockey
- **Bandodkar Trophy** : Football
- **Bangalore Blues Challenge Cup** : Basketball
- **Barna-Bellack Cup** : Table Tennis
- **Beighton Cup** : Hockey
- **Bombay Gold Cup** : Hockey
- **Burdwan Trophy** : Weight-lifting
- **Kuppuswamy Naidu Trophy** : Hockey
- **Lady Rattan Tata Trophy** : Hockey
- **MCC Trophy** : Hockey
- **Moinuddaula Gold Cup** : Cricket
- **Murugappa Gold Cup** : Hockey
- **Modi Gold Cup** : Hockey
- **Narang Cup** : Badminton
- **Nehru Trophy** : Hockey
- **Nixan Gold Cup** : Football
- **Obaid Ullah Gold Cup** : Hockey

- **Charminar Trophy** : Athletics
- **Chadha Cup** : Badminton
- **C. K. Naydu Trophy** : Cricket
- **Chakoia Gold Trophy** : Football
- **Divan Cup** : Badminton
- **Deodhar Trophy** : Cricket
- **Duleep Trophy** : Cricket
- **D. C. M. Cup** : Football
- **Durand Cup** : Football
- **Dhyan Chand Trophy** : Hockey
- **Dr. B. C. Roy Trophy** : Football (Junior)
- **Ezra Cup** : Polo
- **F. A. Cup** : Football
- **G. D. Birla Trophy** : Cricket
- **Ghulam Ahmed Trophy** : Cricket
- **Gurmeet Trophy** : Hockey
- **Gura Nanak Cup** : Hockey
- **Gyanuati Devi Trophy** : Hockey
- **Holkar Trophy** : Bridge
- **Irani Trophy** : Cricket
- **I. F. A. Shield** : Football
- **Indira Gold Cup** : Hockey
- **Jawaharlal Challenge** : Air Racing
- **Jaswant Singh Trophy** : Best Services Sportsman
- **Prithi Singh Cup** : Polo
- **Rani Jhansi Trophy** : Cricket
- **Ranjit Trophy** : Cricket
- **Rangaswami Cup** : Hockey
- **Ranjit Singh Gold Cup** : Hockey
- **Rajendra Prasad Cup** : Tennis
- **Ramanujan Trophy** : Table Tennis
- **Rene Frank Trophy** : Hockey
- **Radha Mohan Cup** : Polo
- **Raghubir Singh Memorial** : Football
- **Rohinton Baria Trophy** : Cricket
- **Rovers Cup** : Football
- **Sanjay Gold Cup** : Football
- **Santosh Trophy** : Football
- **Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee** : Football
- **Subroto Cup** : Football
- **Scindia Gold Cup** : Hockey
- **Sahni Trophy** : Hockey
- **Sheesh Mahal Trophy** : Cricket
- **Todd Memorial Trophy** : Football
- **Tommy Eman Gold Cup** : Hockey
- **Vittal Trophy** : Football
- **Vizzy Trophy** : Cricket
- **Vijay Merchant Trophy** : Cricket
- **Wellington Trophy** : Rowing
- **Wills Trophy** : Cricket

## V. Famous Stadiums, Venues & Related Sports:

Stadium	Venue	Sports
National Stadium	Mumbai	Hockey & others
Brabourne Stadium	Mumbai	Cricket
Indraprastha Stadium	Delhi	Indoor games
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Delhi	Athletics
Firoz Shah Kotla	Delhi	Cricket
Ambedkar Stadium	Delhi	Football
National Stadium	Delhi	Hockey & others
Talkatora Stadium	Delhi	Swimming
Eden Garden	Kolkata	Cricket
Ranjit Stadium	Kolkata	Football
Green Park	Kanpur	Cricket
Keenan Stadium	Jamshedpur	Cricket
Chepauk Stadium	Chennai	Cricket
Epsom	Britain	Derby
Black heath	London	Rugby Football
Headingley, Manchester,	Britain	Cricket
Lords, Ovel, Leeds	Britain	Cricket
Wimbledon	Britain	Lawn Tennis
Roland Garros	France	Lawn Tennis
Flushing Meadow	U.S	Lawn Tennis
Brookland	Britain	Football
Timbukhum	Britain	Rugby
Wembley	Britain	Football

## VI. Places Associated With Sports:

Sport	Associated Places
<b>Baseball</b>	Brooklyn (USA)
<b>Boxing</b>	1. Madison Square Garden (USA) 2. Yankee Stadium, New Delhi
<b>Cricket</b>	1. Aden Park (Auckland) 2. Brabourne Stadium (Mumbai) 3. Chepauk Ground (Chennai) 4. Eden Gardens (Kolkata) 5. Ferozeshah Kotla Ground (Delhi) 6. Green Park (Kanpur) 7. Leeds (London, England) 8. Lord's (London, England) 9. Nehru Stadiums (Chennai and New Delhi) 10. Melbourne (Australia) 11. Old Trafford (Manchester, England) 12. Oval (London, England) 13. Wankhede Stadium (Mumbai)
<b>Football</b>	1. Brookland (England) 2. Wembley (London) 3. Blackheath (London) 4. Twickenham (London) 5. Corporation Stadium (Kolkata) 6. Ambedkar Stadium (New Delhi) 7. Nehru Stadium (New Delhi) 8. Yuba Bharati Stadium (Kolkata)
<b>Golf</b>	Sanday Lodge (Scotland)
<b>Greyhound Race</b>	White City (England)
<b>Hockey</b>	1. Dhayn Chand Stadium (Lucknow) 2. Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium (Hyderabad) 3. Merdeka Stadium (Kuala Lumpur) 4. National Stadium (Delhi) 5. Nehru Stadium (Delhi) 6. Sawai Man Singh Stadium (Jaipur) 7. Shivaji Stadium (New Delhi)
<b>Horse Racing</b>	1. Aintree (England)—Grand National Race 2. Doncaster (England)—Derby Race 3. Epsom (England)—Derby Race
<b>Pole</b>	Hurlingham (England)
<b>Shooting</b>	Bisley (England)
<b>Sking</b>	Florence (Chadwick)
<b>Snooker</b>	Blackpool (England)
<b>Swimming and Rowing</b>	1. Cape Gris Nez (Cross-channel swimming) 2. Putney-Mort-Lake (England)
<b>Tennis</b>	1. Wimbledon (England) 2. Forest Hill (US)

## VII. Olympic Games:

- History:** The first historical mention of the ancient Olympic games is dated back to 776 B.C. During the first six Olympic Games, however, the prize had been a portion of meat or 'meria' taken from an animal sacrificed to the Gods. The 31st Olympic Games will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 7-23 February 2014.

The origin of the ancient Olympic Games is lost the midst of pre-history, but for many centuries they were only a festival of the Greek people. The Games were first held in honour of the Greek God, Zeus in 776 BC in the plain of kingdom of Elis, nestled in lush valley between the Alpheus River and Mount Kronion, 15 km from the Ionian Sea. The Olympiad celebrated that year was considered as the first and was used to date subsequent historic events. But religious ceremonies and games were held in Olympia before that time. The oldest sanctuary of Greece was there, the altar of the Great Mother of Gods, Rhea (Earth). On the day

of the feast, the priest stood in front of the altar, ready to perform a sacrifice. Women were forbidden to be present and the male contestants were naked. Young men waited at a distance on one stadium (about 200 yds). As soon as a signal was given they ran and the first to arrive at the altar received the torch from the priest's hand and lit the sacrificial fire.

The old Olympiads were held after every four years and the Greeks measured time in terms of Games started on the first new moon after the summer solstice, around mid-July. The ancient Olympic Games lasted for five days and the events took place in a precise order. On the first day, there were sacrifices and opening ceremonies. On the second day there were special competitions for the "ephebians". The third day was devoted to events for adult competitors: dromos, diaulos, dolichos, pugilism, wrestling, pancratium. On the fourth day, there were equestrian events, pentathlon, and race with arms. On the fifth and the final day, there were closing ceremonies and proclamation of the heroes. During the first six Olympic games, however, the prize had been a portion of meat or 'meria' taken from an animal sacrificed to the Gods. It was only after VII Games that the olive crown was given to the winners and the moral significance of the prize was considerable. Once the prizes were awarded, a flock of pigeons was released to carry the names of the champions to all the corners of the Greece.

The Games came to a sudden end when the Roman Emperor Theodosius banned the competitions and their attendant sacrificial offerings as pagan manifestations. From 395 AD onwards the fall of Olympia was very rapid. In that year the first damage was caused by the invasion of Alaric's barbarians. A year earlier the famous crysele-phantine statue of Zeus had been taken to Constantinople. It was destroyed in 475 AD during the great fire. Following the attacks of the Goths, a fire destroyed the temple of Zeus; earthquakes from 522 to 551 and the most severe of all in 580 brought down whatever had remained standing. Glory had vanished and of the vast riches there were now left but a few ruins and the name of Olympia. Something immortal remained, however, and that was the Olympic spirit.

The revival work of the Games was undertaken by Baron Pierre de Coubertin nearly 1,500 years after the last of the ancient Games. He was born into a family of Italian origin which had settled in France. It was on November 25, 1892, during a conference at Sorbonne about the history of physical exercises, that he first pronounced those famous six words in public "The Restoration of the Olympic Games". He said that the games would ennoble and strengthen amateur sports, to give them strength and lasting quality for an essential role in the world of modern education.

It was at the International Congress for the for the Study of the Propagation of the Principles of Amateurism held in Paris in June 1894 that the delegates led by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and associates unanimously voted to restore the Olympic Games and to create an International Olympic committee to oversee them. De Coubertin had planned to propose Paris for the site of the first modern Olympics in 1900 but the enthusiasm and zeal of the delegates was so great that they insisted the first Games to be held in 1896. Athens was, therefore, the venue for the 1896 Games. Since then these Games are held every four years. The aims of the Olympic Movement are to promote the development of these fine physical and moral qualities which are the basis of amateur sports and to bring together the athletes of the world in a great quadrennial festival of sports. The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city and not a country or area. The choice of a city for the celebration of an Olympiad is with the International Olympic Committee.

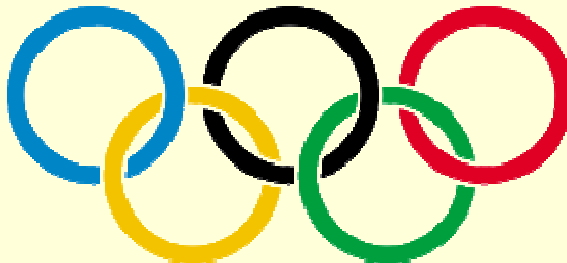
### **OLYMPIC GAMES (1896-2020) : AT A GLANCE**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Place and Host Country</b>	<b>Countries securing first, second and third positions</b>
<b>1.</b>	1896	Athens, Greece	USA, Greece, Germany
<b>2.</b>	1900	Paris, France	France, USA, UK
<b>3.</b>	1904	St. Louis, U.S.A.	USA, Cuba, Germany
<b>4.</b>	1908	London, U.K.	UK, USA, Sweden
<b>5.</b>	1912	Stockholm, Sweden	USA, Sweden, UK
<b>6.</b>	1916	Berlin, Germany	Abandoned due to World War-I
<b>7.</b>	1920	Antwerp, Belgium	USA, Sweden, UK
<b>8.</b>	1924	Paris, France	USA, Finland, France
<b>9.</b>	1928	Amsterdam, Netherland	USA, Germany, Finland
<b>10.</b>	1932	Los Angles, USA	USA, Italy, France
<b>11.</b>	1936	Berlin, Germany	Germany, USA, Hungary
<b>12.</b>	1940	Helsinki, Finland	Abandoned due to World War-II
<b>13.</b>	1944	London, U.K.	Abandoned due to World War-II
<b>14.</b>	1948	London, U.K.	USA, Sweden, France



S. No.	Year	Place and Host Country	Countries securing first, second and third positions
15.	1952	Helsinki, Finland	USA, USSR, Hungary
16.	1956	Melbourne, Australia	USSR, USA, Australia
17.	1960	Rome, Italy	USSR, USA, Italy
18.	1964	Tokyo, Japan	USA, USSR, Japan
19.	1968	Mexico City, Mexico	USA, USSR, Japan
20.	1972	Munich, W. Germany	USSR, USA, East Germany
21.	1976	Montreal, Canada	USSR, East Germany, USA
22.	1980	Moscow, Russia	USSR, East Germany, Bulgaria
23.	1984	Los Angles, U.S.A.	USA, Rumania, West Germany
24.	1988	Seoul, S. Korea	USSR, East Germany, USA
25.	1992	Barcelona, Spain	CIS, USA, Germany
26.	1996	Atlanta, U.S.A.	USA, Russia, Germany
27.	2000	Sydney, Australia	USA, Russia, Germany
28.	2004	Athens, Greece	USA, China, Russia
29.	2008	Beijing, China	USA, China, Russia
30.	2012	London (UK)	USA, China, UK
31.	2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Scheduled
32.	2020		To be determined

2. **Olympic Symbol/Logo:** It comprises of five rings or circles, linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all people. The rings also symbolize the continents Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Each ring is of a different colour, i.e., blue, yellow, black, green and red.



3. **Olympic Flag:** The Olympic flag created in 1913 at the suggestion of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was solemnly inaugurated in Paris in June 1914 but it was raised over an Olympic stadium for the first time at the Antwerp Games (Belgium) in 1920. There is also a second Olympic flag, which is used for the Winter Games. These Flags are made of white silk and contain five intertwined rings. From left to right the rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. The rings are meant to represent five continents viz., Africa (black), America (red), Asia (yellow), Australia (green) and Europe (blue). At least one of these colours is found on the flag of every country.
4. **Olympic Flame:** It was at the Amsterdam Games in 1928 that for the first time an Olympic flame was ceremonially lighted and burned in a giant torch at the entrance of the stadium. The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936 at the Berlin Games. The Olympic flame symbolizes the continuity between the ancient and modern Games. The torch used to kindle the flame, is first lit by the sun's rays at Olympia, Greece, and then carried to the site of the Games by relay of runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary. On July 15, 1976, space age technology was used to transport the flame from one continent to another.
5. **Olympic Motto:** The Olympic motto is "Citius-Altius-Fortius" (faster, higher, stronger). Rev. Father Didon (1840-1900), headmaster of a school near Paris and a great promoter of sports in the French Catholic colleges near the end of the nineteenth century, first used the motto and had it embroidered on the pennants of his school clubs. This succinct definition of the philosophy of sport appealed to father Didon's friend, Baron pierre de Coubertin who was responsible for the revival work of the Olympic Games nearly 1,500 years after the last of the ancient games. It was adopted at his suggestion at the International Congress for the "Study and Propagation of the Principles of Amateurism" on June 23, 1894, the same day on which the restoration of the Olympic Games and the creation of the International Olympic Committee were also decided.

- 6. Olympic Prizes, Medals and Certificates:** While in ancient times the Olympic heroes received a crown of olive branches for their exploits, modern Olympic champions are rewarded with medals and certificates. The winning athlete now receives a gold medal, the athlete in the second place is awarded a Silver medal and the third placed athlete wins a Bronze medal. In addition, all athletes ranking from first to sixth receive a certificate. Each medal is 60 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick. The first and second place medals are made of 92.5 per cent silver and the medal for the first winner is then plated with 6 gram of fine gold. Thus this medal is not of full gold. The third place medal is of bronze.

**7. London 2012 Olympics Medal Tally:**

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
USA	46	29	29	104
China	38	27	22	87
Great Britain	29	17	19	65
Russia	24	25	33	82
Republic of Korea	13	8	7	28
Germany	11	19	14	44
France	11	11	12	34
Italy	8	9	11	28
Hungary	8	4	5	17
Australia	7	16	12	35
Japan	7	14	17	38
Kazakhstan	7	1	5	13
Netherlands	6	6	8	20
Ukraine	6	5	9	20
Cuba	5	3	6	14
New Zealand	5	3	5	13
Islamic Republic of Iran	4	5	3	12
Jamaica	4	4	4	12
Czech Republic	4	3	3	10
DPR Korea	4	0	2	6
Spain	3	10	4	17
Brazil	3	5	9	17
Belarus	3	5	5	13
South Africa	3	2	1	6
Ethiopia	3	1	3	7
Croatia	3	1	2	6
Romania	2	5	2	9
Kenya	2	4	5	11
Denmark	2	4	3	9
Poland	2	2	6	10
Azerbaijan	2	2	6	10
Turkey	2	2	1	5
Switzerland	2	2	0	4
Lithuania	2	1	2	5
Norway	2	1	1	4
Canada	1	5	12	18
Sweden	1	4	3	8
Colombia	1	3	4	8
Georgia	1	3	3	7
Mexico	1	3	3	7
Ireland	1	1	3	5

<b>Country</b>	<b>Gold</b>	<b>Silver</b>	<b>Bronze</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Serbia</b>	1	1	2	4
<b>Argentina</b>	1	1	2	4
<b>Slovenia</b>	1	1	2	4
<b>Tunisia</b>	1	1	1	3
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	1	1	0	2
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	1	0	3	4
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	1	0	3	4
<b>Latvia</b>	1	0	1	2
<b>Algeria</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Grenada</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Bahamas</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Uganda</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Venezuela</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>India</b>	0	2	4	6
<b>Mongolia</b>	0	2	3	5
<b>Thailand</b>	0	2	1	3
<b>Egypt</b>	0	2	0	2
<b>Slovakia</b>	0	1	3	4
<b>Armenia</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Belgium</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Finland</b>	0	1	2	3
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Taipei (Chinese Taipei)</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Indonesia</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Estonia</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Bulgaria</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Malaysia</b>	0	1	1	2
<b>Gabon</b>	0	1	0	1
<b>Botswana</b>	0	1	0	1
<b>Guatemala</b>	0	1	0	1
<b>Cyprus</b>	0	1	0	1
<b>Portugal</b>	0	1	0	1
<b>Greece</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>Singapore</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>Qatar</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	0	0	2	2
<b>Bahrain</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Honk Kong, China</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Tajikistan</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Kuwait</b>	0	0	1	1
<b>Morocco</b>	0	0	1	1

- 8. India's performance at the London Olympics:** India competed at the 2012 Summer Olympics in London, United Kingdom, from 27 July to 12 August 2012. The Indian Olympic Association sent the nation's largest delegation to the Games in Olympic history. A total of 83 athletes, 60 men and 23 women, competed in 13 sports. Men's field hockey was the only team-based sport in which India had its representation in these Olympic games. India also marked its Olympic return in weightlifting, after the International Weightlifting Federation imposed a two-year suspension for the nation's athletes in Beijing because of doping scandal.

The Indian team featured several Olympic medalists from Beijing, including rifle shooter and Olympic gold medalist Abhinav Bindra, who failed to advance into the final rounds of his event in London. Wrestler and Olympic bronze medalist Sushil Kumar managed to claim another medal by winning silver in the men's freestyle wrestling. The Indian Olympic Association also appointed him to be the nation's flag bearer at the opening ceremony.

This was India's most successful Olympics based on the medal standings, winning a total of 6 medals (2 silver and 4 bronze), and doubling the nation's overall record in Beijing. Two medals were awarded to the athletes in shooting and wrestling. India also set a historical milestone for the female athletes who won two Olympic medals. Badminton player and world junior champion Saina Nehwal became the first Indian athlete to win an Olympic bronze medal in the women's singles. Boxer Mary Kom, on the other hand, lost to Great Britain's Nicola Adams in the semi-final match, but settled for the bronze in the first ever women's flyweight event.

- VIII. Commonwealth Games:** Ashley Cooper was the first person to propose the idea of having a Pan-Britannic sporting contest to foster a spirit of goodwill and understanding within the British Empire. In 1928, a key Canadian athlete, Bobby Robinson, was given the task of organizing the first ever Commonwealth Games. These Games were held in 1930, in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada and saw the participation of 400 athletes from eleven countries.

Since then, the Commonwealth Games have been held every four years, except for the period during the Second World War. The Games have been known by various names such as the British Empire Games, Friendly Games and British Commonwealth Games. Since 1978, they have been known as the Commonwealth Games. Originally having only single competition sports, the 1998 Commonwealth Games at Kuala Lumpur saw a major change when team sports such as cricket, hockey and netball made their first appearance.

In 2001, the Games Movement adopted the three values of Humanity, Equality and Destiny as the core values of the Commonwealth Games. These values inspire and connect thousands of people and signify the broad mandate for holding the Games within the Commonwealth.

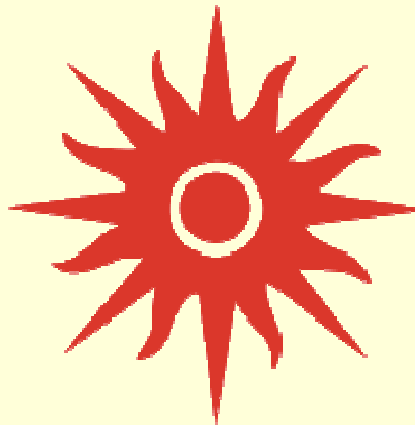
After Olympics, Commonwealth Games is the second largest sports festival in the world. The Games are held once in four years but only in between the Olympic years. The Games were originally known as the British Empire Games. The first Commonwealth Games were held in 1930 at Hamilton, Canada. The 10th Commonwealth Games were held at Christchurch, New Zealand in 1974, the 11th in Edmonton (Canada) in 1978, the 12th in Brisbane (Australia) in 1982, the 13th in Edinburgh (Scotland) in 1986, the 14th in Auckland (New Zealand) in 1990 and the 15th in Victoria (Canada) in 1994, where about 3,350 athletes from a record 64 nations (including South Africa, which joined the family of Commonwealth athletes after 36 years) participated. Namibia also, which gained its independence in 1990, made its debut while Hong Kong made its final appearance in the Games before being ceded to China in 1997.

S. No	Venue	Year	No of Countries
1	Hamilton, Canada	1930	11
2	London, United Kingdom	1934	16
3	Sydney, Australia	1938	15
4	Auckland, New Zealand	1950	12
5	Vancouver, Canada	1954	24
6	Cardiff, United Kingdom	1958	35
7	Perth, Australia	1962	35
8	Jamaica, West Indies	1966	34
9	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	1970	42
10	Christchurch, New Zealand	1974	38
11	Edmonton, Canada	1978	48
12	Brisbane, Australia	1982	47

S. No	Venue	Year	No of Countries
13	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	1986	26
14	Auckland, New Zealand	1990	55
15	Victoria, Canada	1994	64
16	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1998	70
17	Manchester, United Kingdom	2002	72
18	Melbourne, Australia	2006	71
19	New Delhi, India	2010	71

**IX. Asian Games:** The Asian Games, officially known as Asiad, is a multi-sport event held every four years among athletes from all over Asia.. The Games were regulated by the Asian Games Federation (AGF) from the first Games in New Delhi, India, until the 1978 Games. Since the 1982 Games they have been organized by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), after the breakup of the Asian Games Federation. The Games are recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and are described as the second largest multi-sport event after the Olympic Games. In its history, nine nations have hosted the Asian Games. 46 nations have participated in the Games, including Israel, which was excluded from the Games after their last participation in 1974. The last Asian Games was held at Guangzhou, People's Republic of China last 12 November – 27 November 2010. The next Games will be held at Incheon, South Korea.

#### 1. Official logo of the games



## 2. List of Asian Games

Year	Games	Host	Dates	Nations	Athletes	Sports	Events
1951	I	 New Delhi, India	March 4–11	11	489	6	57
1954	II	 Manila, Philippines	May 1–9	19	970	8	76
1958	III	 Tokyo, Japan	May 28 – June 1	16	1,820	13	97
1962	IV	 Jakarta, Indonesia	August 24 – September 4	12	1,460	13	88
1966	V	 Bangkok, Thailand	December 9–20	16	1,945	14	143
1970	VI	 Bangkok, Thailand	December 9–20	16	2,400	13	135
1974	VII	 Tehran, Iran	September 1–16	19	3,010	16	202
1978	VIII	 Bangkok, Thailand	December 9–20	19	3,842	19	201
1982	IX	 New Delhi, India	November 19 – December 4	23	3,411	21	147
1986	X	 Seoul, South Korea	September 20 – October 5	27	4,839	25	270
1990	XI	 Beijing, China	September 22 – October 7	36	6,122	29	310
1994	XII	 Hiroshima, Japan	October 2–16	42	6,828	34	337
1998	XIII	 Bangkok, Thailand	December 6–20	41	6,554	36	376
2002	XIV	 Busan, South Korea	September 29 – October 14	44	7,711	38	419
2006	XV	 Doha, Qatar	December 1–15	45	9,520	39	424
2010	XVI	 Guangzhou, China	November 12–27	45	9,704	42	476
2014	XVII	 Incheon, South Korea	September 19 – October 4				<i>Future event</i>

## X. FIFA World Cup



**1. History:** The first international football match was played in 1872 between Scotland and England. At this stage the sport was rarely played outside Great Britain and Ireland. As football started gaining popularity, it was held as a demonstration sport (with no medals awarded) at the 1900 and 1904 Summer Olympics. It became an official competition at the 1908 Summer Olympics. Planned by the Football

Association, the event was for amateur players only and was regarded suspiciously as a show rather than a competition.

The 1932 Summer Olympics, held in Los Angeles, did not plan to include football as part of the schedule due to its low popularity of football in U.S. So football was dropped from the Games. FIFA President Jules Rimet thus planned the inaugural World Cup tournament to be held in Uruguay in 1930. The national associations of selected nations were invited to send a team, but the choice of Uruguay as a venue for the competition meant a long and costly trip across the Atlantic Ocean for European sides. Indeed, no European country pledged to send a team until two months before the start of the competition. Rimet eventually persuaded teams from Belgium, France, Romania and Yugoslavia to make the trip. In total 10 nations took part- four from South Africa, four from Europe and two from North America.

The issues facing the early World Cup tournaments were the difficulties of intercontinental travel and war. Few South American teams were willing to travel to Europe for the 1934 and 1938 tournaments, with Brazil the only South American team to compete in both. The 1942 and 1946 competitions were cancelled due to World War II and its aftermath. The 1950 World Cup was the first to include British participants. The tournament also saw the return of Uruguay, who had boycotted the previous two World Cups.

In the tournament between 1934 and 1978, 16 teams qualified for each finals tournament. The finals were expanded to 24 teams in 1982, then 32 in 1998.

**2. Trophy:** From 1930 to 1970, the trophy was awarded to the Cup winner. It was originally simply known as the 'World Cup' or 'Coupe du Monde', but in 1946 it was renamed after the FIFA president who set up the first tournament and thus called the 'Jules Rimet Trophy'. In 1970, Brazil's third victory in the tournament entitled them to keep the trophy permanently. However the trophy was stolen in 1983 and has never been recovered.

After 1970, a new trophy known as the FIFA World Cup Trophy was designed. This is not awarded to the winning nation permanently. It will not be retired until the name plaque has been entirely filled with the names of winning nations in 2038. The new trophy is 36 cm high, made of solid 18-carat gold and weighs 10.97 kilogrammes. The base contains two layers of semi-precious malachite while the bottom side of the Trophy bears the engraved year and name of each FIFA World Cup winner since 1974. World Cup winners retain it until the next tournament and are awarded a gold-plated replica rather than the solid gold original.

The Golden Boot award is given to the top scorer of the tournament. Eusebio was the first player to be awarded by the Golden Boot in 1966. The Golden Ball award started in 1982.

### 3. World Cup Winners

Year	Venue	Final
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay 4 - 2 Argentina
1934	Italy	Italy 2 - 1 Czechoslovakia
1938	France	Italy 4 - 2 Hungary
1942	not held	
1946	not held	
1950	Brazil	Uruguay 2 - 1 Brazil
1954	Switzerland	Germany 3 - 2 Hungary
1958	Sweden	Brazil 5 - 2 Sweden
1962	Chile	Brazil 3 - 1 Czechoslovakia
1966	England	England 4 - 2 Germany
1970	Mexico	Brazil 4 - 1 Italy
1974	Germany	Germany 2 - 1 Netherlands
1978	Argentina	Argentina 3 - 1 Netherlands
1982	Spain	Italy 3 - 1 Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina 3 - 2 Germany
1990	Italy	Germany 1 - 0 Argentina
1994	USA	Brazil 0 - 0 [3:2 penalty shootout] Italy
1998	France	France 3 - 0 Brazil
2002	Korea/Japan	Brazil 2 - 0 Germany
2006	Germany	Italy 1 - 1 [5:3 penalty shootout] France
2010	South Africa	Spain 1-0 Netherlands

## XI. World Cup Cricket:



**1. History:** The idea of organising a World Cup of cricket was mooted and agreed to in principle in 1971 when such a proposal was discussed at a meeting of the International Cricket Conference in London. However, due to various commitments the tournaments could not be staged until 1975 when the original plan of a South African team's visit to England fell through following opposition to the country's racial policy. England's Prudential Assurance Company came forward with sponsorship and for three consecutive years— 1975, 1979 and 1983—the one-day limited overs cricket tournament was held in England. It became famous as the Prudential Cup.

In the first two tournaments, apart from the six full members of the International Cricket Conference (England, Australia, West Indies, New Zealand, India and Pakistan), Sri Lanka, before being elevated to Test status in 1981, had joined East Africa in 1975 and Canada in 1979 (two top teams among the associate members) to complete the groups in the tournaments proper. The West Indies, under Clive Lloyd, not only won the first two tournaments in 1975 and 1979 but in true Calypso style they produced sparkling cricket and confirmed their unassailable supremacy in this game.

India broke the West Indian stranglehold in 1983 to open a new chapter in the brief annals of this prestigious tournament. Apart from some sparkling individual performances, the competition witnessed thrills and upsets. India with a poor total of 183 bowled themselves back into the game and became memorable winners by 43 runs at the sensational final at Lord's. When India managed a total of 183 in the final with useful contributions from Srikanth (38), Amarnath (26) and Sandeep Patil (27), it seemed an easy total for the West Indies to overcome, but they surprisingly folded up for 140 runs and India pulled off one of the cricket's greatest upsets. Amarnath's performance earned him the coveted Man of the Match award.

### World Cup Cricket History

Year	Hosting Country	Result
1975	UK	West Indies beat Australia by 17 runs
1979	UK	West Indies beat England by 92 runs
1983	UK	India beat West Indies by 43 runs
1987	India & Pakistan	Australia beat England by 7 runs.
1992	Australia	Pakistan beat England by 22 runs.
1996	India, Pakistan & Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka beat Australia by 7 wickets
1999	UK	Australia beat Pakistan by 8 wickets.
2003	South Africa, Kenya & Zimbabwe	Australia beat India by 125 runs
2007	West Indies, Bermuda	Australia beat Sri Lanka
2011	India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	India beat Sri Lanka

### 2. Highest Individual Scores in ODI (Oneday International Cricket) \* (Not out)

219	<b>Virender Sehwag</b> , India vs West Indies, Indore, December 2011.
200*	<b>Sachin Tendulkar</b> , India vs South Africa, Gwalior, February 2010.
194*	<b>Charles Coventry</b> , Zimbabwe vs Bangladesh, Bulawayo, August 2009
194	<b>Saheed Anwar</b> , Pakistan vs India, Chennai, May 1997
189*	<b>Viv Richards</b> , West Indies vs England, Manchester, May, 1984
189	<b>Sanath Jayasuriya</b> , Sri Lanka vs India, Sharja, October 2000
188*	<b>Gary Kirsten</b> , South Africa vs UAE, Rawalpindi, February 1996
186*	<b>Sachin Tendulkar</b> , India vs New Zealand, Hyderabad, November 1999
183*	<b>Mahendra Singh Dhoni</b> , India vs Sri Lanka, Jaipur, October 2005
183	<b>Sourav Ganguly</b> , India vs Sri Lanka, Taunton, May 1999
181*	<b>Mathew Hayden</b> , Australia vs New Zealand, Hamilton, February 2007
181	<b>Viv Richards</b> , West Indies vs Sri Lanka, Karachi, October 1987.



**XII. Lawn Tennis Grand Slam Tournaments:** The four Grand Slam tournaments are considered to be the most prestigious tennis tournaments in the world. They are held annually and include, in chronological order, the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon, and the US Open. Apart from the Olympic Games, Davis Cup, Fed Cup, and Hopman Cup, they are the only tournaments regulated by the International Tennis Federation (ITF). The ITF's national associations, Tennis Australia (Australian Open), the Fédération Française de Tennis (French Open), the Lawn Tennis Association (Wimbledon) and the United States Tennis Association (US Open) are delegated the responsibility to organize these events.

Aside from the historical significance of these events, they also carry larger prize funds than any other tour event and are worth double the number of ranking points to the champion than in the next echelon of tournaments, the Masters 1000 (men) and Premier events (women). Another distinguishing feature is the number of players in the singles draw. There are 128, more than any other professional tennis tournament. This draw is composed of 32 seeded players, other players ranked in the world's top 100, qualifiers, and players who receive invitations through wild cards. Grand Slam men's tournaments have best-of-five set matches while the women play best-of-three. Grand Slam tournaments are among the small number of events that last two weeks, the others being the Indian Wells Masters and the Miami Masters. Currently, the Grand Slam tournaments are the only tour events that have mixed doubles contests. Grand Slam tournaments are held in conjunction with wheelchair tennis tournaments and junior tennis competitions. These tournaments also contain their own idiosyncrasies. For example, players at Wimbledon are required to wear predominantly white. Andre Agassi chose to skip Wimbledon from 1988 through 1990 citing the event's traditionalism, particularly its "predominantly white" dress code. Wimbledon has its own particular methods for disseminating tickets, often leading tennis fans to follow complex procedures to obtain tickets.

<b>Grand Slam Tournaments</b>					
<b>Date</b>	<b>Tournament</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Surface</b>	<b>Prize Money</b>	<b>First Held</b>
<b>January</b>	Australian Open	Melbourne	Hard (Plexicushion)	A\$26,000,000	1905
<b>May–June</b>	French Open	Paris	Clay	€18,718,000	1925*
<b>June–July</b>	Wimbledon	London	Grass	£14,600,000	1877
<b>August–September</b>	US Open	New York City	Hard (DecoTurf)	US\$21,016,000	1881