**Unit-1**

**Origin of Olympic Movement**

**The Olympic Movement:**

The term Olympic Movement means to include everybody and everything involved in the Summer Games - national sport governing bodies, athletes, media, and sponsors of the Summer Games. The Summer Games involve a number of organizations. All these organizations are collectively known as the Olympic Movement.

 “The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organised, universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the IOC, all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism.

The Olympic Movement is a philosophy created and promoted by the International Olympic Committee. This philosophy advocates using sport not just as a physical activity but also as a means of educating people. According to this philosophy, the good sportsmanship, sense of fair play, and respect for fellow athletes that is developed through participation in sports teaches men and women of different races, religions, and nationalities to work peacefully together in competition toward common goals. The Olympic Movement works to expand such lessons beyond the sports arena in the hope of promoting peace and a sense of brotherhood throughout the world.

**What is Olympism?**

Olympism is a philosophy of life which places sport at the service of humanity. This philosophy is based on the interaction of the qualities of the body, will and mind. Olympism is expressed through actions which link sport to culture and education.

This philosophy is an essential element of the Olympic Movement and the celebration of the Games. It is also what makes them unique.

The pursuit of this ideal and the other “fundamental principles of Olympism” gives rise to a series of values, which are applicable both on the field of play and in everyday life.

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**Aims of the Olympic Movement:**

The main aim of these organizations is to organize Summer Games. "The aim of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play."

Olympic Movement was established by Pierre de Coubertin. This French man wanted to revive the Summer Games to build a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sports. Coubertin wanted to create an opportunity when the sports could be practiced without any discrimination. He wanted to spread the Olympic spirit all over the world - the spirit of mutual understanding and the spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play .This was and has been the aim of the Olympic Movement.

**Essential missions of the Olympic Movement are: -**

 **Choice of the host city**:

The head of the Olympic Movement, International Olympic Committee (IOC) is responsible to choose a host city for the Summer Games . The host city is selected through an election procedure seven years prior to the Olympics . The election is held in a country which does not have a candidate city as the host of the Games.

 **Organization of the Summer Games** :

The Summer Games consist both the Summer Games and the Olympic Winter Games. Both these games take place every four years. The Summer Games are the exclusive property of the Olympic Movement. The IOC owns all rights relating to the Summer Games --the rights relating to their organization, exploitation, broadcasting and reproduction. The IOC is the final authority to decide anything concerning the Summer Games. All profits derived from the Summer Games are used for the development of the Olympic Movement and of sport.

 **Promotion of women in sport:**

The first objective of the Olympic Movement has always been to promote Olympism and develop sport worldwide. The IOC, as the head of the Olympic Movement, has always played a key role to promote women's participation in sport at all levels. The increasing number of women athletes in the Olympics is the result of the cooperation of the entire Olympic Movement and of the measures taken by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Federations (IFs) and National Olympic Committees (NOCs).

 **Protection of athletes:**

Protection of the athletes is one of the main priorities of the Olympic Movement. To ensure the protection of the athletes, The IOC has taken various measures - creation of the IOC Athletes' Commission, IOC Medical Commission, Court Arbitration for Sport (CAS), World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and World Olympians Association (WOA). Not only this, the IOC has made it sure that the host cities of the Summer Games must take necessary measures of environmental protection during the games.

** Development through sport:**

According to Jacques Rogge, IOC President, "More than ever, sport is a universal language and plays the role of catalyst in today's society as a means of improving quality of life and well-being." Sport, through its educational values and worldwide network, can play a major role in making a more prosperous and peaceful society. Through sports development, wider human development goals can be achieved.

** Promotion of sustainable development:**

To develop the sport and environment agenda, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has established a policy to provide greater resources to sustainable development in and through sport at all levels, and particularly at the Summer Games . Based on the principles mentioned in the Olympic Charter this policy has two main objectives - to promote Summer Games and to promote awareness of the importance of a healthy environment and sustainable development among the members of the Olympic family as well as the sports practitioners in general.

**Respect for the Olympic Truce:**

The tradition of the Olympic Truce began in Ancient Greece long back in the 9th century BC . The International Olympic Committee (IOC) , as the supreme authority, decided to revive this ancient concept to protect the interests of sport and the athletes in general. The International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) was created in 2000 , with a mission to promoting peace through sport and the Olympic ideal.

Promotion of Culture and Olympic Education - The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has also established a policy for the development of the culture and Olympic education agenda. This policy has two main objectives - to develop the link between culture and sport , encouraging cultural exchange and to promote Olympic education and support other institutions which promote the values of Olympism.

**The early history of the Olympic Movement:**

**The Birth of the Olympic Movement:** Many countries started to realize the importance of physical education and exercise in the 19th century. The athletic movement gained mo­ment­um in England, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and America. The force behind the international Olympic Movement that spawned the revived Games was a French educator, Pierre de Coubertin. Coubertin was desperate to reform the education system of France. This desperation had led to his interest in reviving the Summer Games. With the inventions of railways and the telegraph, interest in inter­national athletic competitions increased. It was the perfect time for the revival of the Summer Games, described by Coubertin as " the logical culmination of a great movement." When the ancient city of Olympia was excavated, Coubertin started to campaign for the revival of the Summer Games as an international event. His views were accepted and the modern Olympics were born in 1896. This also marks the birth of the Olympic Movement.

The brainchild of Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic Movement and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) were officially established on 23 June 1894 at the Paris International Congress that was organised by Coubertin at the Sorbonne. The IOC is the governing body of the [Olympic Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Movement), with the [Olympic Charter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Charter) defining its structure and authority.

The **International Olympic Committee** (**IOC**; [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language): **Comité International Olympique**, **CIO**) is an [international](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International), [non-profit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-profit), [non-governmental organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-governmental_organization) based in [Lausanne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lausanne), [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland), created by [Pierre Baron de Coubertin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre%2C_Baron_de_Coubertin), on 23 June 1894 with [Demetrios Vikelas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demetrios_Vikelas) as its first president. Today its membership consists of 100 active members, 32 honorary members, and 1 honour member. The IOC is the supreme authority of the worldwide modern Olympic movement.

The Olympic Movement became famous above all for the Olympic Games, whereby the Games of the Olympiad are better known than the Winter Games. In the following will only refer to the Games of the Olympiad, also named Summer Games.

**1. The Integration of the Olympic Movement**

1.1. General Outlines: The Olympic Movement has become a phenomenon by mean of the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games represent:

 • A culmination in the career of an athlete

 • A first class media event

 • An enormous economic factor relative to - the effect for the host city and the host Country - the development of the sporting goods industry - the broadcasting systems and rights - the promotion - the sponsoring - a.s.o.

 • An indicator of the aims and the sense of sport and its development

 • A reflection of the general political, economic and social development revealing their own history and own development.

 • A political factor in the world either in an active or in a passive way through the decisions of the IOC, the NOC's and its behaviour

. • An important show-piece, which is used by the IOC to promote and spread the spirit and the philosophy of Olympism and its educational requests. Because the political, economic and social circumstances change mostly, the Olympic Movement has to face up to the new situations as well as all other acting persons and institutions (e.g. sport federations, NOC's, athletes but also politically, economically and socially acting persons and institutions).

 1.2. The Olympic Charter through the Olympic charter, the Olympic Movement establishes an orientation and the degree of integration into the respective circumstances and development ruled by the outer world. In its regulations the Olympic Movement

 • pretends a most possible independence versus influence from outside

 • creates the conditions for possible co-operation with political institutions

 • declares its aims

A few examples show that the Olympic Movement does not only pretend its independence from public and economic influence but also tries to act in fields which normally belong to the state and public authorities. That means that the Olympic Movement plays a political role whether it likes to do it or not and despite the leaders' pretension to separate the Olympic and the political world. Mr. Samaranch was the first who also acted on the political stage consciously. During all his visits in countries with an NOC he actively searched the contact with the political state authorities pleading e.g. for a better understanding and promotion of the Olympic Movement and the Olympic aims. The Olympic Movement is spreading the fundamental principles of Olympism by a universal and permanent activity. With the alliance of sport, culture and education the Olympic Movement tries to create - alone or in co-operation with other organisations - a better and peaceful world. The elements for achieving these aims should be implanted in the education of the youth through sport activities without discrimination and in the sense of mutual understanding, friendship, solidarity and fairness. The values of the Olympic Education must and can only be realised in addition or in cooperation with the education and the culture of the countries. The IOC recommends in this sense - whether it likes it or not - an influence on the education and educational systems and decisions of these countries. Therefore, it cannot hide to exert an influence in respective political decisions. Although the principles of Olympism were described as universal, they can on one side create a co-operation but also enter into a certain competition with the educational system of a country through the provided priorities and the way to realise the aims.

The IOC

 • tries to attain the aims in co-operation with private and public institutions and authorities

 • is opposed to all political and economic abuse of sports and athletes

 • declares that every discrimination of a country or a person for racial, religious, political, sexual or other reasons is incompatible with the membership in the Olympic Movement

 • is an international nongovernmental Organization NGO and pretends in that case not to be put under pressure by the countries' authorities but, as a NGO, to have the right to intervene in fields normally regulated by state and political decisions (e.g. education!). Its members are not allowed to act on behalf of governments, organizations and persons which could create a dependency.

 • chooses the host city for the Olympic Games only in case the respective authorities of the country guarantee to respect the Olympic Charter the financial needs to organise the games in co-operation with regional or private authorities.

 • demands on behalf of the athletes to accept the principle of fairplay, non-violence, a behaviour appropriate to the sports ground. These examples prove that the IOC and the Olympic Movement can influence the countries political acting on different spheres but does not intervene directly into the politics even it seems having been necessary to outstanding persons. We can refer e.g. to 1936 (Olympic Games in Germany with his degrading national socialist system), 1956, 1968, 1979 (Occupation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan by the USSR) or 1962 - 1972 (War in Vietnam, but also real discrimination of black citizen by formal equalisation) for reasons of ignoring the principles of non-violence and nondiscrimination. In contrast to this the IOC always has attempted, if necessary, to get support by political authorities if it could further, e.g., the organisation of the Olympic Games or the realisation of the Movements aims.

 1.3. Sport and Politics - single statements during the Olympic congress BadenBaden 1981 and the centennial congress - congress of unity Paris 1994 The international recognition is an important fact for the Olympic Movement and its possibilities to act without restrictions. IOC President, Mr. Samaranch, obtained the recognition of the IOC by the UNO, UNESCO, and probably of all states' political authorities as a NGO on an international or supranational level. On this basis, the IOC could treat political problems connected with the Olympic Movement more actively than in the past. If we compare only the discussions and resolutions of the Olympic congress' of 1981 and 1994 as a very small basis, we can admit, that there was a little progress in accepting and treating the interdependence between sport and politics. In 1981 sport and politics were no topic under discussions but it figured as a special subtopic in 1994. In 1981 Willi Daume referred to the danger that there existed different interpretations of the same texts, e.g. about the contents of political influence on sports' organisations and sport activities and the defence of it, democratisation of the Olympic Movement, banning racism. That could provoke different and also opponent acts and aims. The different interpretations and points of view explain themselves by belonging to different political convictions, cultures and societies. It probably was and is impossible to reach concrete uniformed aims and acts. This might be the reason for Mr Samaranch to require a position of non interference between political authorities and the Olympic Movement. It is the attempt to prevent the danger that the Movement could be stressed by the impossibility to come to unanimous decisions in very important problems. In spite of the occupation of Afghanistan by the USSR - a flagrant disrespect of the principal of non-violence - Moscow remained host city for the Games of 1980. The political fact was not officially mentioned and was prevented from having an influence, because it would have harmed the Movement. As a reaction, Sergei Pawlow, President of the USSR NOC, declared that the boycott of the Moscow Games failed, because only 50 NOC's didn't participate, and it was an attempt to politicise the Games. Mr. Helmick too advocated to prevent entering politics and political discussions into the Movement) and to induce the countries world-wide to recognise the IOC and not to exert pressure on the election of the host city and the Games themselves, but to further sports' activities as well as the development of the positive effects of sports activities. Concerning the summaries of reports on the topic sport and politics, in 1994 the centennial congress showed a change of mood in that respect (Rapport p. 273 - 78). It was recognised that sport and politics can not be separated in a strict and simple way but that an interdependence of sport and politics must be accepted and that this interdependence could be useful and be applied. The Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement had meanwhile become a phenomenon of a political dimension. Through the Games, Mr. S. Akpaev stated, Estonia could further and strengthen its selfconfidence as a young nation and find his recognition on international scale The final document points out that the Olympic Movement has to maintain good communicative relations with the governments. But the governments are requested to respect the Olympic Movement and its independence. Sport (and in my interpretation, especially the Olympic games) shouldn't be abused for political reasons.

2. **Sport and politics:** If we take politics not only as a decision making process of governments and parliaments for the regulation of public act and aims but, e.g., also as a 'phenomenon which appears with the living together of people and has a creating influence on life in society'we can state that sport and politics have many aspects in common. Sport too is a phenomenon of living and acting together of a lot of people with great importance in social and human life. Sport and politics can melt together and have merged into sport politics. We understand sport politics as a process of planning and decision making in fields which belong to sport in a closer or extensive sense. Apart from sport activities we can focus ethics, human behaviour, self-control, social context and so on. Public institutions (such as governments, parliament, administration), private institutions (such as sport federations, -unions), social groups act on this field either separately or together. Politics and political decisions provide the setting for acting in sport and sport movements, -federations and -unions have fought for a framework which makes it worth-while acting in it. This is a simple but important explanation of the interdependence between sport and politics. That one cannot be politically neutral under such conditions is a logic conclusion because a neutral position as regards to a phenomenon, a social or political development, a political proceeding, decisions or statements influencing sport and its organizations, events and aims is eoipso a political statement too! If we agree to this, we cannot separate the Olympic Movements and politics even the Olympic Movement tries to achieve its aims in the greatest independence possible. As a universal Movement, it endeavors to realize a peaceful world and it stands for equality and non discrimination. These values are also declared aims of different political and social groups and systems in their own understanding. They cannot be separated from the acting persons and organizations. Sport, sport activities, sport results have always got an enlarging influence and importance on spectators and interested people through mass media. Therefore investing in sport is, in the long run, a cheaper possibility to present a nation and a (political) system. To be recognized on the field of sport was and is today synonymous with the recognition on the international level, and it serves to strengthen the national identity. To use sport events and sport organisation in order to explain or spread political messages or to abuse them as stage for self-performing acts, is well known also in the history of the Olympic Games. The tragedy of Munich 1972 was caused by the politically motivated assassination of the PLO. That assassination was meant to attract the world's attention to the situation and demands of the Palestinian people. That assassination became a major danger for the Games. The violation of the Games and the respect toward the victims would have been reasons enough for a breaking off the Games. IOC-President Brundage's "The Games must go on" concluded all discussions, thoughts and decisions giving the whole a most political dimension. Not to be subject to extortion was one of the major considerations for the responsible persons of the Olympic Movement and also meant as a gesture towards to the host city and country. The Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games were rarely free of questions, problems and influence from the public and the political sphere.

**3. Political influence on the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games**

 3.1. Baron Pierre de Coubertin With his idea to renovate the Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin had also in mind to introduce a reform of the educational system in France. Great importance should be placed on sport practice. Apart from the body strengthening aspects, sport practice should also be an instrument for furthering the moral and social behaviour of the French youth. Sport should be a germ-cell for the rebirth of democracy, the collective force and the social freedom. Without any doubt the renewal of the Olympic Games should be an encouragement to achieve this aims in and for France. The peaceful Olympic competitions should be a challenge for France and its educational system .Combined with that thoughts Coubertin would like to change the position of France in Europe and the world after the defeat of 1870/71 and in the challenge of imperialism. Therefore, we have to recognise that already at the very beginning political reasons also belonged to Coubertin's tasks to renew the Games as well as the wish to further the moral behaviour of mankind by means of experiencing of sport practice, to initiate mutual understanding, internationalism and the progress of mankind.

3.2. Political facts in Olympic Games Without treating the whole political influence and all pressure attempts it can be shown that the Olympic Movement could rarely organise and celebrate the Olympic Games without political problems. War and the Olympic truce The World War One and Two prevented the Olympic Games of 1916, 1940 and 1944. The Olympic truce of the antiquity - much discussed in its interpretation, and real effect by many authors - couldn't put to life again, too. The mentioned Games dropped out, other wars continued during the Games. Boycotts The Games of 1936 were well organized but politically exploited by the national socialist regime. An initiative to boycott the Games was discussed in the USA but did not succeed. Mr. Brundage, the later IOC-President, played a very dubious role during the discussions so that the American team didn't boycott the Games. Boycotts and discussions to boycott the Olympic Games for several mostly political reasons had accompanied the Games for a very long time of their history. In 1968 the invitation to participate of the south African team was withdrawn by reasons of boycott's threat by African and socialist states. The political pressure forced the opposing IOC-President Brundage to give up his position in order not to mix sport activities and politics, because, otherwise the Games would have been in danger for political reasons. In 1972 Rhodesia was expelled for the reason of racist politics. African states fought for that expelling with a boycott's menace, too. Brundage had to admit political pressure in sport and Olympic Organization once more. He spoke in that particular case of "political extortion" (Pfeiffer p. 201) In 1976 the IOC did not follow the demands of 16 African states that intended to expel New Zealand because of New Zealand's sport organizations contacts with South Africa, the apartheid-state, that was expelled for that reason from the IOC 1970. In reaction to the decision not to expel New Zealand, 29 African teams withdrew. In 1980, in spite of the occupation of Afghanistan by the USSR IOC-President Lord Killanin considered the Games as an event independent of political contexts. The Games should be held in Moscow or nowhere else. But his trial to separate sport and politics failed. Under the leadership of the USA some states were placed under a boycott for political reasons, mostly by western-capitalist states. Only 81 of about 130 possible teams competed in the Games of Moscow. As an act of revenge the Games of Los Angeles of 1984 were boycotted by 13 teams, the USSR being on the top, for reasons of discrimination (questions of visa for team accompanying people) and lack of security, especially for Russian citizens. In reality however it was because the USA boycotted the Moscow Games. Despite the boycott, 141 teams joined the Games and led the first commercially organized Games to a large success. In 1988 the GDR seemed to have prevented a possible boycott of the Games by the socialist states. The GDR wouldn't stand out of the Games two times in succession. They wanted to take the chance to show their own people and the whole world the superiority of their political and sports system and increase the national prestige. The boycott movements are a mirror of the political situation and development of the respective time. The de-colonization created many new states that wished to strengthen their national identity and exerted influence not only on the pure political level (e.g. in the UNO) but also on other fields. The new states also let the IOC feel their will and influence. The relation of power began to change. Especially the African states tried to fight against racist systems. They thought such systems would stand in contradiction to the Olympic principles of non violation and non-discrimination. By using political pressure to change such contradictions, they endangered the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games in the mind of the insiders. The Olympic Movement had to take note of this change and development at the disadvantage of the industrialised states. The contradictions within the political blocks were the main reason for the boycotts of 1980 and 1984. Political relation of power and incompatible political aims were drags in the Olympic movement. It was obvious that from now on sport and politics could not be separated anymore.

**4.3. Further political influence:** Düching shows that already in the Games of London 1908 there were discussions between American and British officials and also in the media reports with a political background. The very sensible American self consciousness disturbed the relation between the former British colonist's descendants and the former mother country's representatives for several reasons. The missing flag during the opening ceremony, an apparently unjust treatment of a few American athletes and the larger interest in the Games of 1908 opposite to the Games of St. Louis in 1904 by Coubertin were reasons, that American officials complained of being treated unfairly and also the British arrogance. 1912 Hungary and Bohemia (both components of the Austrian empire) and Finland (in a personal union with the empire of the Russian tsar) were acknowledged as participants countries. Austria and Russia demand to strike the three teams out of the participant countries list. Germany (1920,1924, 1948), Austria (1920), Japan (1948) were not invited to participate in the relevant Olympic Games as a 'punishment' for being responsible for the war, the victims and the damages. In 1948 Germany was still under the 4 power status and not free and without a recognised NOC. 1952 the Federal Republic of Germany RFG could re participate the first time, but not the German Democratic Republic GDR. Their NOC was not yet acknowledged. That decision represents the relation of power between the west and the east in the IOC at the beginning of the cold war. The 'German-problem' was solved step by step according to the change of political relations worldwide. Between 1956 and 1964 athletes of the GDR and RFG participated in a united German team. It was in 1968 when GDR could send an independent team to Games for the first time. 1952 was the first participation of a Soviet team. For political and security reasons the Soviets wouldn't live in the Olympic village. They wanted to separate their athletes from contacts to the class-enemy. There had to be built a separated second Olympic village for athletes and officials of the eastern states! The solution of the politically important question of the representation of China and Korea lasted till 1980, when the Peoples Republic of China PRC participated for the first time without that Taiwan had to leave the IOC as PRC requested. The Peoples Republic of Korea PRK was recognized by the IOC in 1963 but it hesitated to participate till 1972. The PRK kept away from the Games of 1988 in Seoul for political reasons. 1968 the Mexican authorities fought against students demonstrations a few days before the Games started. Over 300 of the demonstrators were killed by the police that were omnipresent during the Games in Mexico City to guarantee 'peaceful' games. That incident was probably overlooked by the IOC and the Olympic movement without a discussion and an adjusted reaction. Inner political problems of a state should not be treated and commented by the IOC even if they reveal injustice in the host city and host Country! During the 200m Sprint victory ceremony of 1968, Tommy Smith and John Carlos protested against racism, apartheid and discrimination with a raised fist in a black glove. The Protest had been announced in advance after the failing of a black American athlete's boycott initiative. The situation in the USA with the formal equalization of black people by lasting discrimination in reality, the murder of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy (both of them carrying hopes of the black Americans to change the bad situation), reinforced a climate of protest in the 68's in the USA (radicalism of black power) and the long discussion among the expulsion of the Republic of South Africa provoked that protest. It is astonishing that Smith and Carlos were immediately expelled from the US-team and the Olympic village immediately without any protest of African teams nor the IOC. The discrimination of black people in the USA was obvious in that time and if we raise the fundamental principle of non-discrimination from the sport ground to a higher level, it can also be seen as an offence against this principle. Although South Africa was expelled - reluctantly - for reason of discrimination through apartheid, the theme of discrimination was not discussed and not sanctioned in the USA. Not the USA were accused but the athletes, namely for having imported political influence into the Games. 5. Conclusions The persons responsible of the Olympic movement tried to keep political influence outside of the Movement and the Games. They insisted on a separation of sport and politics as a separation of politics and the Olympic Movement. They also insisted on an independent development of the Olympic Movement free from political influence. We could show that such a separated development of the Olympic Movement from political influence has probably never existed in practice and cannot be pretended. The Olympic movement has included political thoughts from the very beginning. We have to accept the existence of political influence and pressure on the Olympic Movement. There is no use to deplore this influence. The Olympic movement has to find the way how to handle the political questions and problems which came will come into the Movement by circumstances, which change political power relations in the world and the IOC's members way of acting itself. The Olympic movement itself can also be seen as a movement which spreads political influence in a wider sense through the aims it follows up for trying to contribute to a better world is also a goal which needs change of political and social situations and systems in the world.

 These members represent the IOC and the Olympic Movement on a volunteer basis in their countries.The motto and maxim A motto is a phrase or a few words expressing a way of life or a code of conduct. The Olympic motto is composed of three Latin words: CITIUS-ALTIUS-FORTIUS, which mean FASTER – HIGHER – STRONGER

 Olympism and the Olympic Movement are best and striving for personal excellence form a laudable goal. This is a lesson which still holds true today, not just for athletes but for every one of us. The three Latin words became the Olympic motto in 1894, when the IOC was created. Pierre de Coubertin proposed the motto, which he had borrowed from his friend Henri Didon, a Dominican priest who taught his pupils sport near Paris. The idea for the maxim came later, following a sermon given by the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Ethelbert Talbot, during the 1908 Games in London. The Olympic anthem and the oaths (taken by an athlete, a referee and a coach) are part of the official protocol of the Olympic Games opening ceremonies. Those who take them are nationals of the host country, and they hold a corner of the Olympic flag as they say the words. The Olympic anthem was composed by Spiros Samaras (music) and Kostis Palamas (words). Although played for the first time in 1896, at the first modern Games in Athens, it became the IOC’s official anthem only in 1958. Like the athletes at the ancient Games, today’s Olympic athletes take an oath. The words of this oath were written by Pierre de Coubertin, and it was spoken for the first time at the 1920 Games in Antwerp. The referees’ oath first featured at the Opening Ceremony of the Games in 1972, while the coaches’ oath was introduced at the 2012 Games in London. It is important to note that the oaths have been modified over the years to reflect the changing nature of sports competition. For example, the reference to doping was added to the athletes’ oath at the 2000 Games in Sydney.

Coubertin’s vision for the Olympic Games may be summarised as follows: “Why did I restore the Olympic Games? To ennoble and strengthen sports, to ensure their independence and duration, and thus to enable them better to fulfil the educational role incumbent upon them in the modern world.” Coubertin is also the author of the famous phrase which characterises the Olympic Games: “The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the fight; the essential thing is not to have won, but to have fought well.” Pierre de Coubertin, London, 1908.The host cities for both the first and second editions of the modern Olympic Games were quickly agreed upon during this Congress: Athens for 1896 and Paris for 1900.

The Olympic Movement is all about implementing Olympism as a philosophy of life.

Olympism uses sports to encourage balanced development of individuals as a vital step in building a peaceful society that attributes high place to human dignity. The Olympic Movement highlighted the bigger picture of sports in human beings lives. In the Olympic Movement, sports became an educative tool and vehicle and not an end in itself. The Olympic Movement grew from the beliefs of ancient Greeks of a balanced development of mankind. In the Olympic Movement hence sports came to be blended with culture and education.

The Olympic Movement was initiated to implement the Olympic ideals through a conglomeration of organizations and individuals. It aimed at building a harmonious and better world by educating the youth through sports without any kind of social, economic, political or cultural discrimination. The Olympic Movement hence embraced the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the International Federations (IFs), the International Olympic Academy (IOA), the National Olympic Academy’s (NOAs), sports officials, coaches, athletes and educationists who strive to fulfill the above mentioned goals.

Yves Boulongne noted that the Olympic Movement should not be reduced to mere events of the body. The great writer philosopher asserted that the goal of the Olympic Movement is to understand that Olympism is a philosophy of life exalting and combining in a balanced whole of the qualities of body, will and mind. The Olympic Movement grew out of Modern Olympics, with French educator Pierre de Coubertin leading in the forefront for reviving the ancient summer games. Coubertin hence started to campaign for the revival of the Summer Games as an international event. The Modern Olympics were hence born in 1896, which also marked the birth of the Olympic Movement. The term Olympic Movement as it is understood today is sometimes also meant to include everybody and everything involved in the Olympic Games such as national sports governing bodies, athletes, coaches, educationists, sports medicine practitioners, media and a host of other bodies and individuals. At the heart of the Olympic Movement however remains the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It is the principal governing body for the Olympic Games and is currently headed by Jacques Rogge. The Olympic Movement as a whole is governed by the norms and ideals pronounced in the Olympic Charter. To put it in the founder of the Modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin’s words, “the goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play”.

**SIGNIFICANT STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODREN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT:**

**Ancient Olympic Games**

The Olympic Games begin at Olympia in Greece in 776 BC. The Greek calendar was based on the Olympiad, the four-year period between games. The games were staged in the wooded valley of Olympia in Elis. Here the Greeks erected statues and built temples in a grove dedicated to Zeus, supreme among the gods. The greatest shrine was an ivory and gold statue of Zeus. Created by the sculptor Phidias, it was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Scholars have speculated that the games in 776 BC were not the first games, but rather the first games held after they were organized into festivals held every four years as a result of a peace agreement between the city-states of Elis and Pisa. The Eleans traced the founding of the Olympic games to their King Iphitos, who was told by the Delphi Oracle to plant the olive tree from which the victors' wreaths were made.

According to Hippias of Elis, who compiled a list of Olympic victors c.400 BC, at first the only Olympic event was a 200-yard dash, called a stadium. This was the only event until 724 BC, when a two-stadia race was added. Two years later the 24-stadia event began, and in 708 the pentathlon was added and wrestling became part of the games. This pentathlon, a five-event match consisted of running, wrestling, leaping, throwing the discus, and hurling the javelin. In time boxing, a chariot race, and other events were included.

The victors of these early games were crowned with wreaths from a sacred olive tree that grew behind the temple of Zeus. According to tradition this tree was planted by Hercules (Heracles), founder of the games. The winners marched around the grove to the accompaniment of a flute while admirers chanted songs written by a prominent poet.

The Olympic Games were held without interruptions in ancient Greece. The games were even held in 480 BC during the Persian Wars, and coincided with the Battle of Thermopylae. Although the Olympic games were never suspended, the games of 364 BC were not considered Olympic since the Arkadians had captured the sanctuary and reorganized the games.

After the Battle of Chaironeia in 338 BC, Philip of Makedon and his son Alexander gained control over the Greek city-states. They erected the Philippeion (a family memorial) in the sanctuary, and held political meetings at Olympia during each Olympiad. In 146 BC, the Romans gained control of Greece and, therefore, of the Olympic games. In 85 BC, the Roman general Sulla plundered the sanctuary to finance his campaign against Mithridates. Sulla also moved the 175th Olympiad (80 BC) to Rome.

The games were held every four years from 776 BC to 393 AD, when they were abolished by the Christian Byzantine Emperor Theodosius I. The ancient Olympic Games lasted for 1170 years.

The successful campaign to revive the Olympics was started in France by Baron Pierre de Coubertin late in the 19th century. The first of the modern Summer Games opened on Sunday, March 24, 1896, in Athens, Greece. The first race was won by an American college student named James Connolly.

**Modern Olympic Games**

The best amateur athletes in the world match skill and endurance in a series of contests called the Olympic Games. Almost every nation sends teams of selected athletes to take part. The purposes of the Olympic Games are to foster the ideal of a "sound mind in a sound body" and to promote friendship among nations.

The modern Olympic Games are named for athletic contests held in ancient Greece for almost 12 centuries. They were banned in AD 394 but were revived and made international in 1896. The Winter Games were added in 1924. World War I and World War II forced cancellation of the Olympics in 1916, 1940, and 1944, but they resumed in 1948 and are held every four years. After 1992 the winter and Summer Games were no longer held within the same calendar year. Winter Games were scheduled for 1994, after only a two-year interval, and every four years thereafter. The Summer Games were scheduled for 1996, and every four years thereafter.

**Highlights of the Modern Games**

One of the most dramatic feats of the Olympics was the triumph of the United States track and field team in 1896. Competing as unofficial representatives, the ten-man squad reached Athens barely in time to participate. They won nine out of 12 events.

In 1912 Jim Thorpe, a Native American, became the only man to win both the decathlon and pentathlon in one year. Officials canceled his record and took back his medals when they learned that he had played professional baseball. His medals were restored posthumously in 1982. In track and field, Jesse Owens, a black American, won four gold medals including a team medal in 1936. The first woman to win three individual gold medals was Fanny Blankers-Koen of The Netherlands. The first athletes to win the decathlon twice were Bob Mathias of the United States, in 1948 and 1952, and Daley Thompson of Great Britain, in 1980 and 1984. The first perfect 10.0 in Olympic gymnastics was scored by Nadia Comaneci of Romania, who received seven perfect scores and three gold medals in 1976.

In the 1964 Winter Games the Soviet speed skater Lidya Skoblikova was the first athlete to win four individual gold medals. Her feat was duplicated in the 1968 Summer Games by the Czech gymnast Vera Caslavska.

In 1972 the United States swimmer Mark Spitz won a record seven gold medals at a single Olympics. Swimmers John Naber of the United States and Kornelia Ender of East Germany each won four gold medals in the Summer Games in 1976.

The all-time individual medal winner was the American track athlete Ray C. Ewry, who won eight events in the 1900, 1904, and 1908 Games.

The 1972 Summer Games in Munich, West Germany, became a tragedy when Palestinian terrorists murdered 11 Olympic team members from Israel. In a protest against a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa about 30 African nations boycotted the 1976 Summer Games in Montreal, Que. To protest the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan more than 60 countries, led by the United States, withdrew from the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow. The Soviet Union, which first participated in 1952, withdrew from the 1984 Summer Games in Los Angeles.

Scandals rocked the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul. Ten athletes were disqualified after drug tests revealed steroid abuse. Charges of bias and incompetence in the officiating at the boxing events led to two-year suspensions for five Korean boxers and officials and several other judges and referees.

The 1992 games were unusual in that there were no more Soviet teams; the Soviet Union had split up in December 1991. The teams that participated from its former republics, sometimes still wearing the old Soviet uniforms, represented either now-independent Baltic states or the Commonwealth of Independent States, which had been formed from 11 of the former Soviet republics. Nevertheless, at the Winter Games in Albertville the Commonwealth's United Team came in second, after Germany, in number of medals won.

In the 1896 Olympic Games there were fewer than 500 athletes representing 13 nations. In 1988 the Seoul games drew entries from a record total of 160 countries. While the number of athletes who competed in Los Angeles did not surpass the high of 10,000 set at Munich in 1972, the 1984 games set records for the largest total attendance--almost 5.8 million people--and the most gold medals for one country--83 for the United States.

The centennial Olympic Games opened in Atlanta, Ga., with more than 10,000 athletes from a record 197 nations in attendance. The opening ceremonies, which began 16 days of athletic competition, featured a tribute to the ancient Greek games and slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. Former world heavyweight boxing champion and Olympic gold medalist Muhammad Ali lit the Olympic torch, which completed a 84-day, 15,000-mile (24,000-kilometer) trek across the United States. The games featured 28 delegations that were participating for the first time, including athletes from the Czech Republic, FYROM, and Burundi, and Palestinians competing under the name Palestine. Tight security and Atlanta's hot and humid August weather were major concerns for Olympic organizers and those attending the games. In spite of security precautions, a homemade pipe bomb loaded with nails and screws exploded at a late-night concert in Centennial Olympic Park, killing one person and wounding more than 100 others. In addition, a Turkish television cameraman died of a heart attack while running to film the blast. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

**Educational and Cultural Values of Olympic Movement**

The IOC has played An important role in the development of the culture and Olympic education agenda, by establishing a policy that seeks to provide greater resources to their promotion in and through sport at national, regional and international level, and particularly at the Olympic Movement, This policy has two main objectives : (1) It aims to promote Olympic education and supports others institutions which prone the values of Olympism (2) It strives to develop the link between sports and culture in all its forms, encourages cultural exchange and promotes the diversity of cultures.

**Educational Values of Olympic Movement**

The teaching manual is intended as a reference document for teachers and educators, looking to promote the values of Olympism and Olympic stories as part of a stimulating interactive programme. It respects the universality of the Movement by offering teaching tools which can be used all over the world. The aim is here to present a selection of different kind of educational initiatives implemented around the world. They are inspired by Olympic values and targeted to young people from 8 to 18 years old.

Olympic traditions are used as the backdrop for the IOC’s values-based teaching and learning opportunities. The Olympic Values Education Programme (OVEP) integrates sporting values and physical activity into a cultural and educational framework in line with the UN General Assembly declaration of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. Taking into account the IOC’s social responsibility and the importance of sport for young people, the IOC has devised a strategy aimed at maintaining young people’s interest in sport, encouraging them to practise sport and promoting the Olympic values. OVEP forms part of this larger objective. As explained by the IOC President,Thomas Bach“Sport is not just physical activity; it promotes health and helps prevent, or even cure, the diseases of modern civilisation. It also is an educational tool which fosters cognitive development, teaches social behaviour, and helps to integrate communities.Pierre de Coubertin believed that sport contributed to the harmonious and well-balanced development of the body, personality and mind. As such, interaction between sport, education and culture is encouraged by the Commission for Culture and Olympic Education. Its aims are to promote Olympism and Olympic ideals throughout the world and reinforce cooperation with educational institutions and NOCs with projects especially targeting young people. Through Olympic education, they should maintain Women in the IOC In 1981, the first woman was elected as an IOC member.

**Cultural values of Olympic movement**

The Olympic Games have become a multi sport event, which entertains not only athletes from different countries, but a worldwide audience numbering millions. They therefore exceed any other sports or cultural event when it comes to matters of public interest. Deriving from the initiative of a few countries and a small number of athletes, a historically significant phenomenon of the civilization of today has developed, each time with a designated location, its own competitors, propositions and rules. The Olympic Games represent the ideology of different peoples in one place, the ideology of religions, customs, traditions, languages, or cultures in general. They make mass communication between the contestants and the rest of the world possible. Social, scientific, sports technical and political evolution has opened up great horizons for sport as a socio cultural phenomenon, and it has become a common good. Over one hundred and ninety countries take part in the Olympic Games today. Athletes and judges come from various social settings, something which was unimaginable in the day and age from which the Games originate. Yet, what constitutes a landmark of today’s Olympic Games is the social communication among the youth of the world within a grandiose event. There we can see athletic mastery and a coming together of young people without regard to ideology, race and religion. This is what makes the Games the most beautiful and most significant event.

**Unit-2**

**Modern Olympic games**

**Significance of Olympic ideals**

The IOC has established official symbols, statements, and philosophies that represent the ideals of the Games. These include the Olympic creed, motto, and symbol; the Olympic flame; the athletes' oath; and the Olympic Movement. The most prominent way the IOC promotes the Olympic Movement is through the Olympic Games

**The Olympic Creed or faith**:

The creed, or guiding principle, of the modern Olympic Games is a quote by Baron de Coubertin: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well"

 **The Olympic Motto:**

The Olympic motto consists of the Latin words *Citius, Altius, Fortius* , which means "Swifter, Higher, Stronger." The motto, introduced in 1924, is meant to spur the athletes to embrace the Olympic spirit and perform to the best of their abilities.

**The Olympic Symbol:**

 The official symbol of the modern Olympic Games is five colored rings linked together. These rings represent the continents of North and South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Europe. They also symbolize the uniting of athletes from all over the world to compete at the Olympic Games. The Olympic flag, first used at the Antwerp Games in 1920, has the Olympic symbol in the center of a white field.

### The Olympic Flag and Rings:

 The Olympic flag has a white background, with no border. The Olympic symbol in its five colours is located in its centre.Pierre de Coubertin is said to have found the original five-rings symbol engraved on an altar-stone unearthed at Delphi. The colorful Olympic rings are one of the most widely recognized symbols in the world today.

The Olympic flag measures 2.06 m long, 60 cm high and is completely white with five circles in the center. The top three circles, from left to right, are blue, black and red. The bottom two circles, from left to right, are yellow and green. The white background symbolizes peace and truth. The five rings represent the five continents of the world, but a prevalent post-facto interpretation has tied specific colors to specific continents:

• Blue representing Europe
• Black representing Africa
• Red representing America
• Yellow representing Asia
• Green representing Australia

 **The Olympic Flame:**

 The Olympic flame symbolizes the continuity between the ancient and modern Games. Modern Games are opened officially by runners carrying a burning torch brought from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. Except where travel by ship or plane is necessary, the torch is carried overland from Greece by a relay of athletes. At the site of the Games, the torch is used to light the flame in a giant torch, or cauldron, which burns for the duration of the Games. The flame was first used at the 1928 Games.

 **The Athletes' Oath**:

At the opening ceremonies, an athlete from the host country takes the following oath on behalf of all the athletes: "In the name of all the competitors I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, committing ourselves to a sport without doping and without drugs, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams." Like the Olympic symbol, the oath was first used at the 1920 Games.

 **Olympic Awards**:

 Like the ancient Greek athlete who won an olive wreath, modern Olympic winners also receive awards. The winner receives a diploma with a gold medal as first-place prize. A diploma and a silver medal are awarded for second place, and a diploma and bronze medal for third place. At the awards ceremony, the three medal winners stand on platforms as their medals are placed around their necks. The national anthem of the gold medalist's country is played, or the Olympic Hymn may be played instead if the winner's country wishes. Athletes placing fourth, fifth, and sixth receive diplomas. Each participant receives a commemorative medal.

The IOC does not recognize any nation as winner of any Olympic Games. Only winning individuals and teams are credited with victory. But newspapers publish tables indicating the numbers of medals won by each country. These figures have been used to stress the leading roles played by countries like the United States and Russia and to emphasize the competition between them.

**Olympic Protocol**

1. Throughout the period of the Olympic Games, the IOC Executive Board alone has the authority to determine the protocol applicable at all sites and venues placed under the responsibility of the OCOG (Organizing Committees for the Olympic Games).

2.At all Olympic functions and events during the Olympic Games, the members, Honorary President, honorary members and honor members of the IOC in their order of seniority, the President, Honorary President and Vice-Presidents leading, take precedence followed by the members of the OCOG, the Presidents of the IFs and the Presidents of the NOCs.

3.The OCOG, the IFs, the NOCs and all other persons accredited at the Olympic Games, in any capacity whatsoever, shall comply with the IOC Protocol Guide, and all other instructions of the IOC Executive Board, in respect of all matters subject to this Rule.

**Olympic Code of Ethics**

Introduction to the Code of Ethics Rule 22 of the Olympic Charter IOC Ethics Commission: The IOC Ethics Commission is charged with defining and updating a framework of ethical principles, including a Code of Ethics, based upon the values and principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter of which the said Code forms an integral part. In addition, it investigates complaints raised in relation to the non-respect of such ethical principles, including breaches of the Code of Ethics and, if necessary, proposes sanctions to the IOC Executive Board. The composition and organisation of the IOC Ethics Commission are provided for in its statutes. Any modification of the IOC Code of Ethics, the statutes of the IOC Ethics Commission and any other regulation and implementing provisions emanating from the IOC Ethics Commission is submitted for the approval of the IOC Executive Board.

**Voilations of Ethical Principles:**

1. Referrals to the IOC Ethics Commission (the Commission) are made in writing to the IOC President.Any complaint or denunciation sent directly to the Commission is immediately forwarded to the IOC President for analysis and possible official referral to the Commission.In the case of a complaint or denunciation involving the IOC President, the analysis and possible referral to the Commission are performed by two of the IOC Vice-Presidents, respecting protocol order.
2. Any person implicated in a case submitted to the Commission is immediately

informed. Such person may make his her observations if he she deems it necessary to do so.

If the person in question is a legal person, the Commission will inform its representative. Such representative may make his her observations if he she deems it necessary to do so.

3. When conducting an inquiry, the Commission may take all appropriate measures, including:

3.1 ask for written information or documents from the parties concerned;

3.2 hear the parties concerned, with or without the presence of legal counsel and in the circumstances it decides;

3.3 decide to hear witnesses as its own decision or at the request of the parties concerned;

3.4 travel to the place concerned, send one of its members or delegate a person to go there if it deems that such action may clarify the proceedings under way;

3.5 appoint one or more experts tasked with assisting it on one or more points, and establish the scope of their terms of reference and remuneration within the limits of its operating budget.The Commission Chairman may appoint one of the Commission members as a rapporteur. The Chairman may delegate the rapporteur to hear the parties concerned.

5. The Commission deliberates in camera and takes the decisions it considers appropriate.

The Commission’s deliberations are led by the Chairman. In the absence of a consensus, decisions by the Commission will be taken by a simple majority of the members present.

Votes are taken by secret ballot if the Chairman or a majority of members present request it. Proxy votes are not permitted.If necessary, the members may take part in the deliberations by telephone conference or videoconference. In certain circumstances, the Commission

members may be consulted by means of circulating the documents.The deliberations and votes are confidential.

6. The Commission may propose to the IOC Executive Board the measures or sanctions provided under Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, or any other appropriate measure.

7. At the end of an inquiry, the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission are submitted by its Chairman to the IOC Executive Board through the intermediary of the IOC President.Any inquiry involving a natural or legal person must remain confidential until

such time as the IOC Executive Board takes a decision on the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission. Before such decision by the IOC Executive Board, the IOC President may refer to the Commission for a second time points addressed in its conclusions and recommendations, citing other elements

**OLYMPISM IN ACTION**

Olympism is a way to live life. And, in a confusing world where there is so much trouble and turmoil between people, it is also a guide to developing a more balanced and peaceful society.

**The IOC has identified the following three Olympic values:**

**Excellence** In the Olympic ideal, this value refers to giving one’s best, on the field of play or in life, without measuring oneself with others, but above all aiming at reaching one’s personal objectives with determination in the effort. It is not only about winning, but mainly about participating, making progress against personal goals, striving to be and to do our best in our daily lives and benefiting from the combination of a strong body, will and mind.

**Friendship** Men and women are at the centre of the Olympic Movement’s focus encouraging the links and mutual understanding between people. This value broadly refers to building a peaceful and better world through solidarity, team spirit, joy and optimism in sport.

 The Olympic Games inspire humanity to overcome political, economic, gender, racial or religious differences and forge friendships in spite of those differences. The athletes express this value by forming life-long bonds with their team-mates, as well as their opponents.

**Respect** In the Olympic ideal, this value represents the ethical principle that should inspire all who participate in the Olympic programmes. It includes respect for oneself and one’s body, respect for one another, for rules and for the environment. It thus refers to the fair play that each athlete has to display in sport, as well as avoiding doping.

**THE PRINCIPLES OF OLYMPISM**

The principles of Olympism, described below, amplify the Olympic values and allow them to be expressed in a way that drives far-reaching social change.

**Non-Discrimination.** The Olympic Movement strives to ensure that sport is practised without any form of discrimination whatsoever.

**Sustainability.** The Olympic Movement organises and delivers programmes in a way that promotes sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

**Humanism.** The Olympic Movement's activities place human beings at the centre of its attention, ensuring that the practice of sport remains a human right.

**Universality.** Sport belongs to everyone. In all its decisions and actions, the Olympic Movement takes into account the universal impact sport can have on individuals and society.

**Solidarity.** The Olympic Movement is committed to developing programmes that, together, create a meaningful and comprehensive social response to issues within its sphere of influence.

**Alliance between sport, education and culture.** The Olympic Movement is committed to promoting the spirit of Olympism, which emerges at the convergence of sport, culture and education.

**SPORTS FOR ALL**

The Sport for All movement seeks to encourage the regular practice of sport by all people in society, regardless of sex, age, social background or economic status. The IOC’s Sport for All Commission was created in 1983. Its mission is to support initiatives and projects around the world. Each year, it offers financial and moral support to sport for all events organised by the NOCs on the five continents. These events cover a wide range of activities, and the main selection criterion is that they are open to everyone. To date, more than 165 NOCs have benefited from the programme.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) formed the Sport for All Commission in 1983. The most important aim of the Commission is to encourage and support the efforts of sharing the health and social benefits to be gained by all members of society through regular physical activity. This goal is achieved through cooperation with International Sports Federations, National Olympic Committees, national sports organisations and a wide range of other recognised partners. The composition of the IOC Sport for All Commission includes International Olympic Committee members, representatives from National Olympic Committees, International Sports Federations, the International Paralympic Committee, athletes and experts in the field of Sport for All. It is further supported by the IOC’s Sports Department. Once a year, the Commission meets to establish guidelines for the IOC’s Sport for All strategy. It also organises, biannually, the IOC World Conference on Sport for All. At this conference, the Commission awards Sport for All Grants, to acknowledge, support, and further encourage the implementation of highquality programmes in the field of Sport for All, particularly in the developing world. In addition to these activities, the Commission also awards IOC patronage and financial assistance to 15-20 Sport for All events per year across the five continents that are run by National Olympic Committees. Since 2012, Olympic Solidarity has managed this patronage programme on behalf of the Sport for All Commission. Any NOC keen to develop an initiative in this field may refer to Olympic Solidarity’s Sport for All programme guidelines.

Unit-3

**Different Olympic games**

# Paralympics - History of the Movement

Sport for athletes with impairment has existed for more than 100 years, and the first sport clubs for the deaf were already in existence in 1888 in Berlin.It was not until after World War II however, that it was widely introduced. The purpose of it at that time was to assist the large number of war veterans and civilians who had been injured during wartime.

In 1944, at the request of the British Government, Dr. Ludwig Guttmann opened a spinal injuries centre at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Great Britain, and in time, rehabilitation sport evolved to recreational sport and then to competitive sport.

On 29 July 1948, the day of the Opening Ceremony of the London 1948 Olympic Games, Dr. Guttmann organized the first competition for wheelchair athletes which he named the Stoke Mandeville Games, a milestone in Paralympics history. They involved 16 injured servicemen and women who took part in archery. In 1952, Dutch ex-servicemen joined the Movement and the International Stoke Mandeville Games were founded.These Games later became the Paralympic Games which first took place in Rome, Italy in 1960 featuring 400 athletes from 23 countries. Since then they have taken place every four years. In 1976 the first Winter Games in Paralympics history were held in Sweden, and as with the Summer Games, have taken place every four years.

Since the Summer Games of Seoul, Korea in 1988 and the Winter Games in Albertville, France in 1992 the Games have also taken part in the same cities and venues as the Olympics due to an agreement between the IPC and IOC.Also in 1960, under the aegis of the World Federation of ex-servicemen, an International Working Group on Sport for the Disabled was set up to study the problems of sport for persons with an impairment. It resulted in the creation, in 1964, of the International Sport Organisation for the Disabled (IOSD) who offered opportunities for those athletes who could not affiliate to the International Stoke Mandeville Games: visually impaired, amputees, persons with cerebral palsy and paraplegics.

At the start, 16 countries were affiliated to ISOD and the organisation pushed very hard to include blind and amputee athletes into the Toronto 1976 Paralympics and athletes with cerebral palsy in 1980 in Arnhem. Its aim was to embrace all impairments in the future and to act as a Co-coordinating Committee. Nevertheless, other disability-orientated international organisations such as the Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association (CPISRA) and International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) were founded in 1978 and 1980.

The four international organisations experienced the need of coordinating the Games so they created the "International Co-coordinating Committee Sports for the Disabled in the World" (ICC) in 1982.

The ICC was originally composed of the four presidents of CPISRA, IBSA, ISMGF and ISOD, the general secretaries and one additional member (in the beginning it was the Vice-President, and later on the Technical Officer). The International Committee of Sport for the Deaf (CISS) and International Sports Federations for Persons with an Intellectual Disability (INAS-FID) joined in 1986, but the deaf still maintained their own organisation. However, the member nations demanded more national and regional representation in the organisation.

Finally, on 22 September 1989, the International Paralympic Committee was founded as an international non-profit organisation in Dusseldorf, Germany to act as the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement.

The word “Paralympic” derives from the Greek preposition “para” (beside or alongside) and the word “Olympic”. Its meaning is that Paralympics are the parallel Games to the Olympics and illustrates how the two movements exist side-by-side.

## Name and symbols

 

 Although the name was originally coined as a portmanteau combining "paraplegic" (due to its origins as games for people with spinal injuries) and "Olympic," the inclusion of other disability groups meant that this was no longer considered very accurate. The present formal explanation for the name is that it derives from the Greek preposition παρά, *pará* ("beside" or "alongside") and thus refers to a competition held in parallel with the [Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Games).[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralympic_Games#cite_note-HistoryofIPC-27) The [Summer Games of 1988](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_Summer_Paralympics) held in Seoul was the first time the term "Paralympic" came into official use.

“Spirit in Motion” is the motto for the Paralympic movement. The symbol for the Paralympics contains three colours, red, blue, and green, which are the colours most widely represented in the flags of nations. The colours are each in the shape of an *Agito* (which is Latin for "I move"), which is the name given to an asymmetrical crescent specially designed for the Paralympic movement. The three Agitos circle a central point, which is a symbol for the athletes congregating from all points of the globe.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralympic_Games#cite_note-28) The motto and symbol of the IPC were changed in 2003 to their current versions. The change was intended to convey the idea that Paralympians have a spirit of competition and that the IPC as an organization realizes its potential and is moving forward to achieve it. The vision of the IPC is, "To enable Paralympic athletes to achieve sporting excellence and to inspire and excite the world."[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralympic_Games#cite_note-29) The Paralympic anthem is "Hymn de l'Avenir" or "Anthem of the Future". It was composed by [Thierry Darnis](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Thierry_Darnis&action=edit&redlink=1) and adopted as the official anthem in March 1996.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralympic_Games#cite_note-30)

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| --- |
| **Paralympic Games host cities** |
| **Year** | [**Summer Paralympic Games**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Paralympic_Games)[**[94]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralympic_Games#cite_note-gamesSummer-94) | [**Winter Paralympic Games**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Paralympic_Games)[**[95]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralympic_Games#cite_note-gamesWinter-95) |
| **Olympiad** | **Host city** | **Olympiad** | **Host city** |
| 1960 | [I Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_Summer_Paralympics) | Rome, Italy |  |  |
| 1964 | [II Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_Summer_Paralympics) | Tokyo, Japan |  |  |
| 1968 | [III Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968_Summer_Paralympics) | [Tel Aviv](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tel_Aviv), [Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) |  |  |
| 1972 | [IV Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_Summer_Paralympics) | [Heidelberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heidelberg), West Germany |  |  |
| 1976 | [V Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_Summer_Paralympics) | Toronto, Canada | [I Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_Winter_Paralympics) | [Örnsköldsvik](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96rnsk%C3%B6ldsvik), Sweden |
| 1980 | [VI Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_Summer_Paralympics) | [Arnhem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnhem), Netherlands | [II Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_Winter_Paralympics) | [Geilo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geilo), Norway |
| 1984 | [VII Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Summer_Paralympics) | [Stoke Mandeville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stoke_Mandeville), United KingdomNew York, United States | [III Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Winter_Paralympics) | [Innsbruck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck), [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) |
| 1988 | [VIII Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_Summer_Paralympics) | [Seoul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seoul), South Korea | [IV Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_Winter_Paralympics) | Innsbruck, Austria |
| 1992 | [IX Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1992_Summer_Paralympics) | [Barcelona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcelona) and [Madrid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madrid), Spain [[96]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralympic_Games#cite_note-96) | [V Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1992_Winter_Paralympics) | [Tignes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tignes) & [Albertville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albertville), France |
| 1994 |  |  | [VI Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1994_Winter_Paralympics) | [Lillehammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillehammer), Norway |
| 1996 | [X Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1996_Summer_Paralympics) | [Atlanta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlanta%2C_Georgia), United States |  |  |
| 1998 |  |  | [VII Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1998_Winter_Paralympics) | [Nagano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagano), Japan |
| 2000 | [XI Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2000_Summer_Paralympics) | Sydney, Australia |  |  |
| 2002 |  |  | [VIII Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2002_Winter_Paralympics) | [Salt Lake City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_City%2C_Utah), United States |
| 2004 | [XII Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Summer_Paralympics) | [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens), Greece |  |  |
| 2006 |  |  | [IX Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Winter_Paralympics) | [Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin), Italy |
| 2008 | [XIII Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Paralympics) | Beijing, China |  |  |
| 2010 |  |  | [X Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Winter_Paralympics) | Vancouver, Canada |
| 2012 | [XIV Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Paralympics) | London, United Kingdom |  |  |
| 2014 |  |  | [XI Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_Winter_Paralympics) | [Sochi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sochi), Russia |
| 2016 | [XV Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Summer_Paralympics) | [Rio de Janeiro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_de_Janeiro), [Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil) |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  | [XII Winter Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Winter_Paralympics) | [Pyeongchang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyeongchang_County), South Korea |
| 2020 | [XVI Summer Paralympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_Summer_Paralympics) | Tokyo, Japan |  |  |

**The Summer Olympic Games** or the **Games of the Olympiad** first held in 1896, are an international [multi-sport event](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-sport_event), occurring every four years, organized by the [International Olympic Committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee). Medals are awarded in each event, with [gold medals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_medal) for first place, [silver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_medal) for second and [bronze](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronze_medal) for third, a tradition that started in 1904. The [Winter Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Olympic_Games) were also created due to the success of the Summer Olympics.

The Olympics have increased from a 42-event competition with fewer than 250 male competitors from 14 nations to a 300-event sporting celebration with over 10,000 competitors from 205 nations. Organizers for the [2008 Summer Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Olympics) in Beijing expected approximately 10,500 competitors to take part in the 302 events on the program for the games.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games#cite_note-2008program-2)

Eighteen countries have hosted the Summer Olympics, with Great Britain 2012 being the most recent. The United States has hosted four Summer Olympics, more than any other `nation, and the United Kingdom has hosted three Summer Olympics. In [2016](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Summer_Olympics), Rio de Janeiro will host the first Summer Games in [South America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_America). London has hosted the Summer Olympics three times, and three cities have hosted two Summer Olympics: Los Angeles, Paris and [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens). Five countries – [Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greece_at_the_Olympics), [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia_at_the_Olympics), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France_at_the_Olympics), [Great Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Britain_at_the_Olympics) and [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland_at_the_Olympics) – have been represented at all Summer Olympic Games. The only country to have won at least one gold medal at every Summer Olympic Games is Great Britain, ranging from one gold in 1904, 1952 and 1996 to fifty-six golds in 1908.



## Qualification

Qualification rules for each of the Olympic sports are set by the [International Sports Federations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport_governing_body) (IFs) that governs that sport's international competition.

For individual sports, competitors typically qualify through attaining a certain place in a major international event or on the IF's ranking list. There is a general rule that maximum three individual athletes may represent each nation per competition. National Olympic committees may enter a limited number of qualified competitors in each event, and the NOC decides which qualified competitors to select as representatives in each event if more have attained the benchmark than can be entered.

Nations most often qualify teams for team sports through continental qualifying tournaments, in which each continental association is given a certain number of sports in the Olympic tournament. Each nation may be represented by no more than one team per competition.

| **Games** | **Year** | **Host** | **Opened by** | **Dates** | **Nations** | **Competitors** | **Sports** | **Disci-plines** | **Events** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Men** | **Women** |
| [I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1896_Summer_Olympics) | 1896 | [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens), [Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Greece) | [King George I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_I_of_Greece) | 6–15 April | 14 | 241 | 241 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 43 |  |
| [II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1900_Summer_Olympics) | 1900 | [Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Third_Republic) | N/A | 14 May – 28 October | 24 | 997 | 975 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 85[A[›]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games#cnote_A) |  |
| [III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1904_Summer_Olympics) | 1904 | [St. Louis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Louis), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Governor David R. Francis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_R._Francis) | 1 July – 23 November | 12 | 651 | 645 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 94[B[›]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games#cnote_B) |  |
| [IV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1908_Summer_Olympics) | 1908 | [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London), [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland) | [King Edward VII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VII) | 27 April – 31 October | 22 | 2008 | 1971 | 37 | 22 | 25 | 110 |  |
| [V](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1912_Summer_Olympics) | 1912 | [Stockholm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stockholm), [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden) | [King Gustaf V](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustaf_V_of_Sweden) | 6–22 July | 28 | 2407 | 2359 | 48 | 14 | 18 | 102 |  |
| [*VI*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1916_Summer_Olympics) | *1916* | *Awarded to* [*Berlin*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin)*, cancelled due to* [*World War I*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) |  |  |
| [VII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1920_Summer_Olympics) | 1920 | [Antwerp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antwerp), [Belgium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium) | [King Albert I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_I_of_Belgium) | 20 April – 12 September | 29 | 2626 | 2561 | 65 | 22 | 29 | 156[C[›]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games#cnote_C) |  |
| [VIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1924_Summer_Olympics) | 1924 | [Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Third_Republic) | [President Gaston Doumergue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaston_Doumergue) | 4 May – 27 July | 44 | 3089 | 2954 | 135 | 17 | 23 | 126 |  |
| [IX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1928_Summer_Olympics) | 1928 | [Amsterdam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amsterdam), [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands) | [Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_Henry_of_Mecklenburg-Schwerin) | 28 July – 12 August | 46 | 2883 | 2606 | 277 | 14 | 20 | 109 |  |
| [X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1932_Summer_Olympics) | 1932 | [Los Angeles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Vice President Charles Curtis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Curtis) | 30 July – 14 August | 37 | 1332 | 1206 | 126 | 14 | 20 | 117 |  |
| [XI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics) | 1936 | [Berlin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin), [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany) | [Chancellor Adolf Hitler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler) | 1–16 August | 49 | 3963 | 3632 | 331 | 19 | 25 | 129 |  |
| [*XII*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1940_Summer_Olympics) | *1940* | *Originally awarded to* [*Tokyo*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo)*, then awarded to Helsinki, cancelled due to* [*World War II*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) |  |  |
| [*XIII*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1944_Summer_Olympics) | *1944* | *Awarded to* [*London*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London)*, cancelled due to World War II* |  |  |
| [XIV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Summer_Olympics) | 1948 | [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London), [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | [King George VI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_VI) | 29 July – 14 August | 59 | 4104 | 3714 | 390 | 17 | 23 | 136 |  |
| [XV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1952_Summer_Olympics) | 1952 | [Helsinki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helsinki), [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland) | [President Juho Kusti Paasikivi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juho_Kusti_Paasikivi) | 19 July – 3 August | 69 | 4955 | 4436 | 519 | 17 | 23 | 149 |  |
| [XVI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1956_Summer_Olympics) | 1956 | [Melbourne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melbourne), [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) | [Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Philip%2C_Duke_of_Edinburgh) | 22 November – 8 December | 72[D[›]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games#cnote_D) | 3314 | 2938 | 376 | 17 | 23 | 151[E[›]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympic_Games#cnote_E) |  |
| [XVII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_Summer_Olympics) | 1960 | [Rome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome), [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | [President Giovanni Gronchi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giovanni_Gronchi) | 25 August – 11 September | 83 | 5338 | 4727 | 611 | 17 | 23 | 150 |  |
| [XVIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_Summer_Olympics) | 1964 | [Tokyo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo), [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) | [Emperor Hirohito](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hirohito) | 10–24 October | 93 | 5151 | 4473 | 678 | 19 | 25 | 163 |  |
| [XIX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968_Summer_Olympics) | 1968 | [Mexico City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico_City), [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico) | [President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustavo_D%C3%ADaz_Ordaz) | 12–27 October | 112 | 5516 | 4735 | 781 | 18 | 24 | 172 |  |
| [XX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_Summer_Olympics) | 1972 | [Munich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich), [West Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Germany) | [President Gustav Heinemann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustav_Heinemann) | 26 August – 10 September | 121 | 7134 | 6075 | 1059 | 21 | 28 | 195 |  |
| [XXI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_Summer_Olympics) | 1976 | [Montreal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montreal), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) | [Queen Elizabeth II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_II) | 17 July – 1 August | 92 | 6084 | 4824 | 1260 | 21 | 27 | 198 |  |
| [XXII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_Summer_Olympics) | 1980 | [Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow), [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) | [Chairman Leonid Brezhnev](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonid_Brezhnev) | 19 July – 3 August | 80 | 5179 | 4064 | 1115 | 21 | 27 | 203 |  |
| [XXIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Summer_Olympics) | 1984 | [Los Angeles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [President Ronald Reagan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Reagan) | 28 July – 12 August | 140 | 6829 | 5263 | 1566 | 21 | 29 | 221 |  |
| [XXIV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_Summer_Olympics) | 1988 | [Seoul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seoul), [South Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea) | [President Roh Tae-woo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roh_Tae-woo) | 17 September – 2 October | 159 | 8391 | 6197 | 2194 | 23 | 31 | 237 |  |
| [XXV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1992_Summer_Olympics) | 1992 | [Barcelona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcelona), [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain) | [King Juan Carlos I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Carlos_I_of_Spain) | 25 July – 9 August | 169 | 9356 | 6652 | 2704 | 25 | 34 | 257 |  |
| [XXVI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1996_Summer_Olympics) | 1996 | [Atlanta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlanta), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [President Bill Clinton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Clinton) | 19 July – 4 August | 197 | 10318 | 6806 | 3512 | 26 | 37 | 271 |  |
| [XXVII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2000_Summer_Olympics) | 2000 | [Sydney](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney), [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) | [Governor-General Sir William Deane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Deane) | 15 September – 1 October | 199 | 10651 | 6582 | 4069 | 28 | 40 | 300 |  |
| [XXVIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Summer_Olympics) | 2004 | [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens), [Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greece) | [President Konstantinos Stephanopoulos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konstantinos_Stephanopoulos) | 13–29 August | 201 | 10625 | 6296 | 4329 | 28 | 40 | 301 |  |
| [XXIX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Olympics) | 2008 | [Beijing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing), [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) | [President Hu Jintao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hu_Jintao) | 8–24 August | 204 | 10942 | 6305 | 4637 | 28 | 41 | 302 |  |
| [XXX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) | 2012 | [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London), [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | [Queen Elizabeth II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_II) | 27 July – 12 August | 204 | 10568 | 5892 | 4676 | 26 | 39 | 302 |  |
| [XXXI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Summer_Olympics) | 2016 | [*Rio de Janeiro*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_de_Janeiro)*,* [*Brazil*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil) |  | 5–21 August | *Future event* | 28 | 41 | 306 |  |
| [XXXII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_Summer_Olympics) | 2020 | [*Tokyo*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo)*,* [*Japan*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) |  | 24 July – 9 August | *Future event* |
| [XXXIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2024_Summer_Olympics) | 2024 | *Unknown City. City will be known in 2017* |  |  | *Future event* |
| [XXXIV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2028_Summer_Olympics) | 2028 | *Unknown City. City will be known in 2021* |  |  | *Future event* |

**The Winter Olympic Games**

It is a major international sporting event that occurs once every four years. Unlike the Summer Olympics, the Winter Olympics feature sports practiced on snow and ice. The first Winter Olympics, the [1924 Winter Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1924_Winter_Olympics), was held in [Chamonix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamonix), France. The original five sports (broken into nine disciplines) were bobsleigh, curling, [ice hockey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_hockey_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics), [Nordic skiing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nordic_skiing_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics) (consisting of the disciplines [military patrol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_patrol_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics), [cross-country skiing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-country_skiing_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics), [Nordic combined](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nordic_combined_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics), and [ski jumping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ski_jumping_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics)), and [skating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ice_Skating) (consisting of the disciplines [figure skating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Figure_skating_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics) and [speed skating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speed_skating_at_the_1924_Winter_Olympics)).[[nb 3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Olympic_Games#cite_note-3) The Games were held every four years from 1924 until 1936, after which they were interrupted by [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II). The Olympics resumed in [1948](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Winter_Olympics) and was again held every four years. Until [1992](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1992_Winter_Olympics), the Winter and [Summer Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Olympics) were held in the same years, but in accordance with a 1986 decision by the [International Olympic Committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee) (IOC) to place the Summer and Winter Games on separate four-year cycles in alternating even-numbered years, the next Winter Olympics after 1992 was in [1994](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1994_Winter_Olympics).

The Winter Games have evolved since its inception. Sports and disciplines have been added and some of them, such as [Alpine skiing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpine_skiing_at_the_Winter_Olympics), [luge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luge_at_the_Winter_Olympics), [short track speed skating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_track_speed_skating_at_the_Winter_Olympics), [freestyle skiing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freestyle_skiing_at_the_Winter_Olympics), [skeleton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skeleton_at_the_Winter_Olympics), and [snowboarding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snowboarding_at_the_Winter_Olympics), have earned a permanent spot on the Olympic program. Others (such as [curling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curling_at_the_Winter_Olympics) and [bobsleigh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bobsleigh_at_the_Winter_Olympics)) have been discontinued and later reintroduced, or have been permanently discontinued (such as [military patrol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_patrol_%28sport%29), though the modern Winter Olympic sport of [biathlon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biathlon_at_the_Winter_Olympics) is descended from it).[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Olympic_Games#cite_note-IOCMilitaryPatrol-2) Still others, such as [speed skiing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speed_skiing), [bandy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandy) and [skijoring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skijoring), were [demonstration sports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstration_sports) but never incorporated as Olympic sports. The rise of television as a global medium for communication enhanced the profile of the Games. It created an income stream, via the sale of broadcast rights and advertising, which has become lucrative for the IOC. This allowed outside interests, such as television companies and corporate sponsors, to exert influence. The IOC has had to address several criticisms, internal scandals, the use of performance enhancing drugs by Winter Olympians, as well as a political [boycott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boycott) of the Winter Olympics. Nations have used the Winter Games to showcase the claimed superiority of their political systems.

The Winter Olympics has been hosted on three continents by eleven different countries. The [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_at_the_Olympics) has hosted the Games four times (1932, 1960, 1980, 2002); [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France_at_the_Olympics) has been the host three times (1924, 1968, 1992); [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria_at_the_Olympics) (1964, 1976), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada_at_the_Olympics)(1988, 2010), [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan_at_the_Olympics) (1972, 1998), [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy_at_the_Olympics) (1956, 2006), [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway_at_the_Olympics) (1952, 1994), and [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland_at_the_Olympics) (1928, 1948) have hosted the Games twice. [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany_at_the_Olympics) [(1936)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Winter_Olympics), [Yugoslavia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yugoslavia_at_the_Olympics) (1984), and [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia_at_the_Olympics) (2014) have hosted the Games once. The IOC has selected [Pyeongchang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyeongchang_County), South Korea, to host the [2018 Winter Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Winter_Olympics). No country in the [southern hemisphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_hemisphere) has hosted or even been an applicant to host the Winter Olympics; the major challenge preventing one hosting the games is the dependence on winter weather, and the traditional February timing of the games falls in the middle of the southern hemisphere summer.

Twelve countries – Austria, Canada, [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland_at_the_Olympics), France, [Great Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Britain_at_the_Olympics), [Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary_at_the_Olympics), Italy, Norway, [Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland_at_the_Olympics), [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden_at_the_Olympics), Switzerland and the United States – have sent athletes to every Winter Olympic Games. Six of those – Austria, Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States – have earned medals at every Winter Olympic Games, and only one – the United States – has earned gold at each Games. [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany_at_the_Olympics) and Japan have been banned at times from competing in the Games.



| **Games** | **Year** | **Host** | **Opened by** | **Dates** | **Nations** | **Competitors** | **Sports** | **Disci-plines** | **Events** |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Men** | **Women** |
| [I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1924_Winter_Olympics) | 1924 | [Chamonix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamonix), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Third_Republic) | Undersecretary Gaston Vidal | 25 January – 5 February | 16 | 258 | 247 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 16 |  |
| [II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1928_Winter_Olympics) | 1928 | [St. Moritz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Moritz), [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) | [President Edmund Schulthess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmund_Schulthess) | 11–19 February | 25 | 464 | 438 | 26 | 4 | 8 | 14 |  |
| [III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1932_Winter_Olympics) | 1932 | [Lake Placid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Placid%2C_New_York), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt) |  4–15 February | 17 | 252 | 231 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 14 |  |
| [IV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Winter_Olympics) | 1936 | [Garmisch-Partenkirchen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garmisch-Partenkirchen), [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany) | [Chancellor Adolf Hitler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler) |  6–16 February | 28 | 646 | 566 | 80 | 4 | 8 | 17 |  |
| [*1940*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1940_Winter_Olympics) | *Awarded to* [*Sapporo*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapporo)*, Japan; canceled because of* [*World War II*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) |
| [*1944*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1944_Winter_Olympics) | *Awarded to* [*Cortina d'Ampezzo*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortina_d%27Ampezzo)*, Italy; canceled because of World War II* |
| [V](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Winter_Olympics) | 1948 | [St. Moritz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Moritz), [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) | [President Enrico Celio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enrico_Celio) | 30 January – 8 February | 28 | 669 | 592 | 77 | 4 | 9 | 22 |  |
| [VI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1952_Winter_Olympics) | 1952 | [Oslo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo), [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway) | [Princess Ragnhild](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princess_Ragnhild_of_Norway) | 14–25 February | 30 | 694 | 585 | 109 | 4 | 8 | 22 |  |
| [VII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1956_Winter_Olympics) | 1956 | [Cortina d'Ampezzo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cortina_d%27Ampezzo), [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | [President Giovanni Gronchi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giovanni_Gronchi) | 26 January – 5 February | 32 | 821 | 687 | 134 | 4 | 8 | 24 |  |
| [VIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_Winter_Olympics) | 1960 | [Squaw Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squaw_Valley_Ski_Resort), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Vice President Richard Nixon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Nixon) | 18–28 February | 30 | 665 | 521 | 144 | 4 | 8 | 27 |  |
| [IX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_Winter_Olympics) | 1964 | [Innsbruck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck), [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) | [President Adolf Schärf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Sch%C3%A4rf) | 29 January – 9 February | 36 | 1091 | 892 | 199 | 6 | 10 | 34 |  |
| [X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968_Winter_Olympics) | 1968 | [Grenoble](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grenoble), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | [President Charles de Gaulle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_de_Gaulle) |  6–18 February | 37 | 1158 | 947 | 211 | 6 | 10 | 35 |  |
| [XI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_Winter_Olympics) | 1972 | [Sapporo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapporo), [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) | [Emperor Hirohito](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hirohito) |  3–13 February | 35 | 1006 | 801 | 205 | 6 | 10 | 35 |  |
| [XII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_Winter_Olympics) | 1976 | [Innsbruck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck), [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) | [President Rudolf Kirchschläger](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolf_Kirchschl%C3%A4ger) |  4–15 February | 37 | 1123 | 892 | 231 | 6 | 10 | 37 |  |
| [XIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_Winter_Olympics) | 1980 | [Lake Placid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Placid%2C_New_York), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Vice President Walter Mondale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Mondale) | 13–24 February | 37 | 1072 | 840 | 232 | 6 | 10 | 38 |  |
| [XIV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Winter_Olympics) | 1984 | [Sarajevo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarajevo), [Yugoslavia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist_Federal_Republic_of_Yugoslavia) | [President Mika Špiljak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mika_%C5%A0piljak) |  8–19 February | 49 | 1272 | 998 | 274 | 6 | 10 | 39 |  |
| [XV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1988_Winter_Olympics) | 1988 | [Calgary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calgary), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) | [Governor General Jeanne Sauvé](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeanne_Sauv%C3%A9) | 13–28 February | 57 | 1423 | 1122 | 301 | 6 | 10 | 46 |  |
| [XVI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1992_Winter_Olympics) | 1992 | [Albertville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albertville), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | [President François Mitterrand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_Mitterrand) |  8–23 February | 64 | 1801 | 1313 | 488 | 6 | 12 | 57 |  |
| [XVII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1994_Winter_Olympics) | 1994 | [Lillehammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillehammer), [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway) | [King Harald V](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harald_V_of_Norway) | 12–27 February | 67 | 1737 | 1215 | 522 | 6 | 12 | 61 |  |
| [XVIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1998_Winter_Olympics) | 1998 | [Nagano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagano%2C_Nagano), [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) | [Emperor Akihito](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akihito) |  7–22 February | 72 | 2176 | 1389 | 787 | 7 | 14 | 68 |  |
| [XIX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2002_Winter_Olympics) | 2002 | [Salt Lake City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_City), [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [President George W. Bush](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_W._Bush) |  8–24 February | 78[[159]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Olympic_Games#cite_note-Nations2002-163) | 2399 | 1513 | 886 | 7 | 15 | 78 |  |
| [XX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Winter_Olympics) | 2006 | [Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin), [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | [President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carlo_Azeglio_Ciampi) | 10–26 February | 80 | 2508 | 1548 | 960 | 7 | 15 | 84 |  |
| [XXI](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Winter_Olympics) | 2010 | [Vancouver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vancouver), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) | [Governor General Michaëlle Jean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Micha%C3%ABlle_Jean) | 12–28 February | 82 | 2566 | 1522 | 1044 | 7 | 15 | 86 |  |
| [XXII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_Winter_Olympics) | 2014 | [Sochi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sochi), [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) | [President Vladimir Putin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Putin) |  7–23 February | 88 | 2873 | 1714 | 1159 | 7 | 15 | 98 |  |
| [XXIII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Winter_Olympics) | 2018 | [*Pyeongchang*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyeongchang_County)*,* [*South Korea*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea) |  |   9–25 February | *Future event* | 7 | 15 | 98 |  |
| [XXIV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Winter_Olympics) | 2022 | *Selection: 31 July 2015* |  |  | *Future event* |
| [XXV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2026_Winter_Olympics) | 2026 | *Selection: 2019* |  |  | *Future event* |

The **Youth Olympic Games** (**YOG**) is an international [multi-sport event](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-sport_event) organized by the [International Olympic Committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee). The games are held every four years in staggered summer and winter events consistent with the current [Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Games) format. The first summer version was held in [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore) from 14 to 26 August [2010](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Summer_Youth_Olympics) while the first winter version was held in [Innsbruck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck), [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) from 13 to 22 January [2012](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Winter_Youth_Olympics). The age limitation of the athletes is 14 to 18. The idea of such an event was introduced by [Johann Rosenzopf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Rosenzopf) from Austria in 1998. On 6 July 2007, International Olympic Committee (IOC) members at the 119th [IOC session](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_IOC_meetings) in [Guatemala City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guatemala_City) approved the creation of a youth version of the [Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Games), with the intention of sharing the costs of hosting the event between the IOC and the host city, whereas the traveling costs of athletes and coaches were to be paid by the IOC. These Games will also feature cultural exchange programs and opportunities for participants to meet Olympic athletes.

Several other Olympic events for youth, like the [European Youth Olympic Festival](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Youth_Olympic_Festival) held every other year with summer and winter versions, and the [Australian Youth Olympic Festival](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Youth_Olympic_Festival), have proven successful. The Youth Games are modelled after these sporting events. The YOG are also a successor to the discontinued [World Youth Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Youth_Games).

The Summer Youth Olympic Games of [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore) in [2010](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Summer_Youth_Olympics) and [Nanjing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing) in [2014](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_Summer_Youth_Olympics) each played host to 3600 athletes and lasted 13 days, whereas the Winter YOG of [Innsbruck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck) in [2012](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Winter_Youth_Olympics) had 1059 athletes and lasted 10 days. Even though this exceeded initial estimates, the YOG are still both smaller in size as well as shorter than their senior equivalents. The next YOG to take place will be the [2016 Winter Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Winter_Youth_Olympics) of [Lillehammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillehammer).

## History

The concept of the Youth Olympic Games came from Austrian industrial manager [Johann Rosenzopf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Rosenzopf) in 1998. This was in response to growing global concerns about childhood obesity and the dropping participation of youth in sport activities, especially amongst youth in developed nations. It was further recognized that a youth version of the Olympic Games would help foster participations in the Olympic Games. Despite these reasons for having an Olympic event for young people, the IOC's response of holding a purely sporting event was negative. IOC delegates wanted the event to be as much about cultural education and exchange as it was about sports, which is why the Culture and Education Program (CEP) was developed as a component of each celebration of the Games. [Jacques Rogge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Rogge), IOC President, formally announced plans for the Youth Olympic Games at the 119th [IOC session](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_IOC_meetings) in [Guatemala City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guatemala_City) on 6 July 2007. There are several goals for the YOG, and four of them include bringing together the world's best young athletes, offering an introduction into Olympism, innovating in educating and debating Olympic values. The city of [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore) was announced as the host of the inaugural Summer Youth Olympics on 21 February 2008. On 12 December 2008 the IOC announced that [Innsbruck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck), host of the [1964](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_Winter_Olympics) and [1976 Winter Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1976_Winter_Olympics), would be the host of the inaugural Winter Youth Olympics in 2012.

## List of Youth Olympic Games

In early November 2007, [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens), [Bangkok](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangkok), Singapore, Moscow, and [Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin) were selected by the IOC as the five candidate cities to host the inaugural Youth Olympic Games.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_Olympic_Games#cite_note-33) In January 2008, the candidates were further pared down to just Moscow and Singapore. Finally, on 21 February 2008, Singapore was declared host of the inaugural Youth Olympic Games 2010 via live telecast from Lausanne, Switzerland, winning by a tally of 53 votes to 44 for Moscow.

On 2 September 2008 IOC announced that the executive board had shortlisted four cities among the candidates to host the first Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2012. The four candidate cities were [Harbin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harbin), Innsbruck, [Kuopio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuopio), and [Lillehammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillehammer). IOC president Jacques Rogge appointed Pernilla Wiberg to chair the commission which analysed the projects. As with the Summer Games, the list was then shortened to two finalists, Innsbruck and Kuopio, in November 2008. On 12 December 2008, it was announced that Innsbruck beat Kuopio to host the games. Nanjing, China was selected by the IOC over Poznan, Poland to be the host-city of the 2014 Youth Olympics. The election was held on 10 February 2010, two days before the start of the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_Olympic_Games#cite_note-36) [Lillehammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillehammer), Norway will host the 2016 Winter Youth Olympics.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_Olympic_Games#cite_note-37) At this moment, Hobart (Australia), New York (United States) and Monterrey (Mexico) have both speculated bidding for the [2023 Summer Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2023_Summer_Youth_Olympic_Games&action=edit&redlink=1)

### Summer Games

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Olympiad** | **Games** | **Location** |
| 2010 | XXIX | [1st Summer Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2010_Summer_Youth_Olympics) | [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore) |
| 2014 | XXX | [2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_Summer_Youth_Olympics) | [Nanjing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nanjing) |
| 2018 | XXXI | [3rd Summer Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Summer_Youth_Olympics) | [Buenos Aires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buenos_Aires) |
| 2023 | XXXII | [4th Summer Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2022_Summer_Youth_Olympics) |  |

### Winter games

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Olympiad** | **Games** | **Location** |
| 2012 | XXX | [1st Winter Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Winter_Youth_Olympics) | [Innsbruck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Innsbruck) |
| 2016 | XXXI | [2nd Winter Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Winter_Youth_Olympics) | [Lillehammer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillehammer) |
| 2020 | XXXII | [3rd Winter Youth Olympic Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_Winter_Youth_Olympics) |  |

**Unit-4**

**Committees of Olympic Games**

**THE IOC**

From a legal standpoint, the IOC is an international non-governmental non-profit organisation, of unlimited duration, in the form of an association with the status of a legal person, recognised by the Swiss Federal Council (ruling of 17 September 1981). Its official languages are French and English. The administrative headquarters of the IOC were originally based in Paris, but, since 10 April 1915, they have been based in Lausanne, Switzerland.

**Structure and function of IOC**

Acting as a catalyst for collaboration between all members of the Olympic Family, from the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the International Sports Federations (IFs), the athletes, the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games (OCOGs), to the TOP partners, broad cast partners and agencies from the United Nations, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) shepherds success through a wide range of programmes and projects. On this basis it ensures the regular celebration of the Olympic Games supports all affiliated member organisations of the Olympic Movement and strongly encourages, by appropriate means, the promotion of the Olympic values. It is governed according to high standard ethical rules.

##### **Structure**

The administration of the IOC is placed under the responsibility of the Director General who, under the authority of the President, runs it with the assistance of the directors; the latter are at the head of small units responsible for dealing with business in their respective sectors of competence (Olympic Games, International Cooperation and Development, Finance and Administration, Sports, Relations with the National Olympic Committees, Technology and Information, Communications, Television and Marketing Services, Legal Affairs, Medical and Scientific, Olympic Museum and Olympic Solidarity).

##### **Function**

The mission of the IOC is to promote Olympism and to lead the Olympic Movement. According to the Olympic Charter, the role of the administration is the:

* preparation, implementation and follow-up of decisions taken by the Session, Executive Board and President;
* preparation and follow-up of the work of all commissions; permanent liaison with the IFs, NOCs and OCOGs;
* coordination of preparation for all Olympic Games;
* organisation and preparation of other Olympic events;
* circulation of information within the Olympic Movement;
* advice to candidate cities;
* relations with many international governmental and non-governmental organisations dealing with, in particular, sport, education and culture;
* Liaison with Olympic Solidarity and implementation of many other tasks of an ongoing or ad hoc nature assigned to it by the President and the Executive Board.

**THE PRESIDENTS**

It is a common misconception that, as the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin was also the first IOC President. Instead, following the original stipulation that the President should be from the country hosting the upcoming Games, it was the Greek Demetrius Vikelas who was the first IOC President. The original rule was quickly replaced, however, and modifications to it can be found in the various editions of the Olympic Charter. As a result, the number of individuals who have held the position of IOC President has been few, and the period of their presidency has varied considerably.

Today, in accordance with Rule 20 of the Olympic Charter, the President is elected by secret ballot for a period of eight years, with the possibility of a single extension of four years.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **TheIOCpresidens** Demetrius Vikelas (GRE)  | 1894 – 1896  |
| Pierre de Coubertin (FRA)  | 1896 – 1925  |
| Henri de Baillet-Latour (BEL)  | 1925 – 1942  |
| J. Sigfrid Edström (SWE)  | 1946 – 1952  |
| Avery Brundage (USA)  | 1952 – 1972  |
| Lord Killanin (IRL)  | 1972 – 1980  |
| Juan Antonio Samaranch (ESP)  | 1980 – 2001  |
| Jacques Rogge (BEL)  | 2001 – 2013  |
| Thomas Bach (GER)  | 2013  |

**THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

The Executive Board has the general responsibility for the administration and management of the IOC’s affairs.

Along with the President, it is the Executive Board members who are responsible for overseeing the IOC’s administrative affairs. Created in 1921, the Executive Board is currently composed of the IOC President, four Vice-Presidents and ten other members, all elected by the Session by secret ballot, by a majority of votes cast, for a four-year term. Board members may serve no more than two consecutive terms, and must then wait two years before being re-eligible for election to the Board.

**THE SESSION**

The general assembly of the members of the IOC is called a Session. The Session meets at least once a year. The Session is the supreme organ of the IOC. It adopts, modifies and interprets the Olympic Charter. Upon the proposal of the Executive Board, it elects the members of the IOC. The Session also elects the host cities of the Olympic Games. The quorum required for a Session is half the total membership of the IOC plus one. Decisions of the Session are taken by a majority of the votes cast; however, a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast is required for any modification of the Fundamental Principles of Olympism, of the Rules of the Olympic Charter or if elsewhere provided in the Olympic Charter.

**THE ADMINISTRATION**

The IOC administration is placed under the responsibility of the Director General, Mr Christophe De Kepper. He runs the administration under the authority and guidance of the President. He is assisted in this task by the directors.

The main assignments of the administration include: preparation, implementation and follow-up of the decisions taken by the Session, the Executive Board and the President; preparation and follow-up of the work of all the commissions; and permanent liaison with the IFs, NOCs and OCOGs, including coordination of the preparations for all Olympic Games.

**THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (NOCs)**

Two hundred and five NOCs belonging to the Olympic family are essential “ambassadors” of the Olympic Movement in their respective countries, and the tasks assigned to them are clearly stipulated under Rule 27 of the Olympic Charter. The NOCs are responsible for sending participants to the Games and endorsing potential future Olympic host cities within their countries. Furthermore, they are assigned the task of promoting the Olympic Movement, its work, and its fundamental principles in their day-to-day activities. The NOCs form five continental associations, which are represented within the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

**THE ORGANISING COMMITTEES FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES (OCOGs)**

The organisation of the Olympic Games is entrusted by the IOC to the NOC of the country of the host city as well as to the host city itself. The NOC forms, for that purpose, an Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, which, from the time it is constituted, communicates directly with the IOC, from which it receives instructions. The OCOG executive body includes: the IOC member or members in the country; the President and Secretary General of the NOC; and at least one member representing, and designated by the host city.

The OCOG must undertake its work in accordance with the Olympic Charter and the Host City Contract concluded between the IOC, the NOC and the city. Some of the aspects of an OCOG’s work include:

• to give equal treatment to every sport on the programme and ensure that competitions are held according to the rules of the IFs;

• to choose and, if necessary, create the required facilities, competition sites, stadiums and training halls, and to arrange for the equipment required;

• to accommodate the athletes, their entourage and the officials;

• to organise the cultural events that are an essential element of the celebration of the

**THE COMMISSIONS**

The President nominates special commissions or working groups to study certain specific subjects and make recommendations to the Executive Board. The composition of some of the commissions is mixed, and includes IOC members, representatives of the IFs and NOCs, athletes, technical experts, advisers and sports specialists. In 2013, there are 30 commissions preparing recommendations for the Executive Board.

**THE CURRENT COMMISSIONS**

• Athletes

• Audit Committee

• Coordination Commissions for the Olympic Games (6)

• Culture and Olympic Education

• Entourage Commission

• Ethics

• Evaluation

• Finance

• International relations

• IOC Executive Board

• IOC Representatives in WADA

• Juridical

• Marketing

• Medical

• Nominations

• Olympic Philately, Numismatic and Memorabilia

• Olympic Programme

• Olympic Solidarity

• Press

• Radio and Television

• Sport and Environment

• Sport and Law

• Sport for All

• TV Rights and New Media

• Women and Sport

One of the most recent commissions, established in 1999 by President Juan Antonio Samaranch, is the Ethics Commission. Integrity within the Olympic Movement extends beyond the Fundamental Principles and the athletes’ oath taken at the Games. Through the existence of commissions such as the Ethics or Medical Commissions, as well as via efforts to address problems such as the commercial abuse of the athlete, the IOC is working to uphold its ethical and fundamental principles in a changing world. For information on the other commissions, please consult specific factsheets and publications.

**Olympic medal winners of India**

| **Medal** | **Name/Team** | **Games** | **Sport** | **Event** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2e/Silver_medal_icon.svg/16px-Silver_medal_icon.svg.png Silver | [Norman Pritchard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Pritchard) | France[1900 Paris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1900_Summer_Olympics) | Athletics[Athletics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athletics_at_the_1900_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 200 metres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athletics_at_the_1900_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Men%27s_200_metres) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2e/Silver_medal_icon.svg/16px-Silver_medal_icon.svg.png Silver | [Norman Pritchard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Pritchard) | France[1900 Paris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1900_Summer_Olympics) | Athletics[Athletics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athletics_at_the_1900_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 200 metre hurdles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athletics_at_the_1900_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Men%27s_200_metres_hurdles) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Netherlands[1928 Amsterdam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1928_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1928_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | United States[1932 Los Angeles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1932_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1932_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Nazi Germany[1936 Berlin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1936_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | United Kingdom[1948 London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1948_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Finland[1952 Helsinki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1952_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1952_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khashaba_Dadasaheb_Jadhav) | Finland[1952 Helsinki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1952_Summer_Olympics) | Wrestling[Wrestling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling_at_the_1952_Summer_Olympics) | Men's freestyle Bantamweight |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Australia[1956 Melbourne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1956_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1956_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2e/Silver_medal_icon.svg/16px-Silver_medal_icon.svg.png Silver | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Italy[1960 Rome](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1960_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Japan[1964 Tokyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1964_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Mexico[1968 Mexico](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1968_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | West Germany[1972 Munich](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1972_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [National team](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_men%27s_national_field_hockey_team) | Soviet Union[1980 Moscow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980_Summer_Olympics) | Field Hockey[Field hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_hockey_at_the_1980_Summer_Olympics) | Men's competition |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Leander Paes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leander_Paes) | United States[1996 Atlanta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1996_Summer_Olympics) | Tennis[Tennis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennis_at_the_1996_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's singles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennis_at_the_1996_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Men%27s_singles) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Karnam Malleswari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnam_Malleswari) | Australia[2000 Sydney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2000_Summer_Olympics) | Weightlifting[Weightlifting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weightlifting_at_the_2000_Summer_Olympics) | Women's 69 kg |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2e/Silver_medal_icon.svg/16px-Silver_medal_icon.svg.png Silver | [Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajyavardhan_Singh_Rathore) | Greece[2004 Athens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Summer_Olympics) | Shooting[Shooting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2004_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's double trap](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2004_Summer_Olympics_-_Men%27s_double_trap) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/47/Gold_medal_icon.svg/16px-Gold_medal_icon.svg.png Gold | [Abhinav Bindra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abhinav_Bindra) | China[2008 Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Olympics) | Shooting[Shooting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2008_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 10 m Air Rifle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2008_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Men%27s_10_metre_air_rifle) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Vijender Singh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijender_Singh) | China[2008 Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Olympics) | Boxing[Boxing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxing_at_the_2008_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 75 kg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxing_at_the_2008_Summer_Olympics) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Sushil Kumar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sushil_Kumar_%28wrestler%29) | China[2008 Beijing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Summer_Olympics) | Wrestling[Wrestling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling_at_the_2008_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 66 kg Freestyle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling_at_the_2008_Summer_Olympics) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2e/Silver_medal_icon.svg/16px-Silver_medal_icon.svg.png Silver | [Vijay Kumar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijay_Kumar_%28sport_shooter%29) | United Kingdom[2012 London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) | Shooting[Shooting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 25 Rapid Fire Pistol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Men%27s_25_metre_rapid_fire_pistol) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/2e/Silver_medal_icon.svg/16px-Silver_medal_icon.svg.png Silver | [Sushil Kumar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sushil_Kumar_%28wrestler%29) | United Kingdom[2012 London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) | Wrestling[Wrestling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 66 kg Freestyle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Saina Nehwal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saina_Nehwal) | United Kingdom[2012 London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) | Badminton[Badminton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badminton_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics) | [Women's singles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badminton_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Women%27s_singles) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Mary Kom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Kom) | United Kingdom[2012 London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) | Boxing[Boxing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxing_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics) | [Women's flyweight](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxing_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Women%27s_flyweight) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Gagan Narang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gagan_Narang) | United Kingdom[2012 London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) | Shooting[Shooting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 10m Air Rifle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics_%E2%80%93_Men%27s_10_metre_air_rifle) |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/89/Bronze_medal_icon.svg/16px-Bronze_medal_icon.svg.png Bronze | [Yogeshwar Dutt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yogeshwar_Dutt) | United Kingdom[2012 London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) | Wrestling[Wrestling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics) | [Men's 60 kg Freestyle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrestling_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics_-_Men%27s_freestyle_60_kg) |

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